GENERAL REPORT.

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CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891.

GENERAL REPORT.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 27th January, 1893.

SIR,

The Census returns having been compiled and printed, I do myself the honour to submit the following Report thereon:—

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Introductory remarks.

1. The Census of Victoria 1891, as well as that of all the other Australasian Colonies, was taken as referring to midnight on Sunday, the 5th April of that year, which time coincided with that appointed for enumerating the population of the United Kingdom and most of the outlying portions of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Colonial Conference in London.

2. The subject of the Census of the British Empire was considered incidentally at the Colonial Conference held in London, in April, 1887, under the presidency of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Henry Holland (now Lord Knutsford). It was then stated that in the month of July, 1886, the Registrar-General of Ireland had called attention to the want of information on the subject of Census statistics, and had made proposals for a simultaneous Census of the Empire under the direction of representatives of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies; also that the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Federation League had made representations to the Colonial Office upon the same subject. It was further mentioned that the Registrar-General of England had reported generally against these proposals, and had expressed himself "distinctly of opinion that it is best to leave each individual part of the Empire the choice of subjects of inquiry that should be included in its Census, and the form in which the information, when collected, can best be tabulated, so as to meet its own special conditions and requirements."

3. The matter was discussed by the members of the Conference referred to, an officer of the General Register Office, London, being in attendance to give information thereon. No decision was arrived at, but the general feeling appeared to be that the Census of the whole British Empire should be taken at a given date, and that

uniformity of treatment should be secured where possible, which could be best obtained by the transmission of suggestions from the Imperial Government to the Colonial Governments two years before the date at which such Census should be taken.*

Suggestions by Registrar-General of England.

4. In pursuance of the outcome of this discussion, Lord Knutsford communicated with the Registrar-General of England, and requested that consideration might be given to the expediency of issuing proposals upon the subject, with the view of their being transmitted to the colonies at an early date.

5. To this communication the Registrar-General replied to the effect that no Census Act having been passed up to that time (January, 1889), he was unable to state positively what the subjects of inquiry would be, but, supposing them to be identical with those in 1881, he recommended the adoption of the same inquiries and the same forms as were then used in the taking and compilation of the English Census. He also made some suggestions as to what the age divisions should be, so as to harmonize with the divisions it was proposed to adopt in England.

6. A copy of the Registrar-General's letter was forwarded to the Governors of the respective colonies, under cover of a circular despatch, dated 28th February, 1889, in which Lord Knutsford commended for consideration the points enumerated by the Registrar-General, and desired to be informed if they met with the concurrence of the Colonial Governments. The correspondence having been referred to me for report, I pointed out that the heads of inquiry indicated had been embodied in the schedule used at the last four Censuses of this colony, and, in addition, inquiries had been made here as to the amount of primary instruction possessed by, and religious belief of, each inhabitant of the colony; also the number of rooms in, and the materials of, the house in which each family dwelt; and further that, in tabulating the returns, the English system had been followed as closely as local circumstances would permit, somewhat less detail being given here than there under the head of occupations, but considerably more under several of the other heads; also that prior to the compilation of the Census returns it was proposed to thoroughly revise the tabulation forms, with the view of making the classification agree, if possible, still more closely with that of England and Wales.

Conference of Australasian Colonies on subject of Census.

7. A paper on the subject of the then ensuing Census was read on the 8th January, 1890, by the present writer, before Section F of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, which was, at the time, assembled in Melbourne. In this paper the author laid stress upon the desirability of giving an Imperial character to the returns by compiling them, as nearly as possible, upon the English model, such divergencies only being allowed as might be necessary to suit local circumstances. He also strongly urged that, before the time came for taking the Census, the heads of the statistical departments of the different colonies should meet in conference, with the view of an agreement being arrived at for a uniform system of compilation throughout the group.

8. The idea of a Census Conference at once met with the approval of the members of the section, and the matter was soon afterwards brought to the notice of

* See *Proceedings of the Colonial Conference* 1887, Volume I., page 552 *et seq.*, and Volume II., page 156 *et seq.* Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1887.

the Government of Tasmania by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of that colony, who had been president of Section F, as well as by the present writer, the result being that, after some correspondence between the Governments of the different colonies, it was at length decided that such a conference should be held at Hobart in the month of March, 1890.

9. The Conference was accordingly held, the colonies represented being Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Queensland, Western Australia, and Fiji did not send representatives, but expressed themselves generally as willing to fall in with the arrangements recommended by the Conference so far as circumstances might allow.

10. The present writer was unanimously elected President of the Conference. The first meeting was held on the 3rd March, 1890, and the sittings were continued daily until the 18th of the same month, the result being that the principles on which the householder's schedule should be framed were agreed upon, and a model schedule based thereon was drawn up and adopted; forms for classifying the Census returns under the several heads of inquiry—keeping in view Lord Knutsford's despatch of the 28th February, 1889, and the letter of the Registrar-General of England attached thereto—were also decided upon; and many minor points calculated to promote uniformity in the tabular statements published in the different colonies were discussed and settled.

Census Act.

11. A Bill for taking a Census of the population and live stock of Victoria was introduced by the Government, and became law on the 15th September, 1890, under the title of the *Census Act* 1891.* This measure fixed the day on which the enumeration was to be made, gave the Governor in Council power to appoint the requisite officers, roughly defined the process to be pursued, and made the Government Statist —under the Minister—the officer responsible for giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

12. On former occasions in Victoria, the householder's schedule was attached to, and formed portion of, the Census Act, but the undesirability of this having been pointed out by the Government Statist in his report upon the Census of 1881;† and the Census Conference above alluded to, over which the same officer presided in Hobart, having also reported against the practice;‡ the heads of inquiry only were embodied in the *Census Act* 1891, it being provided that the schedule embracing these heads should be prepared independently, subject to the approval of the Minister.

13. The subjects of inquiry prescribed under the Census Act, and eventually arranged in the householder's schedule according to the pattern agreed upon at the

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* 54 Vict. No. 1171.

† "Much evil has been found to result from the householder's schedule being attached to the Census Act. I would recommend that, in future, only the heads of inquiry should be embodied in the Act, on which a schedule should afterwards be based. There are matters of detail in this schedule which it is often desirable to vary even at the last moment, and this could be done if the schedule were, within certain limits, merely a matter of regulation; whereas, hitherto, the Act once passed, however desirable it might be to effect changes, it has been impossible to alter the form of the schedule in the slightest degree."—See Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., paragraph 3. Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

‡ "In view of the possibility of its being found desirable to make alterations in the wording of the schedule after the Census Act has been passed, we have unanimously resolved to recommend that only the heads of inquiry—not the schedule—be embodied in the Census Act."—See Report of the Conference of Statists, paragraph 3. Strutt, Hobart, 1890.

Census Conference, were identical with those adopted at former Censuses in this colony. They are specified in the third section of the Act, and are as follow*:—

(1) Sex.
(2) Age.
(3) Profession or occupation.
(4) Birthplace.
(5) Religion.
(6) Education.
(7) Sickness and infirmity (embracing all persons unable to follow their usual occupation on account of illness or accident, or who were deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, epileptic, paralytic, leprous, or who had lost a limb or the sight of an eye).
(8) Materials and number of rooms in dwelling.
(9) Number of each description of live stock.

14. It being thought desirable, "for the purpose of giving better effect to the laws relating to education," that the machinery of the Census should be made use of for the purpose of ascertaining what children were and were not being educated, a form of educational schedule was attached to the Census Act, in which provision was made for obtaining information as to the name, sex, and place of residence of every child under fifteen years of age, also whether it was receiving education, and, if so, at what place. As this was done merely for the information of the Education Department, the schedules, when collected, were at once passed on to that Department, to be dealt with as the Minister of Public Instruction might think fit.

Previous Enumerations.

Previous enumerations, Table I. *et seq.*

15. The first permanent settlement of Victoria (then the Port Phillip district of New South Wales) was by John Batman, who arrived on the 29th May, 1835, and was shortly after followed by John Pascoe Fawkner.† A year after the arrival of Batman an officer from Sydney, Mr. George Stewart, was sent by Sir Richard Bourke, the then Governor of New South Wales, to report upon the newly settled district. He found that on the 25th May, 1836, the population, exclusive of Aborigines—of whose numbers no estimate was made—consisted of 177 persons, viz., 142 males and 35 females. On the 29th September of the same year Captain Lonsdale arrived from Sydney to take charge of the district in the capacity of Resident Magistrate. He caused the population to be counted on the 8th November, when it was found to number 224, viz., 186 males and 38 females. Soon after, a stream of immigration having set in, chiefly from New South Wales and Tasmania, it was decided to take a Census on the 12th September, 1838, as a result of which the population was found to number 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females. The fourth enumeration was made on the 2nd March, 1841, that being the day on which the Census of the United Kingdom was also taken, the population returned being 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females. After this it was intended to take the Census quinquennially, and accordingly an enumeration was made on the 2nd March, 1846, resulting in a total of 32,879, viz.,

* A reduced specimen of the householder's schedule used in Victoria, and adopted with slight variations in the other Australasian Colonies, is printed on the opposite page. Particulars respecting a family of ten persons have been written into the proper spaces, in order to show the manner in which the entries are made.

† Mr. Edward Henty had established a station on Portland Bay in the previous November, but this can hardly be said to have led to the permanent settlement of the colony, which was due to the enterprise of the parties led by Batman and Fawkner.

Number 289 CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891. HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

Census or Electoral District Mornington
Township, Village, or Locality Somerville
Number of Subdistrict 16 Number of Subdivision on Map 13
Street, and Name or Number of Dwelling Daisy Hill Farm, Hastings Road

CAUTION.—Any person who refuses or wilfully neglects to fill up, to the best of his or her knowledge, information, or belief, this Schedule; or to sign and deliver the same, or refuses or wilfully neglects to answer, or untruly answers, any inquiry made by a Sub-enumerator, or wilfully makes, signs, or delivers, or causes to be made, signed, or delivered, any false return or statement of any particular in this Schedule, or obstructs any person in the performance of any duty under the *Census Act 1891*, is liable, under the provisions of the said Act, to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

Any Officer, Enumerator, Sub-enumerator, or Clerk who divulges any of the contents of this Schedule is liable, under the provisions of the said Act, to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

(BEFORE WRITING ON THIS PAPER, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.)

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY, VISITORS, SERVANTS, AND OTHERS, WHO SLEPT OR ABODE IN THIS DWELLING ON THE NIGHT OF SUNDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1891.

	NAME AND SURNAME. No person absent on the night of Sunday, the 5th April, to be entered. Write after the name of the Head of the Family the names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives, then Visitors, Lodgers Servants, &c.	SEX. Write "M." against Males, and "F." against Females.	CONDITION. Write "Married," "Widower," "Widow," "Divorced," or "Never Married," against the names of all Persons except Young Children. [Chinese to be set down as never married unless they either have or have had wives in one of the Australasian colonies.]	AGE (Last Birthday). Enter the age of Persons over One year in years only (last birthday). If the age be less than one year, insert a cross (x).	RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY. State whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Lodger, or Servant; and in the case of Public or Charitable Institutions, whether Officer, Prisoner, Patient, Inmate, Nurse, &c.	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION. The occupation which each person is following and deriving support from at the time of the Census should in all cases be stated; if unemployed at that time the usual occupation should be entered, the letter "U." being written in the following column. A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in order of their pecuniary importance to himself.	Manufacturers, Makers, Repairers, &c., write "M." Dealers, Traders, &c., write "D." If both Manufacturer, &c., and Dealer, &c., write "M.D."	Employers of Labour, working, "E." Those who work for wages, "W." Those who work on their own account, "S." Those who are out of employment, and not preceding the Census write "U."	Employers of any kind of Labour to state the Average Amount of Wages they pay Weekly. *	WHERE BORN. State the Country or Colony, not Town, or any other sub-division. If born in Foreign Parts, or at Sea, add whether a British Subject by Parentage or Naturalization; if in Australasia, state which Colony. [In "C." for Chinese (H.C., Half Caste); "A." for Aborigines (H.A., Half Caste), after the words "China" or "Victoria," as the case may be.]	RELIGION. State the name of the Religion or Denomination. Do not use general terms that represent more than one Religious Body, such as "Christian," instead of name of Denomination; "Protestant," instead of "Church of England," "Catholic," instead of "Roman Catholic," &c. If a Free-thinker, or not adhering to any Denomination or Religion, state so. Write against the names of Children, however young, the Religion in which it is intended they are to be brought up. If any person has a conscientious objection to state his Religion, the word "Object" to be entered.]	EDUCATION. Insert Degree of Education, that is, "Cannot Read," "Read only," or "Read and Write," as the case may be. If a University Graduate, state Degree and University. [Chinese to be set down as "Unable to Read and Write" unless they can read and write English.]	Receiving Inspection. [Insert a cross (x) in the proper column.] At State School. At Private School. At Home.	SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY. If laid up or unable to follow usual occupation by reason of Illness or Accident, write "Sick" or "Accident," or if afflicted by any of the following infirmities write "Deaf and Dumb," "Blind," "Insane," "Idiotic," "Epileptic," "Paralytic," "Leprous," "Lost a Limb," "Lost an Eye," as the case may be.	DWELLING AND LAND. State whether Dwelling is built of Stone, Brick, Wood, Canvas, or what other materials also, number of rooms, including kitchen.
1	James Robinson	M.	Married	57	Head	J.P., farmer		E.	12/-	England	Church of England	B.A. Oxford				Sick	Wood, four rooms
2	Maria Robinson	F.	Married	53	Wife	Domestic duties				Scotland	Presbyterian Church of E.	Read and write					
3	John Robinson	M.	Never married	30	Son	Assisting on farm				United States	Wesleyan Methodist	Read and write				Deaf and dumb	
4	Caroline Robinson	F.	Never married	28	Daughter	Assisting in dairy				New Zealand	Salvation Army	Read and write					
5	Henry Stephens	M.	Never married	12	Nephew	Scholar				Victoria	Independent	Read and write		X			
6	George Morris Gloman	M.	Divorced	32	Visitor	Jeweller	D.	E.	7/-	Jamaica	Jew	Read and write					
7	Françoise Lavel	F.	Widow	34	Lodger	Dressmaker	M.	O.		Mauritius	Object	Read and write					
8	Ellen Clark	F.	Never married	18	Servant	Housemaid		W.		Ireland	Roman Catholic	Read and write					
9	Thomas Wood	M.	Never married	21	Servant	Farm servant		W.		At sea	Unitarian	Read only					
10	Sydney Greens	M.	Never married	24	Cutter	Labourer on roads		U.		Tasmania	Freethinker	Cannot read					
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19																	
20																	

Acres in Occupation. (If less than 1 acre, leave blank.) 475

Acres in Cultivation. (If less than 1 acre, leave blank.) 57

* This column to be filled in by only one member of a firm which consists of more than one partner.

The foregoing is a true Return concerning all Persons in this Dwelling. Witness my hand James Robinson
Signature of Occupier or Person in charge or of a Sub-enumerator

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY KEPT.

LIVE STOCK.								POULTRY.				
HORSES (INCLUDING FOALS).	CATTLE. Milch Cows.	CATTLE. Others (including Calves).	SHEEP (INCLUDING LAMBS).	PIGS.	GOATS.	MULES.	ASSES.	OTHER (STATE KINDS).	TURKEYS.	FOWLS.	GEESE.	DUCKS.	OTHER (STATE KINDS).
24	19	25	360	10	1	None	None	None	13	82	10	26	Guinea fowls 6; Bantam fowls 2

NOTE.—If the precise numbers of Stock are not known, the numbers are to be estimated according to the best information procurable by the person filling the Schedule. If only one animal is kept, it must still be noted in the proper column.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

This Schedule is to be filled up, in accordance with the headings to the columns, BY THE OCCUPIER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE DWELLING, with particulars respecting all the persons who slept or abode therein on the night of the Fifth April, 1891, also of the Live Stock kept. If the house is occupied by different families in separate stories or apartments, each such story or apartment must be treated as a separate Dwelling, and the Occupier or Person in Charge of each must make a Return upon a separate Schedule. In the case of Pastoral Establishments the Proprietor or Superintendent may fill in the Returns of his complete establishment, but a separate Schedule must in such case be filled for each of the out-stations or huts in which a distinct family or person resides, in addition to that for the Home Station; and if any out-station is in a different Sub-enumerator's district from that of the Home Station, the Schedule for it is to be delivered to the Sub-enumerator of the sub-district in which such Dwelling is situated.

This Paper will be called for by the Sub-enumerator on Monday, the sixth day of April, or as soon after as practicable. Prior to that date the answers should be written in the proper columns, and the document duly signed by the Occupier or Person in Charge. It is the Sub-enumerator's duty to verify the facts, and if the form from any cause should not have been filled up, or should have been insufficiently or erroneously filled up, to record the necessary particulars or make the necessary corrections, from inquiries which he is authorized to make for that purpose.

Every entry to be written in full. The use of commas (,,) or ditto (do.) leads to numerous mistakes, and is not to be accepted by the Sub-enumerators.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMN HEADED "PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION."

ARMY AND NAVY.—If on actual service, state so. If retired, state present occupation.

PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT to state the position they hold, and in what Department or Branch, also whether the office they hold is of a professional character. If engaged in any other occupation, to specify its nature.

PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF MUNICIPAL BODIES to state the exact position they occupy.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ALDERMEN, TOWN COUNCILLORS, ETC., to state their ordinary profession or occupation.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION to state Denomination. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "*Clerk.*" Local or occasional preachers to return their ordinary occupations.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION to state whether in actual practice; if not practising, to state present occupation. Persons employed in Solicitors' Offices to distinguish whether they are articled or other clerks.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, and return themselves as *practising* or *not practising*; if not practising, to state present occupation.

TEACHERS, AUTHORS, PUBLIC WRITERS, and ARTISTS to state the particular branch of science, literature, or art in which they are engaged.

ENGINEERS to state whether civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, marine, &c., also the nature of the work with which they are connected. Surveyors to state whether land, mining, marine, &c.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE OR COMMERCE, as Merchants, Manufacturers, Storekeepers, Retailers, Brokers, Agents, Auctioneers, &c., to state the particular business in which they are engaged, or the principal commodity in which they deal.

CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, SALESWOMEN, SHOPMEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, ETC., to be described according to the business with which they are connected—"*Bank Clerk*," "*Railway Clerk*," "*Salesman in Soft-goods Store*," "*Shopman to Grocer*," "*Traveller to Wine Merchant*," &c.

ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN, ETC., to state the nature of the business in connexion with which they are occupied, thus—"*Engine driver at Sawmill*," "*Stoker at Foundry*," "*Fireman of Steamer*," &c.

The term FARMER OR MARKET GARDENER to be applied to all persons actually in occupation of land and tilling, whether proprietors or tenants. The latter must not omit the word "*Market*."

WIVES, SONS, DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS, OR OTHER RELATIVES habitually helping on farms, stations, hotels, shops, or any other industrial pursuits, should be returned as "*Wife assisting*," "*Son assisting*," "*Daughter assisting*," &c., as the case may be.

MINERS to specify the nature of the mineral on which they work, and in respect of Gold to add whether *quartz* or *alluvial*. A Miner working for another should return himself as "*Miner*," not as a labourer.

ARTISANS and MECHANICS should always mention the particular branch of their trade, thus—"*Ship Carpenter*," "*House Carpenter*," "*Shingler*," "*Coachsmith*," "*Locksmith*," "*Horse-shoer*."

CARTERS, CARMEN, LABOURERS, SERVANTS, ETC., to be described in connexion with their usual employment—"*Carter to Farm*," "*Bullock-driver on Station*," "*Labourer making Roads*," "*Omnibus-driver*," "*Cabman*," "*Railway Porter*," "*Telegraph Messenger*," "*Domestic Servant*."

PERSONS NOT FOLLOWING ANY PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves "*Proprietor of Land*," "*Proprietor of Houses*," "*Capitalist*," "*Annuitant*," as the case may be. The word "*Householder*" should not be used in place of "*Proprietor of Houses*," nor the word "*Gentleman*" or "*Lady*" in place of "*Independent Means*."

WOMEN.—The occupations of Women who are employed in any but domestic duties should be distinctly recorded, but they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their Husbands or Fathers, &c., unless they habitually assist them. When only in the capacity of Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, &c., write "*Domestic Duties*."

CHILDREN, being educated, to be designated "*Scholar*;" if not engaged as well as by any industrial pursuit; but, if following any such pursuits during portion of their time, as for instance, delivering or selling newspapers, minding cows, &c., before or after school hours, to be set down as of that pursuit, the entry in one of the special columns under the head of "*Education*" sufficiently showing that they are also receiving instruction.

PERSONS IN HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, ETC.—The position of those in the institution being given in the fifth column in accordance with the instructions at its head, their calling (if any) before they entered the institution is to be inserted in the Occupation column.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—Care must be taken to distinguish persons engaged in the manufacture or alteration of materials, or the making-up or repair of manufactured articles, from persons merely dealing or trading in such materials or articles after they have undergone modification at the hands of the first-named, by inserting the letter "*M.*" or "*D.*" as the case may be, in the proper column. Thus, a working shoemaker should be indicated by "*M.*," whilst a shoemaker (so called) who merely sells shoes made by others should be indicated by "*D.*" When working and dealing are combined in one individual, as, for instance, when a hatter both makes hats and sells hats made by others, "*M.D.*" should be inserted.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR and persons in business on their own account to be careful to indicate the fact by inserting the letter "*E.*" or "*O.*" as the case may be, in the proper column; the former also to state in the succeeding column the average amount of wages they pay weekly. Managers of businesses are to be considered as employers.

WAGE EARNERS acting as above to enter "*W.*" in the proper column, or to enter "*U.*" if out of work in the week preceding the Census.

EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

	NAME.	SEX.	CONDITION.	AGE.	RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY.	OCCUPATION.	M. or D.	E., O., W., or U.	WAGES PAID WEEKLY.	WHERE BORN.	RELIGION.	SUNDAY SCHOOL.	EDUCATION. SCHOOL. Read.	Write.	Illness.	SICKNESS.	DWELLING.
1	James Robinson	M.	Married	57	Head	J.P., farmer		E.	122/-	England	Church of England		Read and write (B.A., Oxford)			Sick	Wood, six rooms.
2	Maria Robinson	F.	Married	53	Wife	Domestic duties				Scotland	Presbyterian Church of Victoria	T.	Read and write				
3	John Robinson	M.	Never married	20	Son	Assisting on farm				United States, British subject by parentage	Wesleyan Methodist		Read and write			Deaf and dumb	
4	Caroline Robinson	F.	Never married	28	Daughter	Assisting in dairy				New Zealand	Salvation Army	T.	Read and write				
5	Henry Stephens	M.	Never married	12	Nephew	Scholar				Victoria	Independent	S.	Read and write		X		
6	George Morris Sloman	M.	Divorced	32	Visitor	Jeweller	D.	E.	76/-	Jamaica	Jew		Read and write				Acres Occupied.
7	Francoise Laval	F.	Widow	34	Lodger	Dressmaker	M.	O.		Mauritius	Object		Read and write				475
8	Ellen Clark	F.	Never married	18	Servant	Housemaid				Cape of Good Hope	No denomination		Read and write				
9	Thomas Wood	M.	Never married	21	Servant	Farm servant		W.		At sea, British subject	Unitarian		Read only				Acres Cultivated.
10	Sydney Green	M.	Never married	24	Caller	Labourer on roads		U.		Tasmania	Freethinker		Cannot read				187

1	John Philip Hadley	M.	Widower	40	Head	Hotelkeeper and postmaster		E.	64/-	Canada	No denomination		Read and write				Stone, eight rooms.
2	Jane Emma Hadley	F.	Never married	8	Daughter	Scholar				Victoria	Baptist	S	Read and write		X		
3	Mary Davis	F.	Married	25	Governess	Governess				Wales	Calvinistic Methodist	T	Read and write				
4	John Jones Davis	M.		X	Governess's son	Infant				Victoria	Calvinistic Methodist		Cannot read				
5	Ching-Lung	M.	Never married	31	Servant	Cook		W.		China, C.	Buddhist		Cannot read			Accident	
6	Anne Campbell	F.	Widow	27	Servant	Chambermaid		W.		New South Wales	Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria		Read only				Acres Occupied.
7	Janet Campbell	F.	Never married	12	Servant's daughter	Scholar				Victoria	Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria		Read and write	X			3
8	Edward O'Neil	M.	Married	50	Lodger	Goldminer, quartz		E.	£20	Ireland	Roman Catholic		Read and write			Epileptic	
9	Wilhelm Hermann	M.	Never married	28	Lodger	Tailor, Outfitter	M.D.	E.	110/-	Germany, British subject by naturalization	Lutheran		Read and write				Acres Cultivated.
10	Billy Johnson	M.	Unmarried	26	Lodger	Shearer		U.		Victoria, H.A.	No religion		Cannot read				

HORSES.	MILCH COWS.	OTHER CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	GOATS.	MULES.	ASSES.	OTHER LIVE STOCK.	TURKEYS.	FOWLS.	GEESE.	DUCKS.	OTHER POULTRY
44	9	250	3,600	1	7	2	None	Camels ... 4 Alpacas ... 6	13	32	10	16	Guinea fowls 6 Pea fowls ... 2 Ostriches ... 9

20,184 males and 12,695 females, and again on the 2nd March, 1851, resulting in a total of 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females. The district was now separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony, and the first gold-fields had been discovered. Chiefly in consequence of the latter event a large accession of population took place, and it was determined not to wait until the next quinquennial period, but to enumerate the population on the 26th April, 1854. This was accordingly done, the population returned being 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females. The fame of the Victorian gold-fields continuing to cause an influx of population, another Census was taken after an interval of three years, viz., on the 29th March, 1857, the total number returned being 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females. Since then the population has been enumerated decennially on the same day as that on which the Census of the United Kingdom has been taken, viz., on the 7th April, 1861, population 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females; 2nd April, 1871, population 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females; 3rd April, 1881, population 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; and 5th April, 1891 (the Census which forms the subject of this Report), population 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females.

16. In 1881 and 1891 all the colonies of the Australasian group enumerated their populations on the same day. In 1861 and 1871 the Census was only simultaneous in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. In the last-named year Queensland did not take her Census until the 1st September, or five months later than the three colonies mentioned; whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand had already taken their Censuses, the first on the 31st March, 1870, the second on the 7th February, 1870, and the third on the 27th February, 1871.

17. It may be remarked that all the Australasian Colonies now take their Census decennially, on the same day as the Census is taken in the United Kingdom; but Queensland and New Zealand also take an intermediate Census, thereby securing a quinquennial enumeration of their respective populations.

Arrangements for Taking the Census.

Arrangements for taking the Census.

18. The *Census Act* 1891 provided for the appointment by the Governor in Council of two classes of officers for the purpose of taking the Census, viz., enumerators who should have charge of districts the limits of which the Governor in Council should define, and sub-enumerators who should perform the work of house to house collection in subdivisions of the enumerators' districts (sub-districts). Practically the formation of the enumerators' districts and the selection of the enumerators rested with the Government Statist, whilst the formation of the sub-districts and the selection of the sub-enumerators rested with the enumerators.

Formation of Census districts

19. The existing subdivisions of the colony of Victoria are numerous. Amongst these there are counties, electoral districts, electoral provinces, municipalities, police, mining, and deputy registrars' districts, parishes and bailiwicks, as well as various other divisions. In forming these divisions, which has been done at different times, but little attempt appears to have been made to assimilate the boundaries of the various classes of districts or to fit them in with each other; but as it was necessary to find the Census population of each of the individual districts contained in these classes it became a matter of importance to decide which class should be taken as the

basis of the enumerators' districts, so that after the schedules were received by the Government Statist the difficulty of combining and arranging them in order to effect that object might be reduced as much as possible. After much consideration I determined upon taking the electoral districts for such basis. These had the advantage of frequently coinciding as regards some of their boundaries with the electoral provinces and municipal districts; they were, moreover, generally of a suitable size to intrust to the charge of individual enumerators, and as most persons know in what district they vote at parliamentary elections, their boundaries were well recognised and easily discoverable upon the ground.

20. There are 84 electoral districts. Of these, 79 were assigned to single enumerators; but, in consequence of the large population, extent, or scattered nature of the other five electorates, I deemed it prudent to subdivide them, viz.:—Castlemaine, East Bourke Boroughs, Gippsland East, and Villiers and Heytesbury each into two and Donald and Swan Hill into three enumerators' districts. The total number of Census districts was thus 90.

21. The enumerators were not required to take account of the population living in ships (except those engaged in inland navigation) or in the islands on the coast (except those situated in Westernport Bay) or in light-houses. The inhabitants of ships lying in the Port of Melbourne were enumerated under the direction of the Harbor-master to the Melbourne Harbor Trust, whilst those of ships lying in other ports and places, and of islands and light-houses were enumerated by officers of the Customs Department. A special schedule was provided for the purpose of enumerating the persons in ships.

Appointment of enumerators.

22. As soon as it became known that the districts were decided upon, and that enumerators would be required, many applications were received from persons desirous of filling the office. These were carefully considered by the Government Statist before making his recommendation to the Minister. When no applicant appeared to be suitable, or if doubt existed as to which one was most suitable, the member for the district was consulted. No one was recommended for appointment who was not a resident of the district for which he applied.

23. The enumerators were appointed early in January of the Census year, and thus had three months in which to make their preparations. As soon as the appointments were made, each enumerator was supplied with printed instructions respecting the nature of his duties, and was, moreover, furnished with two maps of his district whereon to mark his proposed plan of subdivision, also with two sets of forms having spaces on which to enter the boundaries and size of each sub-district, the number of dwellings it contained, the length of time proposed to be allowed for delivering and collecting the schedules, the names of the persons recommended for appointment as sub-enumerators, and whether it was proposed they should act on foot or on horseback. The enumerator was instructed that after he had marked the maps and entered the required particulars on the forms, he should keep one set for his own guidance and return the other to the Government Statist in order that judgment might be formed as to the propriety of his arrangements.

Subdivision of Census districts.

24. The instruction to the enumerators with reference to laying out their districts was to the effect that in all cities, towns, and boroughs, and where possible also in shires, the country should be so divided that the work of enumeration might

be completed in three days, viz., one day for delivering and two days for collecting the schedules, but that whilst in scattered country districts more time might be allowed, an endeavour should be made to complete the collection by the Saturday following the Sunday of the Census. To effect these objects it was pointed out that in apportioning the work, it would be necessary to consider the distance to be traversed by the sub-enumerator in going from dwelling to dwelling, and so to form the sub-districts as to embrace more dwellings when these were situated near together, and fewer when they were apart. The following scale, which was that used at the Census of 1881 and found to answer well on that occasion, was recommended for adoption:—

	Inhabited houses to be included in a sub-district.
In towns where the houses adjoin or are only a few yards apart ...	150 to 200
In suburban districts or on gold-fields where the dwellings are still near, although further apart than in a closely-built town	100 to 150
In the more settled agricultural districts where there is occasionally a distance of more than half-a-mile between one dwelling and the next nearest	50 to 100
In the more scattered agricultural districts where intervals of two miles or upwards intervene between some dwellings and others	Less than 50
In scattered country and pastoral districts, or for enumerating small bodies of miners prospecting, or men engaged in splitting timber, &c. ...	According to the circumstances of the locality.

25. Some of the enumerators divided their districts according to this scale in the first instance, and in other respects made their arrangements in so satisfactory a manner that their scheme could be at once approved of, but this was exceptional. The tendency of the majority was to make the sub-districts too large, and although the instruction was definite to so subdivide that not more than 200 houses should be assigned to any sub-enumerator, and as many as that only in a closely-built town, some of the enumerators, even in scattered country districts, where the houses were half a mile or more apart, allotted as many as 300 and even 400 houses to a sub-enumerator. Of course, in these cases the papers were returned for amendment, and this, in some instances, had to be done several times before approval could be accorded. It may be remarked that a disposition to make the sub-districts unduly large has been observed at every Census, and this has been a cause of constant contention and much correspondence between the Government Statist and the enumerators. Probably the chief cause of this tendency is that the enumerators desire to save themselves the trouble that a more minute subdivision of their district would entail, but also, in some instances, with the object of giving the sub-enumerators as many days' work and, consequently, as much pay as possible. As the sub-enumerators are frequently selected from amongst the relatives, neighbours, and acquaintances of the enumerator, that is, perhaps, not unnatural; but it is, nevertheless, a practice which it is necessary that the department with which the management of the Census rests should watch closely and keep in check.

Maps and instructions.

26. For the guidance of the sub-enumerators, each one was supplied, on appointment, with printed instructions, in which the nature of his duties were fully detailed. Moreover, in country districts, as well as in town districts when deemed necessary, the sub-enumerators were supplied with maps showing the boundaries of their sub-districts, also those of any places situated therein it was desired should be shown separately.

Agreements with sub-enumerators.

27. It had been the practice at previous Censuses to inform each sub-enumerator on his engagement of the number of days he would be allowed for completing his work, in determining which the nature and extent of his district were carefully weighed and taken into account. As, however, it was considered that it might not always be possible to judge beforehand of the exact time the work of a sub-district ought to occupy, he was further told that should the time allotted prove insufficient the enumerator's recommendation for additional payment would be considered. This arrangement was found to work badly, its effect being that on each occasion a majority of the sub-enumerators professed themselves unable to finish in the allotted time and claimed more pay, the consequence being that much correspondence ensued, and much time was wasted before all the claims could be satisfactorily settled. To avoid similar trouble at the Census under notice, I caused forms of agreement to be printed in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the enumerator and the other by the sub-enumerator, in which the number of days allowed were entered, also the rate of payment per day, and whether the work was to be done on foot or on horseback. These documents were signed by the enumerator and sub-enumerator, the latter being distinctly told that so far as payment was concerned he would be bound by the time set down, whether he could do the work within that time or not. This gave the enumerators rather more trouble in engaging the men, but it resulted in great saving of time and work to the department. In cases where, after the Census had been taken, it was found that the amount of work in a sub-district had been much underrated by the enumerator, or unexpected difficulties had arisen, some concession was necessarily made, but these cases being few in number, it was found possible to pay a large proportion of the sub-enumerators within a fortnight, and nearly all within a month, of the taking of the Census. On former occasions, for the reasons stated, four or five months were occupied in making an equal amount of progress.

Payments to enumerators.

28. The enumerators were paid by a single sum according to the amount of work in their districts. These payments were fixed by the Government Statist, subject to the approval of the Minister. For town districts they generally ranged from £20 to £25, and for country districts from £25 to £70. After the Census had been taken it was found that in some cases the payment had been fixed too low, and it was therefore raised. The total amount ultimately paid to the 90 enumerators was £2,713, or an average of £30 2s. 11d. to each. The largest payment to any enumerator was £70, and the smallest £20.

Number of sub-enumerators.

29. The number of sub-enumerators employed was 2,330, of whom 976 acted on foot, 1,310 on horseback, and 44 partly on foot and partly on horseback, and besides there were 45 interpreters to the Chinese, who were treated in all respect as sub-enumerators; there were thus 2,375 persons engaged in the actual work of house to house collection. The total number of days these officers worked was 12,818, of which 9,188 were paid for at the horseback and 3,721 at the foot rate. The longest time any sub-enumerator worked was 20 days, and the shortest time was one day.

Rates of payment to sub-enumerators.

30. The rate of payment to sub-enumerators was 10s. per diem to those who acted on foot, and £1 to those who acted on horseback, finding their own horses; and besides, each sub-enumerator was allowed half a day at the foot rate for making up his returns. The total amount paid was £11,631, or an average of £4 17s. 11d. to each sub-enumerator employed. The largest amount earned by any one person was £20 5s., and the smallest was 10s.

31. Four of the sub-enumerators, viz., three in Brunswick and one in St. Kilda, were women. All the remainder were men. This being the first time female sub-enumerators had been employed in Victoria, it was deemed prudent to try the experiment only upon a small scale. As far as it went, however, it was successful, and no fault could be found with the way the work was done. It may be remarked that at the recent Census of England and Wales, also for the first time, a few female sub-enumerators were employed. Female sub-enumerators.

32. Before the Census was taken, each enumerator was required to send in an estimate of the number of dwellings in his district, and this was some sort of guide as to the number of householders' and educational schedules required. These were forwarded to him with an addition of 10 per cent., or more in remote districts, to allow for contingencies. In most cases, however, requisitions were made for a further supply, and it was found necessary, as at every previous Census-taking, to cause a much larger number to be printed than was actually used. It will be readily understood that each sub-enumerator must be supplied with an extra number in case he might fall short owing to miscalculations as to his requirements on the part of the enumerator or some other cause; then each enumerator must keep a supply in stock in case any sub-enumerator should fall short at the last moment notwithstanding this precaution, and a reserve must also be kept at the central office to supply any sudden demand. For these reasons, whilst the number of householders' and shipping schedules used numbered about 250,000, and the educational schedules used numbered a few thousand less, as many as 320,000 of either kind were received from the Government Printer, and nearly the whole of these were sent out to the enumerators. It will thus be seen that it was found necessary to print 28 per cent. more forms than the actual requirement, but this excess, large as it appears, was not so great as that at the Census of 1881, when the schedules printed exceeded by 43 per cent. the number which were used. Number of schedules.

33. The cost of taking the Census on the last five occasions, so far as the payments to the enumerators and sub-enumerators were concerned, was as follows. In addition to the amounts named, considerable sums were expended on each occasion on clerical labour, office buildings, fittings and furniture, stationery, printing, advertising, railway fares, and other charges:— Cost of enumeration.

COST OF ENUMERATIONS, 1857 TO 1891.

Paid to—	1857.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Enumerators ...	1,855 11 6	1,935 19 0	1,643 10 0	2,143 13 0	2,713 6 8
Sub-enumerators ...	13,385 19 0	12,965 12 0	9,816 17 9	10,288 0 0	11,630 14 0
Total ...	15,241 10 6	14,901 11 0	11,460 7 9	12,431 13 0	14,344 0 8

34. The population enumerated in 1857 was 410,766; that in 1861 was 540,322; that in 1871 was 731,528; that in 1881 was 862,346; and that in 1891 was 1,140,405. The rate per head for the actual collection was thus—at the first period nearly ninepence (8·91d.); at the second less than sixpence three farthings (6·62d.);

at the third about threepence three farthings (3·76d.); at the fourth less than threepence halfpenny (3·46d.); and at the fifth about threepence (3·02d.). It will be observed that although the population enumerated in 1891 was more than twice as large as that in 1861 or 1857, the total amount paid was less than at either of those periods.

Resignations and removals of officers.

35. Some of the enumerators, after receiving their instructions, felt themselves unable to perform the duties of the office satisfactorily and resigned, and one enumerator who was found to be incompetent was removed. All who eventually acted were not equally efficient, but taken as a whole they were a superior class of men. Many changes took place in the ranks of the sub-enumerators, who were, also for the most part, above the average in point of intelligence and good conduct, but there were some exceptions, and a few instances occurred of their abandoning their work without giving notice to the enumerator, after they had commenced to deliver their schedules. As, however, the enumerators were on the alert, this was soon discovered, and fresh men were promptly appointed, so that the work of the Census did not suffer in consequence.

Notices and advertisements of Census.

36. With the view of preparing the public mind for the approach of the Census, 15,000 printed notices of that event were issued under the signature of the Chief Secretary, and were posted by the police one week before the Census day at all police stations, railway stations, post-offices, and other prominent positions throughout the colony, and a copy of the same notice was thrice inserted in the *Government Gazette* and all newspapers. It was also translated into the Chinese language by Mr. C. P. Hodges, the well-known interpreter, and several thousand copies were posted in the Chinese quarters of the towns and gold-fields, a number being also distributed amongst the leading Chinese. Moreover, each sub-enumerator working amongst the Chinese carried a copy with him, in order to convince the people of that race that he had official warrant for asking the questions he did.

37. Following up the notice referred to, an advertisement was inserted in all the newspapers at short intervals extending over several weeks after the Census day, requesting that any cases of neglect on the part of sub-enumerators should be reported to the Government Statist, and at the same time reminding householders that communications addressed to that officer, either by post or wire, need not be prepaid. This elicited a number of complaints, which were at once referred to the enumerators for investigation. Many were found to be premature and others groundless. In some cases, however, it was ascertained that schedules had not been delivered, or had not been recovered; and these omissions, which generally arose from some doubt as to the boundaries of sub-districts, were at once rectified. The advertisements were continued until no more replies were received, and as people generally appeared to take interest in the correctness of the Census, and evinced a desire to assist the department as much as possible in the matter of discovering omissions, it may be assumed with much confidence that, if any households were eventually overlooked, their number was so small as not to be worth mentioning.

Migratory population.

38. A few instances occurred of persons escaping enumeration in consequence of their having changed their residences between the time of the schedules being deposited and the time they should have been collected ; and when this was proved to be the case a small allowance was made therefor, the numbers added being placed under the head of "Migratory Population." The whole amounted to only 1,209, viz.,

630 males and 579 females. In no other case was any addition made to the number of those whose names were recorded in the householders' schedules.

Early publication of results.

39. The arrangements made for securing a speedy return of the principal results of the Census were similar to those which had been successfully adopted in 1881. Each sub-enumerator was instructed to make up and give in to his enumerator on the day following that on which he received the last of his returns, a statement of the number of persons in his sub-district, distinguishing Chinese and Aborigines, and the number of houses, whether inhabited, uninhabited, or in course of erection. From these statements the enumerator then made out a summary on a form supplied for that purpose, the total results relating to his district being shown on one line. Every exertion was used to get these summaries from the enumerators as speedily as possible, and when all were received, a table showing the unchecked totals of the population of each district, and of the colony as a whole, was at once prepared. This was furnished to the newspapers on the 4th May and was published on the following day. After the figures had been partially checked, ten tables were made out from the same summaries, giving copious details of the European, Chinese, and Aboriginal population in the counties, electoral provinces, electoral districts, and municipalities, as well as comparisons with former Censuses. These were sent to the Government Printer on the 19th May, and when printed were widely distributed. The tabulation of the Census returns, schedule by schedule, was at once commenced, and a series of tables embodying the finally corrected figures were published on the 8th October.

Census Office Staff.

Census Office staff.

40. Fully twelve months before the period arrived for taking the Census, applications were received from persons desirous of being appointed to take part in its compilation, and a stream of such applications continued to flow in until some time after the enumeration had been made, the total number of applicants amounting to nearly 800. The right to make the selection from this army of candidates rested with the Public Service Board, but, in view of the difficulty it was supposed would be experienced in choosing the most suitable persons, the Government Statist was asked to submit the names of those he desired should be appointed. It was not until the lists had been carefully and anxiously scrutinized by that officer, and much outside pressure had been resisted, that the names were finally selected. As a result of the choice of his own subordinates being left to the Government Statist, the men appointed upon his recommendation were, upon the whole, of a superior class. There were a few exceptions, as there must always be whatever principle of selection is adopted, but the services of those officers who were found to be objectionable were not retained for a long period.

41. Whilst the compilation was in progress, the largest number of extra clerks attached to the Census Office at any one time was 65, but the employment of so many only lasted for about five months.

Compilation of the Census.

Compilation of the Census.

42. At the Census Conference to which allusion has been made,* an agreement was come to between the representatives of the different colonies taking part in the

* See paragraph 9, *ante*.

proceedings to the effect that the returns should be compiled as far as possible upon a uniform principle, and certain resolutions were agreed to for the purpose of insuring that this principle should be observed. The forms decided upon were mainly based upon those used in Victoria in connexion with the Census of 1881, almost the only exception being those relating to the Occupations of the People, in which considerable changes were made. These will be referred to later on, when the Census inquiry respecting occupations is being dealt with.

43. But whilst the form in which the results should appear was duly settled, the manner in which those results might be arrived at was left optional. It was generally understood, however, that in each of the colonies the card system of tabulation would be followed, which, although it had previously been used in this office for compiling returns of marriages and deaths, the criminal statistics, and the valuations of Friendly Societies, had never, it is believed, been used in any country as a means of compiling a Census until that practice was initiated by the present writer in connexion with the Census of 1881.

44. Before commencing the tabulation, a number was assigned to each Census district; the schedules were then arranged in order, those relating to each place it was desired to distinguish being kept separate from the others by means of sheets of thick paper labelled with the Census district number, and with a second number, indicating the name of the county, electoral province, district, and division; city, town, borough, or shire; ward or riding; township, village, or gold-working. When the arrangement of the schedules was completed, these were paged with a numbering machine, a number commencing afresh with No. 1 being assigned to each place, and then the first tabulation, "Inhabitants and Houses," was commenced. For this tabulation the information was extracted from the schedules upon sheets having columns ruled for the purpose, but all succeeding tabulations were effected by means of cards.

Card system of tabulation.

45. The ordinary cards used were of two colours, white and blue, one of the former being devoted to each male, and one of the latter to each female, of the population. There were, consequently, 598,414 white cards, and 541,991 blue cards, or 1,140,405 in all. The size of the cards was about 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Words and letters were printed upon them indicating as briefly as possible the places at which were to be entered the particulars returned on the Census schedule respecting the individual to whom the card referred, the schedule and the place to which it related being also indicated by numbers. In addition to these cards, green ones were also provided for the purpose of making duplicates of those on which information was entered which it was required to deal with specially. These comprised cards relating to French, Belgian, Italian, or Austro-Hungarian subjects, full particulars respecting whom—except names, which were withheld in view of the confidential character of the returns—had been promised to their respective Governments; also those containing entries of native countries, or religious denominations, for which columns were not provided in the tabulation sheet; of persons over 85 years of age; of divorced persons; of University graduates; or of persons suffering from any illness or infirmity. The duplicate cards being all of one colour (green), a corner was cut off from those used for females, so that the sexes might be the more readily distinguished. The total number of duplicate cards used was about 30,000.

46. The following is a fac-simile of the card used in tabulating the Census of 1891:—

No..... Sch. No.....
Unmar. Mar. Wid. Div.

Age.....

Birthplace.....

Religion..... S T

R. and W. R. O. C. R.

Occupation of, and Relation to Head,

.....

Occupation M. D.

.....

.....

E. O. W. U. Wages Paid.....

Infirmity.....

Note.—The abbreviations in the second line imply unmarried, married, widowed, and divorced; the letters S and T at the end of the line "Religion" are to indicate whether the person was a Sunday School scholar or teacher; the letters in the following line mean read and write, read only, and cannot read; the letters M. and D. after "Occupation" are to show whether the person was a manufacturer or a dealer; the letters in the last line but one indicate whether he was an employer of labour, on his own account without employing labour, a wage-earner, or was unemployed.

47. For the custody and arrangement of the cards boxes were provided, made of straw board, each box holding 500 cards. These boxes were all properly marked and labelled, and, when not in use, were placed in pigeon-holes and consigned to the charge of a trustworthy officer, so that any boxes wanted might be readily obtainable.

48. After the entries had been made upon the cards, and their correctness verified by examination, the next proceeding was to reduce the results to a tabular form. This was done by sorting the cards of each place into heaps, according to whatever head of inquiry it was desired to work out. Thus, in the case of the religions, say in Alberton Shire, County of Buln Buln, the cards of the members of the Church of England were sorted out, also those of the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c.; after which it was only necessary to count the cards in each heap, and to enter the numbers so obtained in the columns of specially-prepared tabulation sheets.* A precisely similar course was pursued in the case of the birthplaces, ages, education, and conjugal condition, also in the case of the occupations so far as certain leading lines were concerned. When the numbers had been entered upon the tabulation sheets, the totals were collected upon other sheets for the purpose of making summaries, after which the results were copied into the forms in which the tables were to appear when published.

Tabulation of occupations.

49. The more detailed returns of occupations were, in the first instance, tabulated on sheets on which all known occupations had been printed, with columns placed

* A reduced specimen of the sheet used for tabulating the birthplaces, religions, ages, education, and conjugal condition of males, also the occupations of the dependent or non-breadwinning classes, with pen and ink entries made in the columns, in order to show the state of the sheet when completed, is given on page 17. The sheet for females in no way differs from this except that the word "Females" is printed at the head instead of Males. A detailed account of the process of tabulation, by Mr. Joseph Hart, who was in immediate superintendence of the staff employed to compile the Census, is published immediately after this report.

opposite to them for numbers, ages, &c., figures indicating the order, sub-order, and line in which each occupation should be placed being also printed against it. The cards relating to the various occupations having been sorted and counted in the same way as has been explained in connexion with the other heads of inquiry, the numbers were entered in the proper columns. The sheets were then cut across between the lines, which had been left sufficiently wide apart for that purpose, and the slips so obtained—having the name of one occupation on each—were pasted on blank sheets of paper according to the order, sub-order, and line, after which the numbers were added, and the totals were carried into specially-ruled sheets prepared for the printer.*

Tabulation of Chinese and Aborigines.

50. Before commencing any of the tabulations, the cards relating to the Chinese and Aborigines were placed apart, it having been agreed at the Census Conference that the returns of persons of these races—differing so much as they do from the remainder of the population in almost every respect—should be dealt with separately. All particulars relating to these peoples were, however, ascertained and tabulated in the same way as those relating to persons of European birth or origin.

Special compilations.

51. When the principal tables had been compiled, much still remained to be done. The green duplicate cards had to be dealt with for the purpose of making use of the information noted thereon. Special particulars were extracted respecting the Chinese and Aborigines; inmates of hospitals, asylums, and gaols; employers, employed, and unemployed, and a variety of other matters; there were, moreover, numerous computations to be made showing averages, percentages, and comparisons with former Censuses of Victoria as well as with those of other countries. Upon the intelligent treatment of these and other minor matters much of the usefulness of a Census depends, and much valuable material would be lost were they not attended to. A Census being an expensive and infrequent operation, it is important that as much as possible should be made of the facts brought to light by its means, and that none should escape observation by reason of indolence on the part of the compiler or false economy on the part of the Government.

Mechanical appliances.

52. In tabulating the returns of a Census, much assistance may be derived from mechanical appliances. An exceedingly ingenious contrivance is used in the Census Office of the United States for performing all the operations connected with the tabulation by means of an "electrical tabulating machine" patented by Herman Hollerith, of Washington. The methods are stated to "consist essentially in first recording the data relating to each person by punching holes in sheets or strips of electrically non-conducting material (paper), and then counting or tallying these data, either separately or in combination, by means of mechanical counters operated by electro-magnets, the circuits through which are controlled by the perforated cards or strips." One of these machines was imported to Victoria by a Melbourne firm, and was carefully inspected by myself and other officers of this Department, the decision arrived at being that however suitable the system might be for dealing with a large population like that of the United States, it would be too costly, complicated, and cumbrous for use in connexion with so small a population as that of Victoria. It was felt, however, that much time would be saved if some contrivance could be devised for counting the cards more effectively and quickly than could be done by hand. To accomplish this, three machines based upon the principle of Waterlow's well-known

* Reduced specimens of the slips referred to, after being arranged and added, are given at the back of the specimen tabulation sheet. See page 18.

No. 9.

MALES.

Number of Census District 38 Gippsland South — Alberton Shire — Buln Buln County — Number of Subdivision 5.6.7.8.9.10

Birthplace	All Countries	1 Victoria	2 New South Wales	3 Queensland	4 South Australia	5 Western Australia	6 Tasmania	7 New Zealand	8 Fiji and New Guinea (a)	9 Australia (so stated)	10 England	11 Wales	12 Scotland	13 Ireland	14 Gibraltar and Malta (a)	15 India	16 Other Asiatic British Possessions (a)	17 Cape Colony	18 Other African British Possessions (a)	19 Canada	20 Other American British Possessions (a)	21 France	22 Belgium	23 Holland	24 Germany	25 Austria-Hungary	26 Switzerland	27 Italy	28 Spain	29 Portugal	30 Denmark	31 Sweden and Norway	32 Russia	33 United States	34 Other Countries (a)	35 At Sea (British)	36 At Sea (Foreign)	37 Unspecified (British)	38 Unspecified (Foreign)
Total	3495	2123	68	6	68	7	78	28	1	17	420	18	154	307	1	3		1		6		3		1	24		9	86			11	53	11	12	6	5		28	
Duplicate Cards	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...		..		3	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	..	...		...	6	...	..	...	...

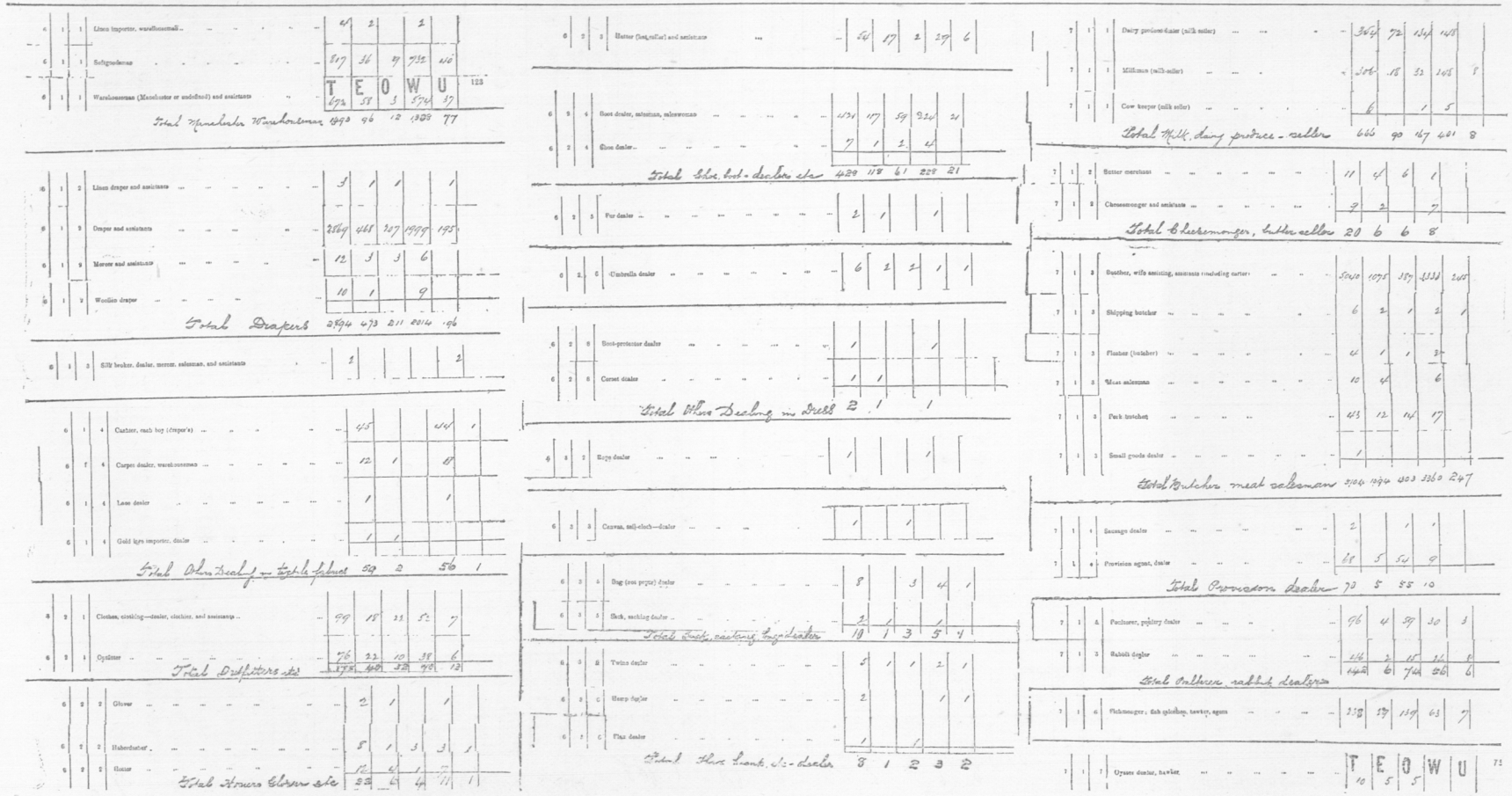
Religions	All Religions	1 Church of England	2 Protestants so stated	3 Presbyterian Church of Victoria	4 Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	5 Other Presbyterians (a)	6 Wesleyan Methodists	7 Primitive Methodists	8 Bible Christians	9 United Methodists	10 Independents Congregationalists	11 Baptists	12 Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ	13 Christians (so stated)	14 Christian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren	15 Lutherans	16 Moravians, United Brethren	17 Calvinists, Welsh Church	18 Society of Friends	19 Salvation Army	20 Unitarians	21 Other Protestants (a)	22 Roman Catholics	23 Catholics (so stated)	24 Greek Church	25 Catholic Apostolic Church	26 Israelites	27 New Church Swedenborgians	28 Spiritualists	29 Jews	30 Mahometans	31 Other Denominations (a)	32 No Denomination (so stated)	33 Free thinkers	34 Others No Denomination (a)	35 No Religion (so stated)	36 Other No Religion (a)	37 Unspecified	38 Object.
Total	3495	1424	75	498	3		272	5	2		25	36	9			43		2	1	19	9		797	69	1					2			19	44	6	14	4	44	71
5 to 14 years of age — 1. Read and Write	474	189	11	96			52					9	2						2	2			93	5									2	1	1			2	8
5 to 14 years of age — 2. Read only	30	13	1	6			1													1			6	1										1					
5 to 14 years of age — 3. Cannot Read	46	18	2	6			7					1				1				1			9																1
5 to 14 years of age — 4. Unspecified	80	43	5	6			2						2						1				16															5	
Sunday-school Teachers	14	1		5			3				2	1											2																
,, Scholars	126	49	1	31			21				2	4	3										14										1						
Duplicate Cards	12	...	..	...	...		...	...	...		..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	8	...	4	...	...	1

Age, Education, Condition, Occupation	All Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Unspecified Children	Total 5 to 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 and upwds. (a)	Unspecified ages children
Sunday-school Scholars	126	...	...	...	3	12	2	16	9	9	10	14	10	7	12	11			5	1	3	1		1														
1. Read and Write	2798	...	...	.	...	...	7	38	35	49	56	63	55	49	57	66		474	65	52	59	69	73	65	864	431	337	189	129	131	102	96	86	23	32	7	7		7
2. Read only	65	...		..		5	3	11	5	7	3	1						30							2	5	2	2	6	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	1		
3. Cannot Read	504	76	7	80	72	78	23	15	5	1	2							46	1		2		1		2	5	16	12	8	8	6	4	7	2	3	1	1	2	
4. Unspecified	125	...	..	...	...	...	32	16	7	4	4	6	4	3	3		1	80	2		1	1		2	2	14	3	2	3	2	1	1	3		2	1			4
1. Never Married	2523	76	7	80	72	83	65	80	52	60	65	70	59	52	60	66	1	...	68	52	62	67	69	64	343	333	190	80	67	41	26	19	19		3	1	1		6
2. Married	852	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...				..	..					1		23	119	160	118	72	89	77	66	67	22	24	7	3	1	3
3. Widowed	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									5	6	7	13	10	17	12	4	12	2	6	1	
4. Unspecified	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	3	3	1				1	1						2
Total	3495	76	71	80	72	83	65	80	52	60	65	70	59	52	60	66	1		68	52	62	70	74	67	370	455	358	205	146	143	113	103	99	25	39	10	10	2	11
Domestic Duties, Dependents, &c. — Wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
,, Son, Daughter, Relative	417	76	71	76	54	45	20	7	8	5	3	4	2	6	3	1	1	...	5	3	7	1	4	1	2	7	1	1	1							2		
,, Visitor	9					1						1	1					..	1				1		1			1											1
,, Others	16				1	3	1			1		1						...	1					3			1			1	1				1				1
Scholar, at home	76	...	...	4	9	7	8	10	4	6	6	4	5	5	3	3					1	1																	
,, State school	476	..	...		6	23	28	57	33	44	50	57	45	36	38	32			14	1	1	4	5	2															
,, Private school	7	...	..		1		1	1	1										1		2																	
,, School unspecified	57	...	...	...	1	4	7	5	6	4	6	3	6	4	9				1	1																			
Other Occupations	2437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	30		...	45	47	51	64	64	61	367	448	356	203	145	141	112	103	99	26	39	9	8	2	9

		Under 5.	5 to 14.		15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and upwards.	Duplicates.	Unspecified.
Total Grouped	2437	...	38	...	271	428	1152	455	84	2	9

17

DIAGRAM showing the mode of Tabulating the Occupations of the People by means of Sheets cut into slips, which are afterwards arranged in the order of Classification.



railway ticket-counting machines were constructed by Messrs. Reid and Wheat, of Little Collins-street, Melbourne. These machines, though of considerable assistance, did not operate so smoothly as they would have done if all the cards had been of exactly the same size, which is necessary to insure their perfect working. Moreover, excellent numbering machines of colonial manufacture were used for paging the schedules, whilst Tate's Patent Arithmometer and Fuller's Spiral Slide Rule were found invaluable for making computations, the former proving much superior in point of durability to the French calculating machine (*L'Arithmomètre*) made by Thomas, of Colmar, which was used at the Census of 1881, but which, in consequence of the softness of the metal used in its construction, was frequently out of order.

Secrecy of Census schedules preserved.

53. Whilst the tabulation was in progress, every care was taken to preserve the secrecy of the Census schedules in compliance with the Act, and strict injunctions were issued to the clerks in the Census Office not to reveal any portion of their contents, or even to make them a subject of conversation amongst themselves. Applications were several times made by the police and others to search the schedules for names, but these were invariably refused. To avoid a recurrence of such requests, as soon as the tabulation had been completed I applied to the Government for permission to destroy the documents, and this having been at once granted, the schedules were sent to a paper-mill and reduced to pulp in the presence of an officer who was instructed to keep the documents under observation until the process of destruction was complete.

Numbers of the People.

Numbers of the people, Table I. *et seq.*

54. The population of Victoria enumerated on the 5th April, 1891, was as follows:—

Males	598,414
Females	541,991
Total	1,140,405

55. According to the registrations, the excess of births over deaths between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 161,699, viz., 73,406 of males and 88,293 of females. The colony not only retained a number equivalent to the whole of this natural increase, but gained in addition 116,360 persons, viz., 72,925 males and 43,435 females, by immigration. In the previous intercensal period, 1871 to 1881, the excess of registered births over registered deaths was, of males 66,923 and of females 78,980; but the colony lost by emigration a number of males equivalent to all those who arrived and 15,890 more, and a number of females equivalent to all who arrived except 805, so that, had there been no births, the net loss of population in those ten years would have been 15,085.

Actual, apparent, and estimated population.

56. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 the excess of recorded arrivals by sea over recorded departures by sea was 183,347, viz., 126,817 of males, and 56,530 of females. If these numbers, and those just quoted showing the excess of births over deaths, had been correct, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other, the Census would have shown a population of 1,207,392, viz., 652,306 males and 555,086 females, or 66,987, viz., 53,892 males and 13,095 females, more

than it actually did. The totals may to a certain extent have been affected by overland migration, of which no account is kept, but there is no doubt that the main disturbance has arisen from the circumstance that a large number of the departures by sea are unrecorded. The defective nature of the emigration returns being known, an allowance was made for it each quarter in the estimates of population published at those periods by the Government Statist, the whole allowance during the ten years 1881–91 being 52,131, viz., 41,333 males and 10,798 females; this reduction, however, turned out to be insufficient, as the estimate brought on to the Census day exceeded the population then enumerated by 14,856, viz.,12,559 males and 2,297 females. The following table shows the actual, apparent, and estimated population at the date of the Census of 1891, and the numbers by which the apparent and estimated exceeded the actual population :—

ACTUAL, APPARENT, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION, 5TH APRIL, 1891.

Sex.	Population of Victoria.			Excess over Actual Population of —	
	Actual.[1]	Apparent.[2]	Estimated.[3]	Apparent Population.	Estimated Population.
Males ...	598,414	652,306	610,973	53,892	12,559
Females ...	541,991	555,086	544,288	13,095	2,297
Total ...	1,140,405	1,207,392	1,155,261	66,987	14,856

[1] Enumerated at the Census of 1891.—[2] Made up by adding excess of recorded births over recorded deaths to excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures between Censuses of 1881 and 1891.—[3] Made up by deducting an estimate of 41,333 males and 10,798 females from the apparent population for unrecorded departures.

Proportion of unrecorded emigrants.

57. During the period intervening between the last two Censuses, the recorded departures from the colony numbered 602,189, viz., 411,792 males and 190,397 females. Adding the unrecorded departures as derived from the last column but one of the last table to these numbers, and calculating the proportion of such departures to the whole, it is found that nearly 10 per cent. of those who left the colony in the ten years ended with the Census day 1891, viz., $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the males, and $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the females, passed out by sea or over the borders without their departure being officially recognised. In the ten years 1871–81 these proportions were as follow:—Both sexes 17 per cent.; males, 19 per cent.; females 11 per cent.

Actual and apparent population, 1881.

58. At the Census of 1881 the actual was found to be less than the apparent population by 67,437, or 55,204 males and 12,233 females. These numbers are greater as regards the total by 450, and as regards the males by 2,070, but less as regards the females by 1,620, than the difference found to exist at the recent Census.

Disturbance of Australian population estimates by defective records.

59. The disturbance of the population estimates by defective records of emigration is not confined to Victoria, the recent Census having revealed the fact that no fewer than 218,278 persons, viz., 169,014 males and 49,264 females, left the various colonies on the continent of Australia during the previous ten years without their departure having been noticed. This is made plain by the following table, which shows for each of the continental colonies the difference between the apparent population—or that made up by the addition of the excess of births over deaths

and of arrivals over departures recorded during the intercensal period to the population enumerated in 1881—and the actual population, or that enumerated in 1891:—

DEFICIENCY OR SURPLUS OF POPULATION SHOWN BY THE CENSUS RETURNS OF THE COLONIES ON THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA, 1891.

Colony.	Difference between Apparent and Enumerated Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deficiency.			
Victoria	53,892	13,095	66,987
New South Wales[1]	82,626	13,125	95,751
Queensland	31,169	21,429	52,598
South Australia	2,679	1,053	3,732
Western Australia	...	562	562
Total	170,366	49,264	219,630
Surplus.			
Western Australia	1,352	...	1,352
Net Deficiency ...	169,014	49,264	218,278

[1] Since the Census was taken, the Government Statistician of New South Wales has amended his totals of immigration and emigration for the intercensal period 1881-91, thereby causing the difference between the apparent and enumerated population 1891 to appear less than that shown by the figures in this line, which are based upon the returns which had been published from year to year up to the time the Census of 1891 was taken.

60. According to the figures, much the largest deficiency occurred in New South Wales, but only as regards the males. This is probably due to a large number having crossed the border to Queensland, where the deficiency of males as compared with that of females is less than in the other colonies. The small surplus of males in Western Australia is, perhaps, to be accounted for by men having come over the frontier of that colony from the Northern Territory of South Australia in numbers sufficiently great to more than counteract the loss sustained by unrecorded emigration by sea.

61. It will be observed that the deficiency of males is more than three times that of females. This is probably accounted for by the circumstance that when taking a sea voyage the passages of the latter are more frequently taken beforehand than those of the former; it being an ascertained fact that the unrecorded persons are, for the most part, those who fail to take this precaution.

Disturbance of population estimates in insular colonies.

62. In the insular colonies of Australasia the Census returns indicate a loss by unrecorded emigration similar to that occurring in the continental colonies. Thus the population enumerated at the Census of 1891 was less than the apparent population by 10,338, viz., 6,967 males and 3,371 females, in Tasmania; and by 15,265, viz., 10,918 males and 4,347 females, in New Zealand.

Disturbance by unregistered births.

63. It should be pointed out that the number by which the apparent exceeds the actual population does not represent all who leave the respective colonies unobserved, as, whilst practically all the deaths are registered, a number of the births

escape registration, the population estimates being thereby disturbed in an opposite direction to that due to unrecorded departures, therefore the number of the latter must really be always greater than that shown by the figures.

Populations of Australasian Colonies.

64. The following is a statement of the number of persons enumerated at the Census of 1891 in all the Australasian Colonies, the sexes being distinguished :—

POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ENUMERATED ABORIGINES[1]).

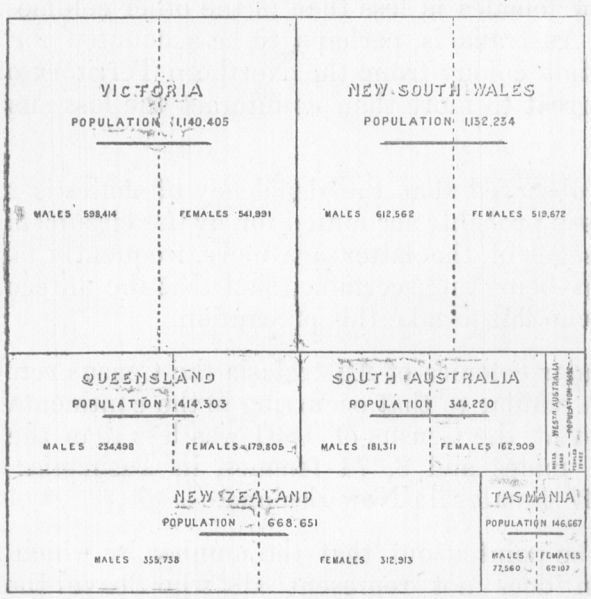
Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	598,414	541,991	1,140,405
New South Wales	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
Queensland [1]	234,498	179,805	414,303
South Australia	181,311	162,909	344,220
Western Australia	33,030	22,422	55,452
Total	1,659,815	1,426,799	3,086,614
Tasmania	77,560	69,107	146,667
New Zealand	355,738	312,913	668,651
Grand Total	2,093,113	1,808,819	3,901,932

[1] In 1891, no attempt was made to enumerate or to estimate the numbers of the Aborigines in Queensland, therefore the numbers partly enumerated and partly estimated in 1881, viz., males, 10,719, females, 9,866, total, 20,585, have been added to the enumerated population. See table of Aborigines in the Australasian Colonies, paragraph 74 *post*.

Diagram.

65. The following diagram has been constructed for the purpose of showing the relative proportions of the populations of the respective Australasian Colonies, males and females being distinguished :—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.



NOTE.—The square represents the total population of Australasia (3,901,932).

66. The Census of 1891 showed Victoria to be still the most populous colony in the Australasian group. The male population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, but the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in this colony. The official estimates published prior to the Census indicated that New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria, but the simultaneous enumeration of the two colonies has shown the reverse to be the case, the total excess in favour of Victoria being 8,171, viz., 22,319 females, less 14,148 males.

67. If the Chinese and Aborigines be deducted, the excess of the population of Victoria over that of New South Wales will be even more marked, although males will be found still to preponderate in the latter colony. Persons of those two races numbered only 9,942 in Victoria, but as many as 22,436 in New South Wales. Omitting the Chinese and Aborigines, the following are the numbers in the two colonies :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
New South Wales	594,448	515,350	1,109,798
Excess in favour of Victoria	...	25,796	20,665 [1]
Excess in favour of New South Wales ...	5,131	...	...

[1] Net figures.

68. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853 ; and at the Census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next Census was taken, increased to 25,424 ; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the Census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed ; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased by the time the Census of 1871 was taken to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861 ; which number at the Census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since that Census two Acts imposing restrictions on Chinese immigration have been passed, the first being *The Chinese Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723 (1st April, 1882), which limited the number of Chinese immigrants a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposed on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he left the vessel. These provisions were repealed by *The Chinese Immigration Restriction*

Chinese in Victoria.

Act 1888, 52 Vict. No. 1005* (22nd December, 1888), which was introduced in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of Australasian Governments held at Sydney in June, 1888, each colony engaging to introduce a similar measure. The Victorian Act abolished the poll tax, but provided that no vessel should enter any port in this colony having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20, and, in addition to or substitution for such penalty, to be deported to the colony whence he came; this provision, however, to remain in abeyance until put in operation by the Governor in Council, which has not yet been done. Chinese duly accredited or sent on a special mission to an Australasian Government by any other Government; Chinese forming portion of the crews of vessels; Chinese naturalized† in Victoria; and any other Chinese whom the Governor in Council may exempt by special proclamation‡ are exempted from the provisions of the Act. This Act has had the effect of largely restricting Chinese immigration.

69. The Chinese living in Victoria at the date of the Census of 1891 numbered 9,377, of whom only 605 were females. All were not pure Mongolians, 417, or nearly 5 per cent. of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent. of the females, being half-castes.

Chinese in Australasian Colonies.

70. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese according to the Census returns of each of the Australasian Colonies:—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria[1]	8,772	605	9,377
New South Wales[2]	13,555	601	14,156
Queensland[3]	8,527	47	8,574
South Australia[4]	3,926	71	3,997
Western Australia	912	5	917
Total	35,692	1,329	37,021
Tasmania[5]	993	63	1,056
New Zealand	4,426	18	4,444
Grand Total	41,111	1,410	42,521

[1] Including 888 half-castes, viz., 417 males and 471 females.
[2] Including 867 half-castes, viz., 422 males and 445 females.
[3] Including 29 male and 20 female children born in Queensland of Chinese parents, also 1 Chinaman born in New South Wales.
[4] These were the numbers born in China, persons of European extraction there born and Chinese born in other countries not having been kept separate in the returns.
[5] Including 117 half-castes, viz., 62 males and 55 females.

71. In all the colonies some of the persons born in China were not of the Chinese race, whilst, on the other hand, some members of the Chinese race were born

* Now *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1073), Consolidated Statutes.
† The issue of letters of naturalization to Chinese has been stopped for some years. Chinese not possessing such letters are prohibited from voting at parliamentary, municipal, or mining board elections.
‡ This has been availed of in a few instances, *e.g.*, teachers, well-known merchants, &c.

elsewhere than in China. It is believed that the numbers in the table are exclusive of the former, but inclusive of the latter, in the case of all the colonies except South Australia, in which colony all those set down in the Census schedules as born in China, but no others, have been taken to be Chinese.

Aborigines in Victoria.

72. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other, and apparently more reliable, estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. At the Census of 1891, only 565 Aborigines, viz., 325 males and 240 females were enumerated. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some may have been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the Census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony.

73. Of the Aborigines enumerated only 317, viz., 192 males and 125 females, were pure blacks. The remainder, numbering 248, viz., 133 males and 115 females had a cross of European blood in their veins.

Aborigines in Australasian Colonies.

74. The following is a statement of the number of Aborigines enumerated or believed to exist in each Australasian Colony:—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria [1]	325	240	565
New South Wales [2]	4,559	3,721	8,280
Queensland (1881) [3]	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia [4]	14,510	9,279	23,789
Western Australia [5]	3,516	2,729	6,245
Total	33,629	25,835	59,464
Tasmania [6]	73	66	139
New Zealand [7]	22,861	19,132	41,993
Grand Total	56,563	45,033	101,596

[1] Including 248 half-castes, viz.:—133 males and 115 females.

[2] Including 3,183 half-castes, viz.:—1,663 males and 1,520 females.

[3] No provision was made in 1891 to enumerate, or form an estimate of the number of, Aborigines in Queensland. The numbers for 1881—partly counted and partly estimated—have therefore been repeated.

[4] Partly estimated.

[5] Civilized Aborigines only; 575 half-castes, viz.:—293 males and 282 females are included.

[6] These are half-castes. No Aborigines of unmixed race remain on the island of Tasmania.

[7] Including 40 Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Morioris), viz.:—26 males and 14 females.

75. In most, if not all the Australasian Colonies, the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that, in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines, therefore the number returned in 1881, which is believed very much to understate the truth, has been repeated. In South Australia, the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the Census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris, viz., 26 males and 14 females, are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which is a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50′ S., longitude 177° E., and is a dependency of that colony.

Population of British Dominions.

76. The following is a statement of the population of the United Kingdom and its various possessions and dependencies, according to the Census of 1891, so far as the information has reached this colony:—

POPULATION OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891.

Country or Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
EUROPE.			
England and Wales... ...	14,050,620	14,950,398	29,001,018
Scotland	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
Ireland	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	...	...	147,870
British soldiers and sailors abroad (1881)	...	...	215,974
Gibraltar	8,680	10,420	19,100
Malta	81,316	83,721	165,037
ASIA.			
British India[1]	112,542,739	108,630,213	221,172,952
Feudatory Native States ...	...	...	66,050,479
Ceylon[1]	1,594,182	1,414,284	3,008,466
Straits Settlements... ...	344,840	168,065	512,905
Protected Malay States ...	...	...	412,440
British North Borneo (1889)...	...	...	175,000
Sarawak (1889)	...	...	300,000
Labuan and smaller islands ...	...	...	5,853
Hong Kong	157,585	63,856	221,441
Aden and Perim	...	...	41,910
Bahrein Islands	...	...	8,000
Cyprus	...	...	209,291
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	206,038	164,550	370,588
Seychelles, &c.	...	...	7,398
Natal	268,062	275,851	543,913
Zulu and Tonga Lands ...	...	..	180,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	767,327	759,897	1,527,224
Basutoland	...	...	218,902
British Bechuanaland ...	...	...	72,726
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	...	...	50,000
St. Helena	1,986	2,130	4,116
Ascension (1890)	...	...	360
Lagos	41,800	43,807	85,607
Gold Coast, including Protectorate (1890)	...	...	1,905,000
Sierra Leone	39,875	34,960	74,835
Gambia	...	...	14,266
AMERICA.			
Canada	...	...	4,829,411
Newfoundland	100,775	97,159	197,934
Bermuda	7,106	8,017	15,123
Honduras	16,268	15,203	31,471
British Guiana	147,669	123,369	271,038
West Indies—			
Bahamas	22,555	25,010	47,565
Turk's Islands	2,211	2,533	4,744
Jamaica...	305,948	333,543	639,491
St. Lucia	20,666	22,042	42,708
St. Vincent	18,780	22,274	41,054
Barbados	81,105	101,201	182,306
Grenada	25,935	28,127	54,062
Tobago	8,657	9,730	18,387
Virgin Islands	2,140	2,499	4,639
St. Christopher and Nevis...	22,008	25,654	47,662
Antigua	16,900	19,219	36,119
Montserrat	5,331	6,431	11,762
Dominica	12,059	14,782	26,841
Trinidad	108,420	91,608	200,028
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2,093,113	1,808,819	3,901,932
Fiji	67,981	57,421	125,402
Falkland Islands	1,086	703	1,789
Total	...	...	346,184,536

[1] The Census of India and Ceylon was taken on the 26th February, or 38 days earlier than that of other portions of the British Empire.

Distribution of the People.

77. Victoria is divided into (1) thirty-seven counties; (2) sixty urban municipalities, viz., eleven cities, nine towns, and forty boroughs, and one hundred and thirty-seven country municipalities or shires; (3) fourteen electoral provinces returning members to the Upper House; (4) eighty-four electoral districts returning members to the Lower House. These divisions do not fit in with each other, the boundaries crossing in many directions; the population of each of the different divisions, and of their respective subdivisions, however, have been ascertained from the Census returns, and the numbers are given in the tables which have been laid before Parliament. Distribution of the people

78. The county with the largest population is Bourke, in which the metropolis is situated. The persons returned therein numbered 517,009, or nearly half (five-elevenths) of the population of the colony. The next most populous county is Grant (69,599), in which Geelong and the greater part of Ballarat East are situated; then Talbot (59,088), containing Castlemaine, Chewton, Daylesford, Maryborough, and Creswick; Bendigo (52,756), containing Bendigo City and Eaglehawk; and Grenville (41,975), containing Ballarat and a small portion of Ballarat East. The counties having the smallest populations are Weeah with only 14, and Millewa with only 172 inhabitants. Both are situated in the mallee portion of the Wimmera district, at the extreme north-west of the colony. Next to these are Croajingolong, Wonnangatta, and Tambo, in Gippsland, with 1,779, 2,068, and 2,262 inhabitants; then Follett, abutting on the frontier of South Australia, at the south-western part of Victoria, with 2,749 inhabitants. Counties, Table X.

79. In the 60 urban municipalities, 620,240 persons were enumerated, or 55 per cent. of the municipal population of the colony; in the 137 country municipalities 517,635 persons were enumerated, or 45 per cent. of that population. Cities, towns, and boroughs, Table XIII.

80. Of the urban municipalities, Melbourne is the most populous, with 73,361 inhabitants. The only towns found to contain more than half that number were South Melbourne with 41,724, Prahran with 39,703, and Richmond with 38,797 inhabitants. These are suburbs of Melbourne, as also are Collingwood with 35,070, Fitzroy with 32,453, Brunswick with 21,961, North Melbourne with 20,997, St. Kilda with 19,838, Hawthorn with 19,585, Footscray with 19,149, Williamstown with 15,960, Essendon with 14,411, Port Melbourne, with 13,067, Flemington and Kensington with 9,958, Brighton with 9,858 inhabitants, and several less populous towns. Of the extra-metropolitan towns, the most populous are Bendigo with 26,774, Ballarat with 24,257, Ballarat East with 16,592, Geelong with 11,666, Warrnambool with 6,582, Geelong West with 5,779, Stawell with 5,183, Maryborough with 4,994, and Castlemaine with 4,770 inhabitants.

81. The populations of the towns just mentioned are those included within their municipal limits, but instances occur of several municipalities lying close to one another, and virtually forming parts of one town, in which case it is customary when naming the population of the principal town of the group, to give that of the whole. Thus Melbourne with its immediate suburbs (Greater Melbourne) contains 9 cities, 6 towns, 4 boroughs, 5 complete shires, and 12 parts of shires, the whole extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the Melbourne Post-office. In like manner Greater Ballarat and Greater Geelong each contain three urban municipalities and Principal towns, with suburbs.

some outlying portions of shires ; Greater Bendigo contains two urban municipalities and some outlying portions ; and Greater Castlemaine contains two urban municipalities and outlying portions. The following are the populations of the towns named with their suburbs, the populations of Warrnambool and Stawell, which appear to have no suburbs in immediate contiguity with their boundaries, being also given :—

POPULATIONS OF THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1891.

	Number of Inhabitants.
Melbourne	490,896
Ballarat	46,158
Bendigo	38,348
Geelong	24,283
Castlemaine	6,804
Warrnambool	6,582
Stawell	5,183

82. According to the Census of 1891, Greater Melbourne contained 43 per cent. of the population of the colony. The following figures show that this proportion increased much more during the ten years prior to the taking of that Census than it did during the previous twenty years :—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

	Per cent.
1861	25·89
1871	28·87
1881	32·81
1891	43·05

83. Greater Melbourne extends over a wider area than that under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the population of the latter district being returned at 476,849, or 14,047 less than that of Greater Melbourne. Since the Census was taken, additional territory, containing 830 inhabitants, has been placed under the Board, the population of the district under their control being thereby increased to 477,679.

Former boroughs.

84. Besides the existing urban municipalities, there are 16 towns which were at one time boroughs, but have since ceased to have an independent municipal existence, and have become embodied in shires. Some of these still maintain considerable populations, whilst in others—generally in consequence of the exhaustion of goldfields to which they originally owed their existence—the population has dwindled to a mere fraction of what it was formerly. The names of these towns, and their Census populations, are as follow :—Kyneton, 3,371 ; Beechworth, 2,528 ; Walhalla, 1,771 ; Maldon, 1,692 ; South Barwon (including Belmont), 1,589 ; Chiltern, 1,351 ; Kilmore, 1,122 ; Woodend, 1,021 ; Avoca, 787 ; Gisborne, 413 ; Taradale, 322 ; Moonambel, 309 ; Steiglitz, 265 ; Guildford, 236 ; Jamieson, 223 ; Graytown, 104. The total is 17,104, which, added to the population of present cities, towns, and boroughs (620,240), gives a total of 637,344 for the urban population of Victoria.

Towns, townships, villages, Table XX.

85. Including the urban municipalities, the populations of 727 towns, townships, and villages were ascertained from the Census returns. Of these, 2 contained upwards of 40,000 inhabitants ; 4 had between 30,000 and 40,000 ; 4 had between 20,000 and 30,000 ; 8 had between 10,000 and 20,000 ; 11 had between 5,000 and

10,000; 4 had between 4,000 and 5,000; 10 had between 3,000 and 4,000; 8 had between 2,000 and 3,000; 36 had between 1,000 and 2,000; and 69 had between 500 and 1,000.

Populations of Australasian capitals.

86. Melbourne, including its suburbs, is the most populous city in the Southern Hemisphere, the next to it being Buenos Aires, which with its suburbs contains 466,267 inhabitants, or 24,629 less than Melbourne. Next to Buenos Ayres, the most populous city is Rio de Janeiro, said to contain, with its suburbs, 409,000 inhabitants, or 81,896 less than Melbourne, and next to these Sydney, with 387,434 inhabitants, or 103,462 less than Melbourne. The following table shows the Census population of each Australasian capital city, males and females being distinguished, and the suburbs included in every case:—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Cities.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne	247,960	242,936	490,896
Sydney	197,550	189,884	387,434
Adelaide	63,877	69,375	133,252
Brisbane	47,077	46,580	93,657
Hobart	16,310	17,140	33,450
Wellington	16,324	16,900	33,224
Perth	4,249	4,198	8,447

86A. Hobart stands above Wellington, its population being the larger by 226. At the same time it will be noticed that the male population of Wellington exceeds that of Hobart by 14, the difference being more than made up by the female population of Hobart being the larger by 240.

87. It appears that the metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than in any of the other Australian Colonies; at the Census of 1881 the first position was occupied by the capital of South Australia, which has since fallen to the second place. The following are the positions in each colony, according to the Census under review:—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Per cent.
Melbourne	43·05
Adelaide	38·70
Sydney	34·22
Hobart	22·81
Brisbane	22·61
Perth	15·23
Wellington	4·97

Populations of principal Australasian towns.

88. Except in the case of New Zealand, the capital city of each colony, with its suburbs, is very much more populous than any other town within its limits; but in New Zealand, the towns of Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin are more populous than Wellington, the capital. Important extra-metropolitan towns, however, are contained in every one of the colonies. The following list of metropolitan and extra-metropolitan towns, including their immediate suburbs in both cases, is believed to

embrace all which have more than 5,000 inhabitants; the population of each such town, and the name of the colony in which it is situated are also given, and the towns are arranged in order according to their respective populations :—

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Town.	Colony.	Population.
Melbourne	Victoria	490,896
Sydney	New South Wales ...	387,434
Adelaide	South Australia	133,252
Brisbane	Queensland	93,657
Newcastle	New South Wales ...	51,561
Auckland	New Zealand	51,298
Christchurch	New Zealand	47,846
Ballarat	Victoria	46,158
Dunedin	New Zealand	45,865
Bendigo	Victoria	38,348
Hobart	Tasmania	33,450
Wellington	New Zealand	32,221
Geelong	Victoria	24,283
Broken Hill	New South Wales ...	19,789
Launceston	Tasmania	17,208
Rockhampton	Queensland	14,392
Ipswich	Queensland	13,059
Maryborough	Queensland	11,724
Parramatta	New South Wales ...	11,677
Gympie	Queensland	10,972
Toowoomba	Queensland	10,936
Goulburn	New South Wales ...	10,916
Townsville	Queensland	10,356
Maitland	New South Wales ...	10,214
Bathurst	New South Wales ...	9,162
Wollongong	New South Wales ...	8,803
Invercargill	New Zealand	8,551
Perth	Western Australia ...	8,447
Napier	New Zealand	8,341
Castlemaine	Victoria	6,804
Nelson	New Zealand	6,626
Warrnambool	Victoria	6,582
Oamaru	New Zealand	5,621
Fremantle	Western Australia ...	5,607
Albury	New South Wales ...	5,447
Stawell	Victoria	5,183
Maryborough	Victoria	5,166
Orange	New South Wales ...	5,064
Wanganui	New Zealand	5,011

89. Of the 39 towns named, 8, containing 621,788 inhabitants, are in Victoria; 10, with 520,067 inhabitants, are in New South Wales; 9, with 212,380 inhabitants,

are in New Zealand; 7, with 165,096 inhabitants, are in Queensland; 1, with 133,252 inhabitants, is in South Australia; 2, with 50,658 inhabitants, are in Tasmania; and 2, with 14,054 inhabitants, are in Western Australia.

Shires, Table XV.

90. Of the country municipalities or shires in Victoria only 1 had over 9,000 inhabitants, viz., Warrnambool, with 9,199. After Warrnambool the most populous shires were Kyneton, with 8,727; Benalla, with 8,652; Hampden, with 8,360; Malvern, with 8,136*; Caulfield, with 8,005*; and Korong, with 8,004 inhabitants. The shires with the smallest populations were Springfield, with 915; Doncaster, with 852; Bulleen, with 818; Upper Yarra, with 779; and Keilor, with no more than 596 inhabitants. These are the only shires which contained fewer than 1,000 inhabitants.

Extra-municipal population.

91. The whole of Victoria, except about a hundredth part, is embraced in municipalities. The unmunicipalized portion contained only 91 inhabitants when the Census was taken; there were besides 2,439 residents in ships and vessels lying in the harbors and rivers of the colony. The persons not subject to municipal jurisdiction thus numbered 2,530, or only 1 in about 450 of the total population.

Distribution of Chinese.

92. The Chinese were very widely distributed throughout the colony. Of the total number (9,377) 4,170 were in cities, towns, and boroughs; 5,169 were in shires; and 38 were on board ships. Persons of this race were found in every county except Heytesbury and Weeah—the largest numbers being in Bourke (2,656), Talbot (1,109), Bogong (874), and Grant (654); in every city, town, and borough, except Port Fairy and Wood's Point—the largest numbers being in Melbourne (1,563), Ballarat East (433), and Bendigo (368); and in every shire, except Arapiles, Bannockburn, Barrabool, Belfast, Berwick, Broadmeadows, Cranbourne, Darebin, Doncaster, Ferntree Gully, Gisborne, Keilor, Melton, North Ovens, Nunawading, Oakleigh, Pyalong, Springfield, Woorayl, and Wyndham—the largest numbers being in Beechworth (370), Bright (304), Bairnsdale (224), Rutherglen (211), Grenville (205), and Mount Alexander (192).

Distribution of Aborigines.

93. Of the Aborigines (numbering 565) only 15 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, the remainder being in shires. The largest numbers, as might have been expected, were in those shires wherein Aboriginal stations are situated, viz., Portland (108), Tambo (89), Healesville (73), Dimboola (59), Avon (58), and Warrnambool (40).

Increase of Population.

Increase of population, Table VI. *et seq.*

94. The increase of population between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 146,331 males and 131,728 females, as against an increase of 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females between the Censuses of 1871 and 1881, and an increase of 191,206, viz., 72,399 males and 118,807 females between the Censuses of 1861 and 1871. It will be observed that, whilst in the last intercensal period the increase of males was greater than that of females, in the two previous intercensal periods the increase of females was greater then that of males.

95. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 the rate of increase of the total population (32·2 per cent.) was much greater than that between 1871 and 1881 17·9 per cent.), but not so great as that between 1861 and 1871 (35·4 per cent.).

* Malvern and Caulfield are really towns, though called shires, and form portion of the suburbs of Melbourne.

96. The rate of increase of the male population was considerably greater in the last than in either of the two previous intercensal periods, the percentage being 32·4 between 1881 and 1891, 12·7 between 1871 and 1881, and 22·0 between 1861 and 1871.

97. The rate of increase of the female population was, as in the case of the male population, greater in the last than in the middle period, but it was less than in the first period, the percentage being 32·1 between 1881 and 1891, 24·1 between 1871 and 1881, and 56·1 between 1861 and 1871.

Probable population in 1901.

98. When the Census of Victoria is taken in the year 1901 the population will be found to number 1,508,000 if it should have continued to increase at the same rate as it did between 1881 and 1891; or if at the same rate as between 1861 and 1871 it will number 1,544,000; but if only at the same rate as between 1871 and 1881 it will number barely 1,345,000.

Increase in town and country.

99. The increase of the urban population between 1881 and 1891 was much larger than that of the country population, for whilst, during the interval, the population of cities, towns, and boroughs increased by 185,773, or at the rate of 43 per cent., that of shires increased by only 97,574, or at the rate of 23 per cent.

Increase in different counties, Tables VIII. and X.

100. The population increased in all the counties except the following, in which it diminished by the numbers set against their respective names:—Bendigo, 3,897; Gladstone, 1,269; Grenville, 2,184; Kara Kara, 459; Normanby, 6; Ripon, 458; Talbot, 8,875; and Wonnangatta, 773. In Dalhousie the females were fewer by 79 than in 1881, but, as there was an increase of 218 males, there was a net increase of 139 in the total; in Kara Kara there was a falling-off of 470 males, but, as there was an increase of 11 females, the total falling-off was reduced to 459; in Normanby there was a falling-off of 39 females, but, as there was an increase of 33 males, the total falling-off was reduced to 6.

101. Very much the largest increase of population between the last two Censuses (209,427)—amounting to over 75 per cent. of the total increase—was in the metropolitan county of Bourke; the next largest increase (15,739) was in Buln Buln, a county embracing the greater part of South Gippsland; the next largest (10,112) was in Lowan, an important wheat-growing county, situated between Borung and the South Australian frontier; and the next (9,951) was in Moira, after Borung the most important of the wheat-growing counties, having long frontages to the Murray, Goulburn, and Ovens rivers. Of the counties in which increase occurred, the smallest was in Millewa (5, viz., from 167 to 172), a county situated in the mallee, at the extreme north-west of the colony; and the next smallest was in Weeah (10, viz., from 4 to 14), a county also situated in the mallee, immediately to the south of Millewa.

Cities, towns, and boroughs in which population increased, Table XII.

102. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, the boroughs of Horsham, Northcote, and Oakleigh were created; the borough of Essendon and Flemington was divided, so as to form the town of Essendon and the borough of Flemington and Kensington; and the borough of Walhalla ceased to exist as an independent municipality. Of the remaining cities, towns, and boroughs, 38 contained more, and

17 contained fewer inhabitants in 1891 than in 1881. The following are those in which the population increased during the intercensal period:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS IN WHICH POPULATION INCREASED BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.		Increase.
	1881.	1891.	
Ararat	2,740	3,151	411
Ballarat	22,411	24,257	1,846
Ballarat East	14,849	16,592	1,743
Brighton	4,755	9,858	5,103
Brunswick	6,222	21,961	15,739
Carisbrook	1,089	1,135	46
Collingwood	23,829	35,070	11,241
Fitzroy	23,118	32,453	9,335
Footscray	5,993	19,149	13,156
Geelong	9,721	11,666	1,945
Geelong West	4,845	5,779	934
Hamilton	2,967	3,373	406
Hawthorn	6,019	19,585	13,566
Inglewood	1,200	1,367	167
Kew	4,288	8,462	4,174
Koroit	1,644	1,694	50
Majorca	994	1,005	11
Malmsbury	1,329	1,367	38
Maryborough	3,297	4,994	1,697
Melbourne	65,859	73,361	7,502
Newtown and Chilwell	4,642	5,249	607
North Melbourne	17,839	20,997	3,158
Port Fairy	1,757	1,864	107
Port Melbourne	8,771	13,067	4,296
Portland	2,265	2,284	19
Prahran	21,168	39,703	18,535
Queenscliff	1,216	1,905	689
Raywood	426	469	43
Richmond	23,405	38,797	15,392
Rutherglen	484	704	220
Sale	3,073	3,442	369
Sebastopol	2,498	2,578	80
South Melbourne	25,374	41,724	16,350
St. Arnaud	2,629	3,045	416
St. Kilda	11,654	19,838	8,184
Wangaratta	1,331	2,051	720
Warrnambool	4,839	6,582	1,743
Williamstown	9,034	15,960	6,926
Total	349,574	516,538	166,964

103. An analysis of the table will show that of the 38 cities, towns, and boroughs in which the population increased 15 are situated in the metropolitan area, viz., Melbourne, Brighton, Brunswick, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Footscray, Hawthorn, Kew, North Melbourne (formerly Hotham), Port Melbourne (formerly Sandridge), Prahran, Richmond, South Melbourne (formerly Emerald Hill), St. Kilda, and Williamstown; Geelong with its suburbs, viz., Geelong West and Newtown and Chilwell, account for 3 more; 11 are chiefly dependent on gold-mining, viz., Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Carisbrook, Inglewood, Majorca, Maryborough, Raywood, Rutherglen, Sebastopol and St. Arnaud; 5 are chiefly dependent on agriculture, viz., Hamilton, Koroit, Malmsbury, Sale, and Wangaratta; and 4 are sea-ports, viz., Port Fairy (formerly Belfast), Portland, Queenscliff, and Warrnambool.

Cities, towns, and boroughs in which population decreased, Table X.

104. In the following cities, towns, and boroughs fewer inhabitants were enumerated in 1891 than in 1881:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS IN WHICH POPULATION DECREASED BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.		Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	
Bendigo	28,153	26,774	1,379
Browns and Scarsdale	1,085	687	398
Buninyong	1,416	1,183	233
Castlemaine	5,787	4,770	1,017
Chewton	1,688	1,212	476
Clunes	5,811	3,486	2,325
Creswick	3,731	3,095	636
Daylesford	3,892	3,839	53
Dunolly	1,502	1,451	51
Eaglehawk	7,362	7,315	47
Echuca	4,789	4,354	435
Heathcote	1,203	1,090	113
Smythesdale	685	421	264
Stawell	7,348	5,183	2,165
Talbot	2,318	1,439	879
Tarnagulla	886	713	173
Wood's Point	562	290	272
Total	78,218	67,302	10,916

105. It will be noticed that with the exception of Echuca, a port on the Murray River, all the cities, towns, and boroughs in which the population decreased were chiefly or entirely dependent upon mining operations.

106. The increase of population in the first 38 urban municipalities being 166,964, and its decrease in the last 17 being 10,916, it follows that the net increase in the 55 towns named was 156,048.

107. Of the 16 towns already referred to which were at one time, but now have ceased to be, boroughs, 7 had larger and 9 had smaller populations in 1891 than in 1881. Those in which the population increased were as follow:— Former boroughs in which the population increased.

FORMER BOROUGHS IN WHICH THE POPULATION INCREASED BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	Population.		Increase.
	1881.	1891.	
Beechworth	2,399	2,528	129
Chiltern	1,243	1,351	108
Gisborne	220	413	193
Kilmore	1,092	1,122	30
Kyneton	3,062	3,371	309
South Barwon	1,474	1,589	115
Walhalla	1,614	1,771	157
Total	11,104	12,145	1,041

108. In the following former boroughs the population decreased during the intercensal period :— Former boroughs in which population decreased.

FORMER BOROUGHS IN WHICH THE POPULATION DECREASED BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	Population.		Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	
Avoca	904	787	117
Graytown	161	104	57
Guildford	765	236	529
Jamieson	328	223	105
Maldon	2,809	1,692	1,117
Moonambel	604	309	295
Steiglitz	275	265	10
Taradale	1,327	322	1,005
Woodend	1,148	1,021	127
Total	8,321	4,959	3,362

109. The sum of the increases in the first 7 towns being subtracted from the sum of the decreases in the last 9, the result is a net decrease in the 16 towns named of 2,321 inhabitants.

110. The shires of Arapiles, Borung, Dimboola, Doncaster, Ferntree Gully, Gordon, Healesville, Kara Kara, Lancefield, Lawloit, Mildura, North Yarrawonga, Numurkah, Poowong and Jeetho, Preston, Rodney, Tambo, Upper Yarra, Walhalla, Warragul, and Woorayl were created between 1881 and 1891. The boundaries of other shires were altered, but in 74 shires the boundaries remained unchanged; in 39 of these the population increased and in 35 it diminished in the intercensal period. Shires in which population increased, Table XIV.

The following table shows the populations of the shires showing increase according to the two enumerations, also the numbers by which the second enumeration showed those populations to have increased :—

SHIRES IN WHICH POPULATION INCREASED BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

Shires.	Population.		Increase.
	1881.	1891.	
Bellarine	4,098	4,911	813
Berwick	3,477	4,080	603
Boroondara	1,525	6,204	4,679
Braybrook	1,107	1,556	449
Broadford	1,537	1,628	91
Broadmeadows	1,751	1,779	28
Bulla	1,978	2,125	147
Chiltern	1,976	2,260	284
Coburg	2,659	5,752	3,093
Colac	5,175	7,525	2,350
Cranbourne	1,420	2,082	662
Creswick	6,647	7,993	1,346
Dandenong	1,414	2,450	1,036
Dunmunkle	4,349	4,725	376
East Loddon	1,701	1,717	16
Eltham	2,344	2,874	530
Euroa	4,890	7,381	2,491
Flinders and Kangerong	1,727	2,518	791
Glenlyon	2,631	2,725	94
Hampden	6,487	8,360	1,873
Heidelberg	2,775	4,413	1,638
Kilmore	2,442	2,593	151
Korong	7,751	8,004	253
Kowree	2,277	2,933	656
Kyneton	8,725	8,727	2
Malvern	1,797	8,136	6,339
Melton	1,038	1,189	151
Moorabbin	3,733	6,542	2,809
Mornington	2,058	3,696	1,638
Mortlake	2,863	2,937	74
Mount Rouse	2,146	2,164	18
Nunawading	1,573	4,449	2,876
Rosedale	3,113	3,676	563
Rutherglen	2,389	3,397	1,008
Springfield	881	915	34
Towong	3,310	5,105	1,795
Warrnambool	9,064	9,199	135
Wodonga	1,568	1,737	169
Yea	1,085	2,036	951
Total	119,481	162,493	43,012

111. Of the shires named in the table as showing increased populations, Boroondara, Coburg, Heidelberg, Malvern, Moorabbin, and Nunawading doubtless owe their rise mainly to their proximity to the metropolis; a few of the other shires, such as Chiltern, Creswick, East Loddon, Korong, and Rutherglen, have contained important

gold-fields, some of which continue to be worked profitably, still, in these, as well as in most of the other shires mentioned, the development of their agricultural resources has probably been the main cause of the increase in their populations.

112. In the following shires the population fell off in numbers between 1881 and 1891:— Shires in which population decreased, Table XIV.

SHIRES IN WHICH POPULATION DIMINISHED BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

Shires.	Population.		Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	
Ballarat	4,531	4,491	40
Bannockburn	2,108	1,803	305
Barrabool	2,327	2,098	229
Beechworth	7,956	7,355	601
Belfast	3,055	2,650	405
Bet Bet	4,725	3,568	1,157
Bungaree	4,981	4,466	515
Buninyong	9,535	6,982	2,553
Corio	2,300	2,167	133
Darebin	1,304	1,269	35
Dundas	3,250	3,083	167
Gisborne	2,617	2,162	455
Grenville	6,026	3,568	2,458
Howqua	1,270	1,144	126
Huntly	3,764	3,414	350
Keilor	689	596	93
Leigh	1,905	1,680	225
Lexton	2,131	2,039	92
Maldon	5,116	4,422	694
Marong	8,746	7,345	1,401
Merriang	1,253	1,086	167
Metcalfe	3,725	3,097	628
Minhamite	1,802	1,738	64
Mount Alexander	4,521	2,362	2,159
Mount Franklin	3,400	2,921	479
McIvor	3,424	3,000	424
Newstead	2,674	2,145	529
North Ovens	2,126	1,986	140
Ripon	5,292	4,504	788
Stawell	4,060	3,756	304
Strathfieldsaye	4,035	3,365	670
Talbot	2,750	1,745	1,005
Tullaroop	5,042	3,757	1,285
Wannon	2,670	2,479	191
Whittlesea	1,859	1,857	2
Total	126,969	106,100	20,869

113. The falling-off in the population of Ballarat, Beechworth, Bet Bet, Bungaree, Buninyong, Grenville, Huntly, Maldon, Marong, Metcalfe, Mount Alexander, Mount Franklin, McIvor, North Ovens, Ripon, Stawell, Talbot, and some others is no doubt mainly due to the diminished yield of the gold-fields within or adjacent to their borders; whilst the absorption of small by large holdings, and the fact that land formerly cultivated has since reverted to grazing, is probably the principal reason of the falling-off in Bannockburn, Barrabool, Belfast, Corio, Darebin, Dundas, Gisborne, Keilor, Leigh, Lexton, Minhamite, Newstead, Tullaroop, Wannon, Whittlesea, &c.

114. The populations of the first 39 shires having increased by 43,012, whilst those of the last 35 fell off by 20,869, it follows that the net increase between 1881 and 1891 in the 74 shires named was 22,143.

Increase in Greater Melbourne.

115. All the municipalities or portions of municipalities included in Greater Melbourne—embracing a radius of ten miles from the Melbourne Post Office—contained larger populations in 1891 than in 1881. The increase in Greater Melbourne as a whole was 207,949, or 75 per cent. of the total increase in the colony. The increase of males was 108,954, that of females 98,995, the former being something under and the latter something over 75 per cent. of the increase of the same sexes in the colony.

Increase in shipping.

116. The shipping in Victorian waters contained 593 more persons, viz., 529 more males and 64 more females in 1891 than in 1881.

Increase in Australasian Colonies.

117. The following table shows the increase and percentage of increase of the population of both sexes in the various Australasian Colonies between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891, INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES.

Colony.	Increase in Ten Years.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria	146,331	32·37	131,728	32·09	278,059	32·24
New South Wales	201,413	48·99	179,353	52·69	380,766	50·67
Queensland	98,454	72·37	81,739	83·35	180,193	76·97
South Australia	28,303	18·50	29,706	22·30	58,009	20·27
Western Australia	14,328	76·61	9,070	67·93	23,398	73·00
Total	488,829	41·75	431,596	43·37	920,425	42·49
Tasmania	16,398	26·81	14,564	26·70	30,962	26·75
New Zealand	61,765	21·01	72,856	30·35	134,621	25·21
Grand Total ...	566,992	37·15	519,016	40·24	1,086,008	38·57

118. It will be observed that in the interval between the last two Censuses the total population increased considerably in all the Australasian Colonies, the largest numerical increase being in New South Wales and the next largest in Victoria. The largest proportionate increase, however, was in Queensland, the next in Western Australia, and the next in New South Wales. The rate of increase in Victoria was lower than in these, but much higher than in Tasmania, New Zealand, or South Australia.

119. In all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand the *numerical* increase of males was greater than that of females; whilst in all except Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the *centesimal* increase of females was greater than that of males.

120. The increase of population on the Australian continent, also on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was as follows during the intervals between each two of the last four Censuses, embracing a period of 30 years in all:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA DURING THREE INTERCENSAL PERIODS.

Periods.	Increase of Population in—			
	Australia.		Australasia.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861 to 1871	501,194	47·14	685,511	55·39
1871 to 1881	572,547	36·59	819,355	42·60
1881 to 1891	920,425	42·49	1,086,008	38·57

121. It will be noticed that both in Australia and Australasia the numerical increase of population became greater at each successive period; whilst in Australia the centesimal increase was greatest at the first and least at the middle period; and in Australasia it was also greatest at the first, but least at the last period.

Probable population of Australasia in 1901.

122. Should the Census of the Australasian Colonies be taken simultaneously in 1901, the population would be found to be as follows under the conditions named:—

PROBABLE POPULATION IN 1901.

Continent of Australia.

		Population, 1901.
If the increase should be at the rate prevailing between	1881 and 1891 ...	4,398,000
" " " "	1871 and 1881 ...	4,216,000
" " " "	1861 and 1871 ...	4,542,000

Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

		Population, 1901.
If the increase should be at the rate prevailing between	1881 and 1891 ...	5,407,000
" " " "	1871 and 1881 ...	5,564,000
" " " "	1861 and 1871 ...	6,063,000

Increase in Australasian capitals.

123. In the following table is shown the population of the metropolis, including suburbs, of each of the Australasian Colonies according to the last two Census enumerations; also the numerical increase of the population of each city during the intervening decade :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES BETWEEN 1881 AND 1891.

City.	Population.		Increase in Ten Years.	
	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne	282,947	490,896	207,949	73·49
Sydney	224,211	387,434	163,223	72·80
Brisbane (1886 and 1891)	73,649[1]	93,657	20,008	27·17
Adelaide	103,942	133,252	29,310	28·20
Perth	5,044	8,447	3,403	67·46
Hobart	27,248	33,450	6,202	22·76
Wellington	21,746	33,224	11,478	52·78

[1] The population of Brisbane in 1881, within the present recognised area, is not known. This population was derived from the returns of the intermediate Census taken in 1886. The increases given are, therefore, those which occurred during the five years, 1886 to 1891.

124. According to the figures, both the numerical and centesimal increase of the Melbourne population during the ten years ended with 1891 were greater than those of any of the other metropolitan cities.

Decrease of Chinese.

125. The Chinese in Victoria (including half-castes of both sexes) were fewer by 2,751 in 1881 than in 1891, for whilst the female Chinese were more numerous by 346, the males of that race decreased by 3,097. The half-caste Chinese were much more numerous in 1891 than in 1881, the males having increased by 343 and the females by 376.

Increase or decrease of Chinese in Australasian Colonies.

126. The following table shows the increase or decrease of Chinese in each Australasian colony in the ten years ended with 1891 :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881–91.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	− 3,097	+ 346	− 2,751
New South Wales	+ 3,414	+ 537	+ 3,951
Queensland	− 2,679	+ 24	− 2,655
South Australia	− 220	+ 66	− 154
Western Australia	+ 767	+ 5	+ 772
Total	− 1,815	+ 978	− 837
Tasmania	+ 89	+ 6	+ 95
New Zealand	− 569	+ 9	− 560
Grand total	− 2,295	+ 993	− 1,302

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) signifies increase; the minus sign (−) signifies decrease.

127. The figures show that in 1891 male Chinese were fewer upon the Australian continent by 1,815, and in the whole of Australasia by 2,295 than they were in 1881. In New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania their numbers increased by 4,270, whilst they fell off by 6,565 in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and New Zealand. In every one of the colonies more female Chinese were returned in 1891 than in 1881, but they are still few in number and the majority are not of pure Mongolian race, but the offspring of Chinese fathers and European mothers.

Decrease of Aborigines.

128. The Aborigines enumerated in Victoria were fewer by 215, viz., 135 males and 80 females, in 1891 than in 1881. On both occasions the numbers include half-castes, but in compiling the Census of 1881 the half-castes were not distinguished from the pure blacks, therefore it is not possible to determine how the figures compare with those of 1881. It has been already stated* that there is reason to believe that there are more Aborigines in the colony than were enumerated in 1891.

Increase or decrease of Aborigines in Australasian Colonies.

129. The following table shows, for each Australasian colony, the increase or decrease of the Aborigines whose numbers were ascertained or estimated in 1891 as compared with the numbers similarly obtained in 1881:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF ENUMERATED ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881–91.

Colony.	Increase (+) Decrease (−) in 10 Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	− 135	− 80	− 215
New South Wales	+ 3,621	+ 3,016	+ 6,637
South Australia	+ 11,032	+ 6,411	+ 17,443
Western Australia	+ 1,876	+ 2,023	+ 3,899
Total	+ 16,394	+ 11,370	+ 27,764
Tasmania	+ 73	+ 66	+ 139
New Zealand	− 1,507	− 597	− 2,104
Grand Total ...	+ 14,960	+ 10,839	+ 25,799

NOTE.—The colony of Queensland is omitted, as the Aborigines were not enumerated neither was any estimate made of their numbers in 1891.

130. Omitting Queensland, in which no estimate was made of the number of Aborigines in 1891, the returns, as compared with those of 1881, show larger numbers for all the colonies except Victoria and New Zealand; but this does not arise from the Aborigines having increased numerically during the intercensal period, but merely from the fact of the enumeration of the Aborigines having been more complete in 1891 than on the previous occasion. In 1881 only the civilized Aborigines were enumerated in New South Wales and South Australia, whereas in 1891 an attempt was made to ascertain their total numbers. In Western Australia no other than the civilized Aborigines were returned at either period, but the returns show a larger number by nearly 4,000 living in civilization at the latter period than at the former. In Tasmania it is probable that as many Aborigines (all half-castes) existed in 1881 as in 1891, but

* See paragraph 72 *ante*.

at the former period they were not shown in the returns as distinct from the general population. In New Zealand there seems to have been an actual diminution of the Maori population to the extent of rather over 2,000.

Proportions of the Sexes.

Proportions of the sexes.

131. In all countries, although a few more boys are born than girls, fewer of the former than the latter survive the period of infancy, the result being that in early life the proportions of the sexes are about equal. Amongst adults, however, in consequence of the expectation of life being less in males than in females the numbers of the latter would always exceed those of the former did no disturbance arise from immigration or emigration. In most old countries this natural preponderance of females is added to by the tendency of men to emigrate being greater than that of women, also by the numbers who go abroad as soldiers and sailors; but in most new countries the preponderance of females gives place to one of males, through there being an excess of male over female immigrants, whilst there is but little emigration, and, as a rule, but few sailors and no soldiers are absent from the country.

132. In Victoria, when the Census was taken, the males were found to exceed the females by 56,423, the proportion being 90·57 of the latter to 100 of the former, or 110·41 of the former to 100 of the latter.

133. Since the Census of 1881 the sexes have slightly diverged from equality in point of numbers, inasmuch as, whilst the proportion to 100 males in 1891 was 90·57 females as just stated, that in 1881 was 90·75 females. Up to 1881 the returns of each succeeding Census showed that the sexes were approaching more closely towards uniformity, the proportion to 100 males being 82 females in 1871, 64 females in 1861, 55 females in 1857, and 52 females in 1854.

Proportions of sexes in different counties, Table XI.

134. In 1881, females were more numerous than males in the metropolitan county of Bourke, the proportion being 103 to 100, but in 1891 there were only 98 females to 100 males in Bourke, and in every other county the excess was also in favour of males. The closest approach to equality was in Grenville, in which Ballarat City and Sebastopol are situated, with 99 females to 100 males, the next closest being in Bourke, in which, as already stated, the proportion is 98. After these two, the counties in which the sexes were found to be most nearly equal in numbers were Grant, in which Geelong and Ballarat East are situated, with nearly 98 females to 100 males; Bendigo, in which Bendigo City and Eaglehawk are situated, and Normanby, in which Portland is situated, each with 96; Follett, with 95; Villiers, in which Warrnambool and Belfast are situated, with 94; Dundas, in which Hamilton is situated, with 90; and Tanjil, in which Sale and Bairnsdale are situated, also with 90. The counties in which the inequality of the sexes was most marked were Weeah, Karkarooc, Millewa, and Tatchera, situated in the Mallee district, with respectively 17, 50, 62, and 66 females to 100 males; and Croajingolong, Dargo, and Tambo, situated in the eastern part of Gippsland, with respectively 58, 62, and 66 females to 100 males.

Proportions of sexes in cities, towns, and boroughs, Table XIII.

135. In cities, towns, and boroughs, as a whole, males slightly exceeded females, the numbers being 309,913 and 309,668, and the proportions 99·91 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 21 of these municipalities, however, females

were more numerous than males, and in 1, viz., Warrnambool, the sexes were exactly equal, each numbering 3,291. The following are the proportions of the sexes in the 21 urban municipalities referred to:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS IN WHICH FEMALES WERE MORE NUMEROUS THAN MALES.

	Number of Females per 100 Males.		Number of Females per 100 Males.
St. Kilda	121·28	Sale	107·98
Newtown and Chilwell ...	116·19	Essendon	107·80
Portland	114·06	Buninyong	105·03
Brighton	113·79	Bendigo	104·96
Prahran	113·38	Collingwood	104·90
Hawthorn	113·00	Port Fairy	104·16
Geelong West	112·23	Wangaratta	104·08
Kew	110·97	Stawell	103·33
Clunes	110·13	Castlemaine	101·69
Ballarat	109·08	Daylesford	100·05
Geelong	108·88		

Proportions of sexes in former boroughs.

136. Amongst the inhabitants of the 16 towns which were once boroughs but have since been absorbed into shires, the sexes were in the proportions of 98 females to 100 males; but in five of those towns females outnumbered males, viz., Kilmore, in which the proportion was 112; Kyneton, in which it was 109; Guildford and Avoca, in each of which it was 108; and Woodend, in which it was 102 females to every 100 males.

Proportions of sexes in Greater Melbourne.

137. In Greater Melbourne, males outnumbered females by 5,024, the latter being in the proportion of 98 to every 100 of the former; but in the cities of Collingwood, Prahran, St. Kilda, and Hawthorn, the towns of Essendon and Brighton, the borough of Kew, and the shires of Malvern, Caulfield, and Boroondara, all of which are embraced within the limits of Greater Melbourne, females were more numerous than males. In the city of Melbourne males exceeded females by 5,645, and were in the proportion of 100 to 86.

Proportions of sexes in shires, Table XV.

138. The only shires in which females outnumbered males were the three just mentioned, viz., Malvern, Caulfield, and Boroondara, each with 110 females to 100 males. In the total of the shires, males outnumbered females by 54,049, the proportion of the latter to every 100 of the former being 81.

Proportions of sexes in Australasian Colonies.

139. The following figures show the relative proportions of the sexes in the various Australasian Colonies:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Females to 100 Males.
Victoria	90·57
South Australia	89·85
Tasmania	89·10
New Zealand	86·56
New South Wales	84·84
Queensland	76·67
Western Australia	67·87

140. The figures show males to have been more numerous than females in all the colonies, the nearest approach to equality being in Victoria, and the next in South Australia, whilst the greatest inequality existed in Western Australia, and the next in Queensland.

141. On the continent of Australia, females were in the proportion of 85·96 to every 100 males, and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, in the proportion of 86·42 to every 100 males.

Proportions of sexes in Australasian capitals.

142. In Adelaide, Hobart, and Wellington, females were more numerous than males, but the reverse was the case in the other four capital cities. In Melbourne, the proportion of females to males was lower than in any of the other capital cities, except Sydney, as is shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES (INCLUDING SUBURBS).

	Females to 100 Males.
Adelaide	108·61
Hobart	105·09
Wellington	103·53
Brisbane	98·94
Perth	98·80
Melbourne	97·97
Sydney	96·12

Proportions of sexes amongst Chinese.

143. If half-castes be included, there were in the colony when the Census was taken 8,772 Chinese males, and 605 Chinese females, the proportion being less than 7 (6·9) of the latter to every 100 of the former. Considering only the Chinese of pure race, there were 8,355 males, but no more than 134 females, the proportion being less than 2 (1·6) females to 100 males; whilst amongst the half-caste Chinese there were no more than 417 males to as many as 471 females, the proportion being as high as 113 (112·95) of the latter to every 100 of the former.

144. In all the Australasian Colonies Chinese females were few in number as compared with males of that race, the whole number of the former in continental Australia being only 1,329, as against 35,692 males; the corresponding numbers in continental and insular Australia combined being 1,410 and 41,111. In the respective colonies the proportion of Chinese females to 100 Chinese males were as follow:—Victoria, 6·90; New South Wales, 4·43; Queensland, ·55; South Australia, 1·81; Western Australia, ·55; Tasmania, ·86; New Zealand, ·41.

Proportions of sexes amongst Aborigines.

145. Amongst the few Aborigines (including half-castes) remaining in Victoria, females were in the proportion of nearly 74 (73·85) to every 100 males. Amongst the pure Aborigines the proportion was 65 females, and amongst the half-caste Aborigines it was 86 females, to every 100 males.

146. So far as is known from the imperfect enumeration which was made of the Aborigines, females of that race were in the proportion on the Australian continent of nearly 77 (76·82), and on that continent combined with New Zealand (there being no pure Aborigines left in Tasmania) of nearly 80 (79·6) per 100 males. The proportion of Aboriginal females in Victoria was 74; in New South Wales, 82; in Queensland, 92; in South Australia, 64; in Western Australia, 78; and in New Zealand (Maoris), 84 to every 100 Aboriginal males.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Upper House representation, Table XVI.

147. The boundaries of the electorates for the Legislative Council (Provinces) are identical with those which existed at the Census of 1881, but the number of members of that House was increased during the intercensal period from 42

to 48. This was done by adding a member to six of the electorates, which have since returned 4 members each, whilst the others still continue to return only 3 members.

148. The effect of there being a property, professional, or educational qualification for electors of the Upper House is strikingly shown by the fact that whilst the male population of 21 years of age and upwards numbered, according to the Census, 328,017, the number of electors to the Upper House was only 157,394, or less than half that population.

149. In the provinces as a whole, whilst to a representative the proportion of electors was 3,279, the proportion of males of 21 years old and upwards was 6,865; and the proportion of persons of both sexes and all ages was 23,758.

150. The population being very much larger in some provinces than in others, they are very unequally represented, the province with the largest amount of representation, viz., as few as 15,412 persons to a representative, being the North-Central; and the one with the smallest amount of representation, viz., as many as 41,200 persons to a representative, being the North Yarra. The following table shows, for each province, the number of representatives, the total population, and the proportion of the latter to the former, the provinces being placed in order according to the amount of representation accorded to each:—

REPRESENTATION OF ELECTORAL PROVINCES.

Electoral Province.	Number of Representatives.	Total Population.	Persons to a Representative.
North-Central	3	46,236	15,412
Nelson	3	48,102	16,034
Western	3	50,385	16,795
Northern	4	68,913	17,228
Gippsland	4	69,939	17,485
Wellington	4	76,542	19,136
South-Western	3	60,021	20,007
North-Western	4	80,403	20,101
North-Eastern	3	74,653	24,884
South-Eastern	3	81,009	27,003
Melbourne	4	112,158	28,040
Southern	3	102,882	34,294
South Yarra	4	141,885	35,471
North Yarra	3	123,629	41,200
Shipping and Residue	...	3,648	...
Total	48	1,140,405	23,758[1]

[1] Average.

Upper House representation in Australasian Colonies.

151. Whilst Victoria sends 48 members to the Upper House, New South Wales, at the time the Census was taken, had 67, Queensland 40, South Australia 24, Western Australia 15, Tasmania 18, and New Zealand (including 2 Maori members), 39.* Comparing these numbers with the populations of the respective

* The Upper House is elective in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but consists of nominee members in the other four colonies. Since the Census was taken additional members have been appointed to the Upper House in New South Wales and New Zealand.

colonies, it is found that, so far as the Upper Chamber is concerned, Victoria has much the largest number of persons to a representative, and consequently has the smallest amount of representation, and Western Australia has much the smallest number of persons to a representative, and consequently has the largest amount of representation. This is shown by the following figures:—

UPPER HOUSE REPRESENTATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Persons to a Representative.
Western Australia	3,697
Tasmania	8,148
Queensland	10,358
South Australia	14,343
New South Wales	16,899
New Zealand	17,145
Victoria	23,758

152. The whole number of Upper House members in the Australasian Colonies is 251, and the population of the group being 3,901,932, it follows that the average number of persons to a representative sitting in this House is 15,546, or about midway between the proportions prevailing in South Australia and New South Wales.

Upper House representation in United Kingdom.

153. In the United Kingdom there are about 540 peers, and the population returned at the Census of 1891 was 37,879,285. There was thus 1 peer to every 70,147 inhabitants of the United Kingdom, or nearly three times as many inhabitants to an Upper House representative as there are in Victoria, and a much larger proportion than in any of the other Australasian Colonies.

Lower House representation, Table XVII.

154. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, the boundaries of the electorates for the Legislative Assembly were entirely changed; moreover, the number of electorates was increased from 55 to 84, and the number of representatives from 86 to 95.

155. Although every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is qualified to be an elector of this House, and although an adult male is placed on the electoral roll of every district in which he holds real estate, and notwithstanding, moreover, that, in consequence of the state of the rolls, which had not then been "purified," many names remained thereon which ought to have been removed, yet the number of electors fell short of the adult male population by 69,441, or more than a fifth.

156. At the time the Census was taken the sum of the names on the voters' roll in all the electoral districts was 258,576, or an average of 2,722 to each representative; at the same time the male population of 21 years and upwards numbered 329,528, or an average of 3,469 to each representative; and the total population of both sexes and all ages numbered 1,140,405, or an average of 12,004 to each representative.

157. The range of representation is even greater in the electoral districts than in the provinces. The electorate with the smallest number of persons to a representative, and therefore the most largely represented, was Windermere, the number to a representative being 6,700; whilst, on the other hand, the electorates with the largest number of persons to a representative, and therefore having the smallest

amount of representation, were Essendon and Flemington, with 24,369, East Bourke Boroughs with 21,496, and Eastern Suburbs with 21,107. The electoral districts have been arranged according to the order in which their populations are represented, and the result is as follows :—

REPRESENTATION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Electoral District.	Persons to a Representative.
Windermere	6,700
Castlemaine[1]	6,741
Grenville[1]	7,120
Port Fairy	7,186
Maldon	7,413
Warrenheip	7,472
Talbot and Avoca	7,742
Benambra	7,928
Ovens	7,997
Creswick	8,066
Dunolly	8,295
Ararat	8,309
Clunes and Allandale	8,401
Bogong	8,578
Eaglehawk	8,588
Portland	8,595
Mandurang	8,611
Korong	8,688
Grant	8,706
Normanby	8,823
Kara Kara	9,005
Sandhurst South	9,136
Daylesford	9,174
Warrnambool	9,293
Melbourne	9,462
Dundas	9,536
Stawell	9,577
Kyneton	9,632
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	9,697
Maryborough	9,889
Gippsland North	9,972
Gippsland South	10,041
Bourke West	10,240
Villiers and Heytesbury	10,377
Melbourne East[1]	10,405
Barwon	10,458
Delatite	10,473
Gunbower	10,572
Gippsland East	10,695
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,707
Horsham	10,825
Rodney[1]	10,904
Polwarth	10,982
Gippsland Central	11,010
Shepparton and Euroa	11,084
Numurkah and Nathalia	11,338
Sandhurst[1]	11,409
Ripon and Hampden	11,583
Donald and Swan Hill	11,620
Geelong[1]	11,620
Borung	11,686
Benalla and Yarrawonga	11,812
Bourke East	11,862
Carlton South	12,200
Evelyn	12,544
Albert Park	12,708
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,805
Anglesey	12,877
Port Melbourne	13,067
Lowan	13,272
Ballarat West[1]	13,656
Melbourne West	13,937
Melbourne South	14,130
Ballarat East	14,295
Fitzroy[1]	14,434
Collingwood[1]	14,679
Mornington	14,712
Emerald Hill	14,886
Gippsland West	15,078
South Yarra	15,430
Richmond[1]	15,597
Carlton	15,703
Dandenong and Berwick	15,725
Brighton	15,800
Williamstown	15,960
Prahran	16,349
Melbourne North	17,240
St. Kilda	19,130
Hawthorn	19,585
Toorak	19,727
Footscray	20,163
Eastern Suburbs	21,107
East Bourke Boroughs[1]	21,496
Essendon and Flemington	24,369
Average	12,004

[1] These districts return two members; the remainder return one member.

158. It may be remarked that in one electorate (Clunes and Allandale) the names of electors on the roll were slightly more numerous than the males over 21 years of age, the numbers being 2,150 and 2,142. In all the other electorates there were more adult males than there were names on the electoral roll.

Lower House representation in Australasian Colonies.

159. The number of Lower House representatives in the several Australasian Colonies was as follows at the period of the taking of the Census of 1891:—Victoria 95, New South Wales 141, Queensland 72, South Australia 54, Western Australia 30, Tasmania 36, New Zealand (including 4 Maori members) 74. The respective colonies stand in exactly the same order of representation in this House as they do in the Upper House, Victoria being, numerically speaking, much the least represented, and Western Australia much the most represented colony of the group. The following figures indicate the number of persons to a Lower House representative in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSE REPRESENTATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Persons to a Representative.
Western Australia	1,848
Tasmania	4,074
Queensland	5,754
South Australia	6,374
New South Wales	8,030
New Zealand	9,036
Victoria	12,004

160. In the Australasian Colonies as a whole there are 502 Lower House members, or 1 such member to every 7,773 of their joint populations, a proportion—as in the case of that referring to their Upper House members—coming between that of South Australia and that of New South Wales.

Lower House representation in United Kingdom.

161. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the House of Commons, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the Census population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 56,536; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,887 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 55,912 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,677 persons. These figures indicate a numerically much larger representation for Ireland than for either Scotland or England; also, in all the divisions of the United Kingdom a very much smaller one than that which exists in the Australasian Colonies.*

Lower House representation in various countries.

162. The following statement of the proportion of Lower House representatives to the populations of various countries has been compiled from official sources, many of the figures having been derived from a return published in 1889 by the Government of Brazil:—

LOWER HOUSE REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Persons to a Representative.
Western Australia	1,848
Tasmania	4,074
Queensland	5,754
South Australia	6,374
New South Wales	8,030
Greece	8,079
New Zealand	9,036
Servia	11,316
Uruguay	11,929
Victoria	12,004
Norway	15,850
Denmark	19,304

*According to the Census of 1891, the population of England was 29,148,888; Scotland, 4,025,647; Ireland, 4,704,750—total, 37,879,285.

LOWER HOUSE REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

	Persons to a Representative.
Chile	20,055
Switzerland	20,280
Canada	20,496
Sweden	21,248
Bavaria	33,237
Hungary	36,579
Roumania	37,075
Argentine Republic	39,945
Spain	39,968
Venezuela	40,807
Belgium	44,772
Ireland	45,691
Mexico	46,026
Holland	48,523
Scotland	56,015
Italy	56,022
United Kingdom	56,549
Colombia	58,766
England	58,887
Prussia	63,146
Austria	65,356
France	65,443
Brazil	112,019
United States	170,016

163. The figures show that five of the Australasian Colonies, viz., Western Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia, and New South Wales, enjoy a larger proportion of Parliamentary representation than any other country; that New Zealand enjoys a larger proportion than any country outside of Australasia except Greece; and Victoria enjoys a larger proportion than any such country except Greece, Servia, and Uruguay; also, that the country which enjoys the smallest amount of representation is the United States, and the next is Brazil.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

164. The relation between the extent of a country or any one of its divisions to the inhabitants of such country or division may be ascertained in three ways—(1) by calculating the *density* of the population, or the average number of persons to a given area, say a square mile; (2) by calculating the *areality* of the population, or the average number of smaller given areas—say acres—to a person; (3) by calculating the *proximity* of the population, or the average distance between person and person.* These methods express the same thing in different ways. It should be remembered, however, that in comparing several countries, or divisions of the same country, the density of the population will be found to vary from its areality and proximity in an inverse ratio, the numbers in the first named becoming larger as those in the last two become smaller, and *vice versâ*. Density of the population, Tables III., XI., XIII., and XV.

165. The land population of Victoria, *i.e.*, the population exclusive of the residents in ships and vessels, was in the proportion of 12·95 persons to the square Density, areality, and proximity of population.

* A simple method of calculating the proximity of the inhabitants of any given area was shown in a footnote to page 36 of my Report on the Census of 1881, 4to., Government Printer, Melbourne, 1883.

mile in 1891, as against 9·79 persons in 1881; the average number of acres to a person was 49·4 in 1891, as against 65·4 in 1881; and the average distance between one person and another was 23·91 chains or 526 yards in 1891, as against 27·47 chains or 604 yards in 1881.

166. The following table shows, according to the returns of the Census of 1891, the mean density, the mean areality, and the mean proximity of the population in each county, and in the whole colony:—

DENSITY, AREALITY, AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY, 1891.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile. (Density.)	Acres to each Person. (Areality.)	Average Number of Chains [1] apart. (Proximity.)
Anglesey	1,647	8,456	5·13	124·7	37·94
Benambra	2,749	6,042	2·20	291·2	58·01
Bendigo	1,949	52,756	27·07	23·6	16·53
Bogong	3,069	24,142	7·87	81·4	30·66
Borung	4,282	30,645	7·16	89·4	32·15
Bourke	1,721	517,009	300·41	2·1	4·96
Buln Buln	3,739	27,195	7·27	88·0	31·88
Croajingolong	3,396	1,779	·52	1,221·7	118·80
Dalhousie	1,310	21,514	16·42	39·0	21·21
Dargo	1,744	4,221	2·42	264·4	55·27
Delatite	3,240	19,663	6·07	105·5	34·89
Dundas	2,028	8,223	4·05	157·8	42·70
Evelyn	1,172	9,972	6·56	75.2	29·47
Follett	1,103	2,749	2·49	256·8	54·45
Gladstone	1,802	18,726	10·39	61·6	26·68
Grant	1,834	69,599	37·95	16·9	13·96
Grenville	1,465	41,975	28·65	22·3	16·06
Gunbower	1,348	8,706	6·46	99·1	33·83
Hampden	1,561	8,169	5·23	122·3	37·58
Heytesbury	920	6,014	6·54	97·9	33·62
Kara Kara	2,301	16,056	6·98	91·7	32·56
Karkarooc	5,933	3,433	·58	1,106·1	113·10
Lowan	4,971	16,820	3·38	189·1	46·76
Millewa	3,572	172	·05	13,291·2	391·80
Moira	3,104	32,723	10·54	60·7	26·49
Mornington	1,625	19,616	12·07	53·0	24·75
Normanby	2,013	11,618	5·77	110·9	35·80
Polwarth	1,225	8,361	6·83	93·8	32·91
Ripon	1,759	11,883	6·76	94·7	33·08
Rodney	1,699	19,155	11·27	56·8	25·62
Talbot	1,621	59,088	36·45	17·6	14·24
Tambo	1,958	2,262	1·16	554·0	79·98
Tanjil	2,818	18,872	6·70	95·6	33·23
Tatchera	3,341	5,204	1·56	410·9	68·90
Villiers	1,637	21,857	13·35	47·9	23·53
Weeah	4,004	14	·003	183,040·0	1,454·00
Wonnangatta	2,224	2,068	·93	688·3	89·17
Migratory population ...	...	1,209	...	...	...
Total	87,884	1,137,966[2]	12·95	49·4	23·91

[1] A chain is 66 feet in length. [2] Exclusive of persons in ships, 2,439.

167. From the figures in the total line of the last two columns, it appears that if the colony were to be mapped out in allotments (necessarily of hexagonal form), each allotment containing 49$\frac{2}{5}$ acres, there would be one such allotment for each man, woman, and child in Victoria; and should each person stand in the centre of his allotment, he would be 526 yards, or nearly a third of a mile from his nearest neighbour. Acres to each person and distances apart.

168. It will be observed that in the metropolitan county of Bourke there are rather over 300 persons to the square mile, or in other words, that there are two acres to each person, and that if all were placed at equal distances apart, an individual would have to travel rather less than five chains or 109 yards to visit his next neighbour. In the other counties the population is much less dense. In Grant there are nearly 38 persons to the square mile, 17 acres to each person, and the inhabitants are, on the average, something less than 14 chains, or about 307 yards apart; in Talbot there are 36$\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the square mile, nearly 17$\frac{2}{3}$ acres to each person, and the inhabitants are, on the average, 14$\frac{1}{4}$ chains, or about 313 yards apart; and in Bendigo there are 27 persons to the square mile, something less than 23$\frac{2}{3}$ acres to each person, and the inhabitants are, on the average, about 16$\frac{1}{2}$ chains, or nearly 364 yards apart. These are the counties in which the population is densest; those in which it is least dense are Weeah, in which there is only one person to every 286 square miles; Millewa, in which there is one to every 20 square miles; Croajingolong, in which there is one to 2 square miles; Karkarooc, in which there is one to about 1$\frac{3}{4}$ square miles; Wonnangatta, in which there is something under one to a mile, &c. Density of population in different counties.

169. Greater Melbourne, exclusive of water, embraces an area of 163,942 acres; but within those limits, 5,448 acres are occupied by public reserves, the space available for building being thereby reduced to 158,494 acres. The reserves in Melbourne City cover 1,723 acres, the principal being the Royal, Prince's, Yarra, Flinders, and Fawkner Parks, the Zoological, Botanic, Carlton, Fitzroy, Spring, and Flagstaff Gardens, and the University Grounds; in Kew Borough, reserves cover 634 acres, the chief being the Studley Park and Asylum Grounds; in South Melbourne City they cover 482 acres, the chief being that portion of Albert Park which lies within the city boundary; in Williamstown Town they cover 446 acres, the major portion being occupied by the rifle range; in Heidelberg Shire the Yarra Bend Asylum Grounds cover 350 acres; in Flemington and Kensington Borough the race-course occupies 301 out of 307 acres of reserves; in St. Kilda City, part of the Albert Park and other reserves occupy 250 acres; in Caulfield Shire the park and race-course occupy 206 acres; in Richmond City, reserves cover 190 acres, all but 7 acres being embraced in the Richmond Park and Horticultural Gardens; in Wyndham Shire the Williamstown race-course covers 190 acres; in Brighton Town the Elsternwick and Beach Parks, with the Recreation Grounds, cover 167 acres; in Coburg Shire the Penal Establishment Reserve covers 112 acres; and there are smaller reserves in Fitzroy, Collingwood, Prahran, Hawthorn, and Footscray Cities, North Melbourne and Essendon Towns, Port Melbourne* and Oakleigh Boroughs, and Malvern and Boroondara Shires. Reserves in Greater Melbourne.

170. The following table shows the area with and without reserves, the extent of the reserves, also the Census population and its density in each municipality, and part of municipality forming part of Greater Melbourne. Density of population in Greater Melbourne.

* Port Melbourne has been proclaimed a town since the Census was taken, viz., on the 16th January, 1893.

Density of the Population in Greater Melbourne, 1891.

Municipalities.	Area in Acres.			Population, 1891.	Persons to the Acre.	
	Exclusive of Reserves.	Reserves.	Total.		Reserves Excluded.	Reserves Included.
Cities.						
Melbourne	3,297	1,723	5,020	73,361	22·25	14·61
Fitzroy	882	41	923	32,453	36·79	35·16
Collingwood	1,100	39	1,139	35,070	31·88	30·79
Richmond	1,240	190	1,430	38,797	31·29	27·13
Prahran	2,297	23	2,320	39,703	17·28	17·11
South Melbourne	1,829	482	2,311	41,724	22·81	18·06
St. Kilda	1,796	250	2,046	19,838	11·05	9·70
Hawthorn	2,374	15	2,389	19,585	8·25	8·20
Footscray	3,029	46	3,075	19,149	6·31	6·23
Towns.						
North Melbourne	555	10	565	20,997	37·82	37·16
Brunswick	2,722	...	2,722	21,961	8·07	8·07
Essendon	3,935	65	4,000	14,411	3·66	3·60
Northcote	2,836	14	2,850	7,458	2·63	2·62
Williamstown	2,329	446	2,775	15,960	6·85	5·75
Brighton	3,121	167	3,288	9,858	3·16	3·00
Boroughs.						
Flemington and Kensington ...	781	307	1,088	9,958	12·75	9·15
Port Melbourne[1]	2,286	80	2,366	13,067	5·72	5·52
Kew	2,919	634	3,553	8,462	2·90	2·38
Oakleigh (part of)	1,503	22	1,525	1,236	·82	·81
Shires.						
Malvern	3,971	29	4,000	8,136	2·05	2·03
Caulfield	5,874	206	6,080	8,005	1·36	1·32
Boroondara	8,313	7	8,320	6,204	·75	·75
Preston	8,800	...	8,800	3,569	...	·40
Coburg	4,688	112	4,800	5,752	1·22	1·20
Heidelberg (part of)	10,650	350	11,000	3,582	·34	·33
Oakleigh (part of)	3,000	...	3,000	470	...	·16
Wyndham (part of)	12,310	190	12,500	807	·07	·06
Braybrook (part of)	14,000	...	14,000	1,145	...	·08
Keilor (part of)	10,500	...	10,500	286	...	·03
Broadmeadows (part of) ...	11,650	...	11,650	997	...	·08
Darebin (part of)	3,250	...	3,250	171	...	·05
Eltham (part of)	900	...	900	145	...	·16
Templestowe (part of) ...	3,750	...	3,750	423	...	·11
Doncaster (part of)	2,000	...	2,000	554	...	·28
Nunawading (part of)... ...	6,500	...	6,500	3,066	...	·47
Moorabbin (part of)	6,050	...	6,050	2,571	...	·41
Whittlesea (part of)[2]	175	...	175	...	...	...
Total	157,212	5,448	162,660	488,931[3]	3·11	3·00

[1] Port Melbourne is now a town. [2] Uninhabited in 1891. [3] Exclusive of persons in ships, 1,965.

171. From this table it appears that in Greater Melbourne, excluding reserves, there were a fraction over, but inclusive of reserves, just 3 persons to the acre when the Census was taken. The most thickly-peopled municipality was North Melbourne Town with over 37 persons to the acre, then Fitzroy City with 35 persons to the acre if reserves be included, and 37 persons if they be excluded; and then the cities of Collingwood and Richmond. Melbourne City, with reserves, had 15 persons, and, excluding reserves, 22 persons to the acre. In the borough of Oakleigh, and all the shires except Malvern, Caulfield, and Coburg, there was less than 1 person to the acre.

172. The following table shows the density of the population of each Australasian colony, the area of each, and the population of each, as enumerated in 1891, being also stated :— Density of population in Australasian Colonies.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population 1891.[1]	Persons to the Square Mile.
Victoria	87,884	1,140,405	12·98
New South Wales	309,175	1,132,234	3·66
Queensland	668,224	414,303	·62
South Australia	903,425	344,220	·38
Western Australia	975,920	55,452	·06
Total Australia ...	2,944,628	3,086,614	1·05
Tasmania	26,375	146,667	5·56
New Zealand	104,471	668,651	6·40
Total Australasia ...	3,075,474	3,901,932	1·27

[1] Including persons in ships and vessels.

173. Victoria has much the smallest area of any colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest area of any colony of the group except Tasmania. On the other hand, it has the densest as well as the largest population of any of the Australasian Colonies. The colony which, after Victoria, has the densest population is New Zealand, but its population is not quite half so dense as that of Victoria. Next to Victoria and New Zealand, Tasmania has the densest population, and next to these New South Wales. The other three colonies have less than one person to the square mile.

174. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian Colonies, with the population thereof, and the number of persons to the acre, according to the returns of the Census under notice. Density of population in Australasian capitals.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Capital City	Area in Acres.	Population 1891.[1]	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne	162,660	490,896	3·02
Sydney	86,400	387,434	4·48
Brisbane	50,240	93,657	1·86
Adelaide	167,680	133,252	·79
Perth	4,830	8,447	1·75
Hobart	47,560	33,450	·70
Wellington	9,032	33,224	3·68

[1] Including persons in ships.

175. By the figures it would appear that the inhabitants of Sydney dwell in closer contiguity than those of any of the other capital cities of Australasia. In the district subject to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, however—which is smaller than Greater Melbourne, and slightly smaller than Greater Sydney—the inhabitants are nearer together than they are in Sydney, the population being 476,849, spread over an area of 83,860 acres, or as many as 5·69 persons to the acre.

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

Housing of the people, Table II. *et seq.*

176. The number of habitations of all descriptions returned in 1891 was 241,560. Of these, 235,434 were dwelling-houses properly so called; 264 were stores, offices, or public buildings in which some one abode on the Census night, and 5,862 were huts or tents. In accordance with the practice observed on previous occasions, no account was taken of unoccupied huts or tents, or of stores, offices, or public buildings in which there were no resident caretakers.

177. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, the habitations of all kinds increased by 61,744, or 34 per cent.; this proportion is rather larger than that indicating the increase of population during the same interval, which was 32 per cent.

Dwellings occupied and vacant.

178. Of the total number of habitations, 224,021, or nearly 93 per cent., were in occupation; 15,846, or rather over 6 per cent., were vacant; and 1,693, or not quite 1 per cent., were being built.

Dwellings in town and country, Tables XIII. and XV.

179. Of the occupied habitations, 120,841 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, 103,154 in shires, and 26 in places outside local jurisdiction. Since 1881 the total number increased by 53,935; the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being 36,887, and that in shires, 18,075, whilst, in consequence of the extension of municipal government, the number outside local jurisdiction decreased by 1,027. It will be noticed that the increase of town dwellings was twice as great as that of dwellings situated in country districts.

Dwellings in different counties.

180. Occupied dwellings increased in most of the counties during the intercensal period, the exceptions being Bendigo, Bogong, Gladstone, Grenville, Kara Kara, Millewa, Ripon, Talbot, and Wonnangatta. In all of these, except Bogong and Millewa, the population also declined; but in Normanby, whilst the population decreased by 6, there was an increase of 70 in the number of inhabited dwellings.

181. In Greater Melbourne, the number of inhabited dwellings rose from 52,131 in 1881 to 93,617 in 1891, the increase being 41,486, or nearly 80 per cent. The whole increase of such dwellings in the colony was 53,935, more than three-fourths of which increase was in Greater Melbourne. Dwellings in Greater Melbourne, Table XVIII.

182. The unoccupied habitations in 1891 were more numerous by 6,797 than in 1881, and bore a proportion to the whole number of dwellings of 6½ per cent. as against 5 per cent. In 1891, 8,564 of the vacant dwellings were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 7,282 were in shires; about half, viz., 8,043 were in Greater Melbourne, the largest numbers being in Richmond 811, Melbourne City 795, Brunswick 657, Prahran 647, South Melbourne 603, Collingwood 488, Hawthorn 397, Fitzroy 393, St. Kilda 389, Caulfield 362, Essendon 297, Coburg 249, Brighton 221, and Northcote 217. It is unlikely that there were as many vacant dwellings in Melbourne City as stated, the probability being that the sub-enumerators, in some instances, set down stores or suites of offices which were untenanted or used only during the day as unoccupied dwellings, although they were distinctly told to make no return of such edifices. Unoccupied dwellings, Table II.

183. Of the houses in course of erection, 1,038 out of 1,693 were in Greater Melbourne, the largest numbers being in Essendon 92, Prahran 70, Hawthorn and Brunswick each 69, South Melbourne 65, Northcote 62, Melbourne City 60, and Malvern 57. In 1881, the whole number of unfinished houses in the colony was 681, or 1,012 less than in 1891. Unfinished dwellings, Table II.

184. The materials of which 6,473 of the habitations were constructed were not specified in the schedules; the materials of the remainder were stated to be as follows:— Materials of dwellings Table II.

Brick or stone	69,545
Wood, iron, or lath and plaster	154,843
Slabs, bark, mud, &c.	4,841
Canvas, linen, calico, &c.	5,858
Total	235,087

185. The numbers in the two upper lines were, strictly speaking, houses, and formed 95 per cent. of the whole ; the residue (5 per cent.) being huts and tents. In 1881, houses were in the proportion of only 91 per cent., whilst huts and tents were in the proportion of 9 per cent., to the whole number of specified habitations.

186. As time advances and families become larger, the houses are built to contain increased accommodation. This is demonstrated by the fact that, whilst the average number of rooms to a dwelling was only 2·66 in 1857, it was 2·96 in 1861, 3·89 in 1871, 4·44 in 1881, and over 5 (5·15) in 1891. Accommodation in dwellings, Table II.

187. In 1891 by far the largest number of houses, amounting to more than two thirds of the whole, contained from 3 to 6 rooms. About an eighth had less than 3 rooms, and about a fifth had over 6 rooms; 2,899 had more than 15 rooms, and of these 1,226 had at least 20 rooms. The following is a statement of the houses returned at the Census, classified according to the number of rooms they were respectively stated to contain.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION, 1891.

Accommodation.	Habitations.	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.
1 and 2 rooms	28,497	12·26
3 to 6 „	156,976	67·55
7 to 10 „	36,944	15·90
11 to 15 „	7,061	3·04
16 to 20 „	1,673	·72
Over 20 „	1,226	·53
Total	232,377	100·00
Not stated	9,183	...
Grand Total	241,560	...

188. In town districts the houses possessed, on the average, more accommodation than those in country districts, as is evidenced by the fact that in cities, towns, and boroughs there were 677,891 rooms in 125,183 houses, or 5·42 rooms to a house; whilst in shires there were 517,823 rooms in 107,173 houses, or only 4·83 rooms to a house.

189. The houses, on the average, were more commodious in 1891 than in 1881, for, whereas the proportion of 1 and 2 roomed houses to the whole number of houses was as high as 22·30 per cent. in 1881, it was only 12·26 per cent. in 1891. On the other hand, whilst the proportion of houses containing from 3 to 6 rooms to the whole number was only 63·48 per cent. in 1881, it was as high as 67·55 per cent. in 1891; and whilst the proportion of houses containing more than 6 rooms to the whole number was as low as 14·22 per cent. in 1881, it was as high as 20·19 per cent. in 1891.

Value of houses built, 1881 and 1891.

190. The number of rooms in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 by 430,453. It is customary for professional valuers to roughly estimate the worth of house property at so much per room, the lowest valuation in the case of wooden houses being £50 for each apartment. Brick and stone houses, however, increased between the Censuses by 23,930, and in the case of these the average value per room would probably not be less than £100. Taking a mean of £70 as certainly not too high a valuation for the whole, it would follow that over 30 millions sterling (£30,131,700) had been expended during the ten years, 1881–91, on the erection of dwelling-houses, this being exclusive of the large amounts spent in erecting churches, public buildings, stores, suites of offices, &c.

Total value of dwelling-houses.

191. The total number of rooms in all the dwelling-houses respecting which the information was given was 1,195,792. Estimating the 9,183 houses respecting which the number of rooms was not returned to have contained 36,732 rooms, or an average of 4 rooms to each, the total number of rooms would be 1,232,524, which, at £70 per room, would show the total value of dwelling-houses—irrespective of the land they stand on—to be 86¼ millions sterling (£86,276,680).

Value of lands and estates.

192. According to the municipal valuations for 1891, the total value of rateable property in the colony was 203⅓ millions sterling (£203,351,360). This includes both land and houses; if the true value is represented, and the foregoing estimate for the value of dwelling-houses is also correct, the value of lands and estates, irrespective of the edifices erected thereon, must amount to 117 millions sterling.

193. The density, areality, and proximity of houses in different districts is ascertained in a similar manner to that adopted in order to ascertain the same elements in regard to the population. The following is the result of such a calculation in reference to the houses for each county in Victoria, and for the entire colony. The table relates only to inhabited dwellings, the number of which in each county is given in the first figure column, those unoccupied or in course of erection not being taken into account:— Density of houses.

DENSITY, AREALITY, AND PROXIMITY OF DWELLINGS, 1891.

Counties.	Inhabited Dwellings.			
	Total Number.	Number to the Square Mile (Mean Density).	Acres to each (Mean Areality).	Number of Chains apart (Mean Proximity).
Anglesey	1,672	1·02	630·4	85·33
Benambra...	1,196	·44	1,471·0	130·33
Bendigo	10,821	5·55	115·3	36·50
Bogong	4,806	1·57	408·7	68·73
Borung	5,724	1·34	478·8	74·35
Bourke	98,944	57·49	11·1	11·34
Buln Buln	6,155	1·65	388·8	67·01
Croajingolong	420	·12	5,174·9	244·50
Dalhousie...	4,395	3·35	190·8	46·95
Dargo	997	·57	1,119·5	113·70
Delatite	3,984	1·23	520·5	77·54
Dundas	1,523	·75	852·2	99·24
Evelyn	2,014	1·72	372·4	65·60
Follett	492	·45	1,434·8	128·70
Gladstone...	4,424	2·46	260·7	54·88
Grant	13,897	7·58	84·5	31·24
Grenville	8,477	5·79	110·6	35·75
Gunbower	1,731	1·28	498·4	75·90
Hampden	1,509	·97	662·1	87·46
Heytesbury	1,156	1·26	509·3	76·70
Kara Kara	3,249	1·41	453·3	72·36
Karkarooc	868	·15	4,374·6	224·80
Lowan	3,099	·62	1,026·6	108·90
Millewa	25	·01	91,443·2	1,028·00
Moira	5,844	1·88	339·9	62·66
Mornington	4,031	2·48	258·0	54·59
Normanby	2,219	1·10	580·6	81·91
Polwarth	1,596	1·30	491·2	75·32
Ripon	2,290	1·30	491·6	75·36
Rodney	3,597	2·12	302·3	59·09
Talbot	13,134	8·10	79·0	30·21
Tambo	435	·22	2,880·7	182·40
Tanjil	3,760	1·33	479·7	74·44
Tatchera	1,054	·32	2,028·7	153·10
Villiers	3,943	2·41	265·7	55·40
Weeah	4	·001	640,640·0	2,720·00
Wonnangatta	536	·24	2,655·5	175·20
Total	224,021	2·55	251·1	53·84

NOTE.—For area of each county, see Table following paragraph 166, *ante*.

194. Roughly speaking, each inhabited house represents a family, which being the case, an equal division of the area of the colony would result in each family having an allotment of 251 acres and 16 perches. Supposing the families to live in houses built in the centre of their allotments, any individual wishing to visit the dwelling of one of his nearest neighbours would have to travel 1,184 yards, or about two-thirds of a mile.

195. In Victoria as a whole, there were, according to the table, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ (2·55) inhabited houses to the square mile. In 1881 there were not quite 2 (1·93) such houses, and in 1871 not quite $1\frac{3}{4}$ (1·71) such houses to the square mile.

196. In 1891 inhabited houses in the county of Bourke were in the proportion of $57\frac{1}{2}$ to the square mile, and were very much closer together than in any other county; but the large majority of these houses were in Greater Melbourne (about 254 square miles) in which inhabited houses averaged 366 to the square mile. If the area and population of Greater Melbourne be excluded, there were, in the remainder of Bourke, 1,465 square miles and no more than 5,327 inhabited dwellings, which numbers furnish an average of only 3·6 dwellings to the square mile, that being not half as much again as the mean density of houses in the colony as a whole.

197. It may be readily found from the figures in the last column that if a sub-enumerator had to leave schedules at, or a rate collector had to visit, 100 houses of average proximity equal to that of the colony as a whole, and he could go in a direct line from house to house, it would be necessary for him to travel 67 miles and 528 yards, but if equal to the average of Bourke only 14 miles and 308 yards, whilst if the houses were as far apart as the average of Weeah he would have to travel no less than 3,400 miles, or if equal to the average of Croajingolong as much as 305 miles and 100 yards, &c.

Proportion of persons living in houses of different materials.

198. At the period of the Census 1,113,405 persons, or nearly 98 per cent. of the population, were living in houses properly so called; 12,537, or about 1 per cent., were living in slab, bark, or mud huts; 11,119, or rather less than 1 per cent., were living in tents or dwellings with canvas roofs; 2,439, or 1 in 468, were living in ships; and 905, or 1 in 1,260, were camping out.

199. At no previous Census, since the discovery of gold, were the inhabitants of the colony found to be so well housed as at that under review, for whereas nearly 98 per cent. of the population were living in houses properly so called (*i.e.*, exclusive of huts and tents) in 1891, only 95 per cent. were so living in 1881, less than 93 per cent. in 1871, only 69 per cent. in 1861, and only 63 per cent. in 1857.

Tent dwellers.

200. Since the mining population do not, as a rule, now live in tents, the tent dwellers in 1891 were mainly those engaged in the construction of railways or other public works, whose practice it is, at or near the scene of their labours, to form encampments, which are moved from time to time as the work progresses; some of the tent dwellers, moreover, were land selectors occupying tents pending the erection of their more permanent habitations. In the early days of the gold discoveries the diggers, who then formed a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the colony, almost invariably lived in tents, as many as 136,000 persons out of a total population of 411,000 being found to be so sheltered in 1857. This number had fallen to 123,000 out of a population of 540,000 in 1861, but the greatest fall took place between 1861 and 1871; at the latter date only 8,660 persons out of a population of 732,000 being

found to be living in tents. In 1881 this number had become further reduced to 4,661 out of a population of 862,000, but in 1891 the number had again risen to 11,119 out of a population of 1,140,000, the proportion being nearly twice as high as in 1881, although lower than at any previous Census period.

Proportion of persons to a dwelling, Tables XI., XIII., and XV.

201. Taking into account all the houses in the colony, whether tenanted or not, the number of persons to a house was 4·71 in 1891, but if only the occupied houses be considered, the number to each was about 5 (5·08). This average differed from that in 1881 by a small fraction only, the proportion then being 5·06. In 1871 the average number of persons to an occupied dwelling was 4·84; in 1861 it was 4·16; and in 1857 it was 4·21.

Table XI.

202. The number of persons to an occupied dwelling varies in different counties. In Millewa there were between 6 and 7 to each, the total population of that county, however, being only 172, and the number of occupied habitations only 25. In Anglesey, Benambra, Bogong, Borung, Bourke, Dundas, Follett, Grant, Gunbower, Hampden, Heytesbury, Lowan, Moira, Normanby, Polwarth, Ripon, Rodney, Tambo, Tanjil, and Villiers there were between 5 and 6 persons to each occupied dwelling; in Bendigo, Buln Buln, Croajingolong, Dalhousie, Dargo, Delatite, Evelyn, Gladstone, Grenville, Kara Kara, Mornington, Talbot, and Tatchera there were between 4 and 5 to each; and in Karkarooc, Weeah, and Wonnangatta there were between 3 and 4 to each.

Tables XIII. and XV.

203. In towns, the average number of persons to an occupied dwelling is slightly larger than in the country, the proportions to each such dwelling being 5·13 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 5·02 in shires. In 1881 these proportions respectively were 5·18 and 4·94.

204. In Greater Melbourne, the proportion of persons to an occupied dwelling was 5·22 in 1891; in 1881, that proportion was 5·40.

Proportion of rooms to persons, Table III.

205. The total number of rooms in all the houses in 1891 was 1,232,524,* and as the population, exclusive of that in ships, numbered 1,137,966, there were rather fewer persons than there were rooms, the proportion to a room being ·92. At all previous Censuses there were rather more persons than there were rooms, the proportion to a room being 1·08 in 1881, 1·18 in 1871, 1·35 in 1861, and 1·50 in 1857.

Persons camping out, Tables IV. and V.

206. Only 905 persons were found to be camping out on the Census night, which is a much smaller number than were so found at previous Censuses. In 1881, the number camping out was 1,187; in 1871, it was 2,661; and in 1861, it was 2,621.

207. In Greater Melbourne, the persons found to be sleeping, or otherwise passing the night, in the streets or reserves, or on the river banks, numbered 36 in 1891, as against 44 in 1881. Of the number in 1891, 14 were in Melbourne City, 4 in Collingwood, 9 in South Melbourne, 3 in Brunswick, 3 in Brighton, 2 in Essendon, and 1 in Caulfield.

Persons in ships, Tables IV. and V.

208. The persons in ships were more numerous in 1891 than at any of the three previous Census periods. In 1857 there were as many as 3,773 persons afloat in the bays, harbors, and rivers of this colony, but then several hulks containing prisoners

* Including an estimate for the rooms contained in houses of which the number of rooms was not returned. See paragraph 191, *ante*.

were moored in Hobson's Bay. By 1861, the prison hulks having been abolished, the shipping population had fallen to 1,918; this had risen to 2,252 in 1871, had again fallen to 1,846 in 1881, and had again risen to 2,439 in 1891.

Vessels in Victorian waters.

209. In 1891 the vessels in Victorian waters numbered 312. Of these, 70 were steamers and 136 were sailing vessels engaged in cargo and passenger traffic, the remainder being war vessels, tugs, dredges, hulks, light-vessels, &c. The burden of the steamers was 36,113 tons, and of the sailing vessels 50,016 tons, or 86,129 tons in all. Of the whole number of vessels, 241 were owned in Victoria, 8 in New South Wales, 2 in South Australia, 4 in Tasmania, 2 in New Zealand, 36 in the United Kingdom, 4 in Norway, 1 in Sweden, 8 in Germany, 1 in Austria, and 5 in the United States; 223* were lying in the Port of Melbourne, 54 in other sea-ports, 17 in the Gippsland Lakes, 1 in the Snowy River, 15 in the Murray River, and 2 in the Goulburn River.

Dwellings in Australasian Colonies.

210. The following table shows the number of inhabited dwellings returned in each Australasian colony, the average number of such dwellings to the square mile, and the average number of persons to each such dwelling:—

INHABITED DWELLINGS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Inhabited Dwellings.		Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling.
	Total Number.	Number to the Square Mile.	
Victoria	224,021	2·55	5·09 [1]
New South Wales	216,484	·70	5·23
Queensland	78,429	·12	5·28
South Australia	59,834	·07	5·75
Western Australia	10,221	·01	5·42
Total	588,989	·20	5·24
Tasmania	26,585	1·01	5·51
New Zealand	119,766	1·15	5·58
Grand Total	735,340	·24	5·31

[1] In paragraph 201, *ante*, this proportion was set down as 5·08, but in making that calculation the persons in ships were excluded. Here such persons are included, so as to compare with the proportions relating to the other colonies, which have been calculated upon the basis of the whole population.

211. It will be observed that, whilst Victoria has over two and a half dwellings to the square mile, every other colony on the Australian continent falls considerably short of, and New Zealand and Tasmania have each only a fraction over, one dwelling to the square mile.

212. It will further be noticed that in the different colonies the average number of persons to a dwelling ranges from 5 to $5\frac{3}{4}$, the lowest proportion being in Victoria and the next in New South Wales and Queensland, whilst the highest proportion is in South Australia and the next in New Zealand.

* Including a small dredge in the Albert Park Lagoon.

Birthplaces of the People.

213. It is only reasonable to suppose that future ethnologists and anthropologists will find interest in tracing the various elements which have contributed to form the character and habits of the Victorian of the age in which they live, and in seeking evidence as to how far these may have been influenced by the national characteristics of the various races from which his ancestors have sprung. Birthplaces of the people, Table XXI. *et seq.*

214. In pursuing this research valuable assistance will be secured from the returns of the various periodic Censuses, and especially from those obtained in response to the inquiry now under consideration, containing, as they should do, a record of the country of birth of each inhabitant of the colony.

215. In regard to the birthplace entry, the sub-enumerators were instructed to see that the country where born, not the town, county, &c., was set down in the schedules. This instruction was in some instances disregarded, but as the country was almost always found to be readily traceable from the entry made, little inconvenience resulted from a minor division having been occasionally returned in its stead.

216. The first and grand division of the population of the colony as regards nationality is into British and foreign subjects by birth.* The former of these numbered 1,105,279 and the latter 35,126 in 1891, which numbers respectively furnish proportions of 97 per cent. and 3 per cent. to the total population. British and foreign subjects.

217. Prior to the discovery of gold nearly the whole population was of British allegiance. Soon after that event, however, many foreigners having been attracted to Victoria by the fame of the gold-fields, over 5 per cent. of the population in 1854, and nearly 11 per cent. in 1857, were found to be of foreign nationality. The latter was the highest point reached, each Census since that period having shown a lower proportion of foreign and, as a natural consequence, a higher one of British subjects. The following are the proportions of natives of British and of foreign dominions as returned at the last eight Censuses of Victoria :—

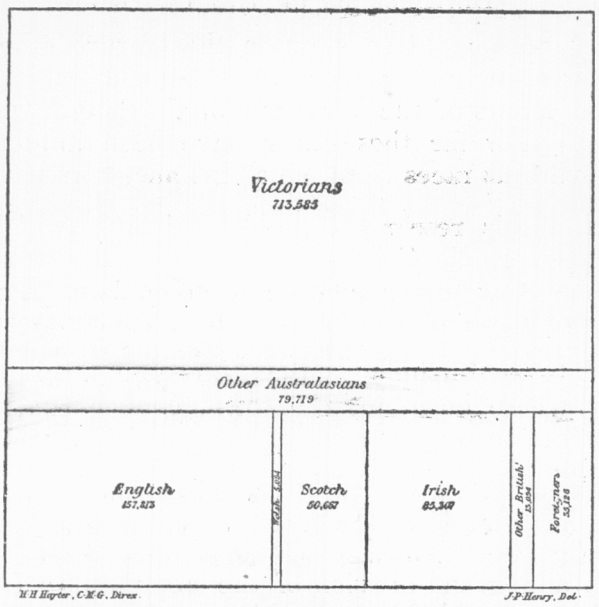
Relative Proportions of British and Foreign Subjects by Birth living in Victoria, 1846–91.

	British Subjects.	Foreign Subjects.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1846	99·01	·97
1851	98·07	1·93
1854	94·49	5·51
1857	89·36	10·64
1861	91·32	8·68
1871	94·90	5·10
1881	96·43	3·57
1891	96·92	3·08

218. The following diagram enables a conception to be formed, perhaps more readily than by columns of figures, of the relative proportions of British and foreign subjects resident in Victoria when the Census of 1891 was taken ; the British subjects being divided into natives of Victoria, of other Australasian Colonies, of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, and of other British possessions. Diagram.

* In Victoria a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but with this exception the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth.

NATIVES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1891.



NOTE.—The square represents the total population of Victoria (1,140,405).

British subjects by birth.

219. Natives of 50 British dominions or dependencies were living in Victoria at the date of the Census. The following are the names of such countries, and the number of males and females returned as born in each :—

BIRTHPLACES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Native Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasian Colonies.			
Victoria	354,726	358,859	713,585
New South Wales [1] ...	9,737	10,055	19,792
Queensland	1,280	1,477	2,757
South Australia	13,072	12,244	25,316
Western Australia ...	352	404	756
Tasmania	7,667	8,731	16,398
New Zealand	6,325	5,701	12,026
Fiji	70	66	136
Australia—Colony not named	1,169	1,369	2,538
The United Kingdom.			
England	93,074	64,739	157,813
Wales	3,170	1,924	5,094
Scotland	28,404	22,263	50,667
Ireland	42,787	42,520	85,307
Other British Possessions.			
European—			
Malta	53	24	77
Gibraltar	23	26	49
Cyprus	5	...	5
Asiatic—			
India	1,111	609	1,720
Ceylon	41	31	72
Aden	1	...	1
Malacca	5	4	9
Penang	10	6	16
Singapore	16	9	25
North Borneo	3	...	3
Hong Kong	1	6	7
African—			
Cape Colony	299	300	599
Natal	39	21	60
Ascension	2	...	2
African—			
St. Helena	22	19	41
Sierra Leone	2	...	2
Lagos	1	...	1
Gold Coast	...	2	2
Zanzibar	1	1	2
Mauritius	179	109	288
Seychelles	5	5	10
Rodriguez	...	1	1
American—			
Canada	997	380	1,377
Newfoundland	29	18	47
British Guiana ...	17	6	23
Bermuda	19	2	21
West Indies—			
Antigua	12	2	14
Bahamas	...	1	1
Barbados	24	7	31
Dominica	4	2	6
Grenada	3	1	4
Jamaica	102	88	190
St. Kitts	5	...	5
St. Vincent	5	1	6
Tobago	1	1	2
Trinidad	8	3	11
Virgin Islands ...	1	...	1
Island not named ...	76	40	116
Falkland Islands ...	4	1	5
British subjects born at sea	973	909	1,882
British subjects, birthplace not stated	3,483	2,877	6,360
Total	569,415	535,864	1,105,279

[1] Including 3 males and 2 females stated to have been born in Norfolk Island.

220. Natives of Victoria, numbering 713,585, and natives of the whole of the Australasian Colonies, numbering 793,304, respectively furnish proportions of nearly 65 per cent. and nearly 72 per cent. to the whole number of British-born subjects resident in this colony. Natives of Australasia.

221. To the whole population of Victoria, natives of the colony bore a proportion of 63 per cent., and natives of the other colonies of the group one of 7 per cent.; thus the two combined, embracing natives of all the Australasian Colonies resident in Victoria at the date of the Census, furnished a proportion of 70 per cent. Table XXII.

222. The Census of 1881 was the first at which more than half the population of Victoria consisted of natives of the colony; the proportion was then 58 per cent., whilst according to the returns of the Census under notice it now approaches to two-thirds of the whole, viz., 63 per cent. In 1871 the proportion of Victorian natives in the population was 45 per cent.; in 1861, 26 per cent.; in 1857, 17 per cent.; and in 1854, 13 per cent.

223. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, male Victorian natives resident in the colony of their birth increased by 107,198, and female Victorian natives there resident increased by 107,188. During the same interval 161,128 male infants and 153,407 female infants were born in Victoria, and there were doubtless some Victorian natives absent from the colony in 1881, but who returned afterwards. From these circumstances it follows that more than 53,930 males and more than 46,219 females of Victorian birth must either have died or left the colony during the intercensal period.

224. Of natives of other Australasian Colonies living in Victoria in 1891 the most numerous were those of South Australia, then those of New South Wales and New Zealand, followed by those of Tasmania; natives of Queensland, Western Australia, and Fiji resident in Victoria being comparatively few. Natives of all the other colonies of the group were more numerous in Victoria in 1891 than in 1881, as is shown by the following figures:— Table XXIV.

NATIVES OF OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Natives of—	Numbers living in Victoria.		Increase.
	1881.	1891.	
South Australia ...	9,928	25,316	15,388
New South Wales ...	9,826	19,792	9,966
New Zealand	2,885	12,026	9,141
Tasmania	11,876	16,398	4,522
Queensland	1,120	2,757	1,637
Western Australia ...	404	756	352
Fiji	95	136	41
Total ...	36,134	77,181	41,047

225. The colonies are arranged in the table according to the respective increases which took place during the intercensal period in the numbers of their natives living in Victoria. It will be observed that if the arrangement had been according

to the numbers in 1891 the order would have been the same, except that Tasmania would have changed places with, and stood above, New Zealand. It will further be noticed that the number of Tasmanians in Victoria in 1881 was larger than that of natives of any of the other colonies of the group, but in 1891 natives of South Australia and New South Wales resident in Victoria were both more numerous than those of Tasmania.

226. Amongst Victorian natives the females exceeded the males by 4,133. Amongst natives of four of the other Australasian Colonies living in Victoria females were also the more numerous, viz., those of New South Wales by 318, of Queensland by 197, of Western Australia by 52, and of Tasmania by 1,064. On the other hand, in the case of natives of South Australia and New Zealand, the males outnumbered the females, in the former by 828 and in the latter by 624. This would appear to indicate that the men came to Victoria from those two colonies in order to obtain work, but, not intending to make it their home, in many instances did not bring their families with them.

Natives of the United Kingdom.

227. After natives of the Australasian Colonies, persons born in the United Kingdom formed the most numerous section of the population. These numbered close upon 300,000 (298,881), and amounted to rather more than a fourth of the population. Upwards of half (53 per cent.) were natives of England; over a fourth (28 per cent.) were natives of Ireland; about a sixth (17 per cent.) were natives of Scotland, and 2 per cent. were natives of Wales.

228. In 1891, as compared with 1881, there was in Victoria an increase in the number of persons born in each division of the United Kingdom except Ireland. The whole increase was 16,542, made up of an increase of 14,907 English, 2,514 Scotch, and 547 Welsh, less a falling-off of 1,426 in the number of Irish.

229. In 1891 males were considerably more numerous than females in the case of natives of all the divisions of the United Kingdom except Ireland, amongst natives of which the numbers of the two sexes were nearly equal. At the previous Census, whilst there was also a large excess of males over females in the case of England, Scotland, and Wales, Irish females exceeded Irish males by 4,281.

Natives of other British possessions.

230. Of other subjects of Her Majesty resident in Victoria, 131 were natives of European, 1,853 of Asiatic, 1,008 of African, and 1,860 of American British possessions. In the case of those born in Europe there was a falling-off of 5 as compared with 1881, which reduction would not have occurred if Heligoland had not been ceded to a foreign country, which resulted in 8 natives of that island returned in 1891 being necessarily classed as foreigners. In the case of subjects of Her Majesty born in Asia there was an increase of 723; in that of those born in Africa an increase of 370; and in that of those born in America an increase of 200.

British subjects born at sea.

231. Of those born at sea who have been set down as British subjects the returns showed 5 less in 1891 than in 1881. In the case of persons born at sea it frequently happens that the nationality is not stated, and it is only by the name that an assumption can be made as to whether they are British or foreign subjects. An assumption upon the same grounds is also necessarily made in the case of persons whose place of birth is altogether unspecified.

Natives of foreign countries.

232. Natives of 43 independent foreign countries and of 32 of their dependencies or detached portions, or of 75 foreign dominions in all, found places in the

Census returns of 1891. The following is a statement of the names of such dominions and of the number of males and females stated to have been born in each:—

BIRTHPLACES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Native Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
European Countries (including Possessions out of Europe)—			
France	892	382	1,274
Algeria	2	...	2
Corsica	6	2	8
St. Bartholomew	1	...	1
Guadeloupe	1	...	1
Martinique	1	...	1
Bourbon	5	3	8
Anam	1	...	1
New Caledonia	5	5	10
Society Islands	...	1	1
Belgium	155	80	235
Holland	254	68	322
Dutch Guiana	2	...	2
Java	22	14	36
Sumatra	3	2	5
Timor	1	...	1
Germany	7,772	2,992	10,764
Heligoland	8	...	8
New Ireland	1	2	3
Austria-Hungary	490	96	586
Switzerland	1,121	196	1,317
Italy	1,543	157	1,700
Elba	1	...	1
Sicily	11	5	16
Spain	147	61	208
Balearic Islands	1	...	1
Cuba	1	1	2
Philippine Islands	12	4	16
Portugal	112	28	140
Azores	8	...	8
Madeira	6	2	8
Cape de Verde Islands	12	...	12
Denmark	1,216	173	1,389
Iceland	2	1	3
Faroe Islands	1	...	1
Greenland	1	...	1
St. Thomas	3	2	5
Sweden and Norway	3,013	201	3,214
Russia	911	261	1,172
Turkey	17	9	26
Crete	1	...	1
Armenia	1	2	3
Palestine	26	9	35
Syria	95	47	142
Greece	166	13	179
Ionian Islands	19	4	23
Montenegro	1	...	1
Roumania	22	5	27
Servia	3	...	3
Bulgaria	2	2	4
Asiatic Countries—			
China—European race	12	5	17
„ Asiatic race	8,318	132	8,450
Japan	26	4	30
Afghanistan	11	...	11
Persia	6	1	7
Arabia	3	3	6
Siam	1	...	1
African Countries—			
Egypt	13	11	24
Orange Free State	2	1	3
Madagascar	5	1	6
Africa—Country not named	30	20	50
American Countries—			
United States	2,005	900	2,905
Mexico	8	2	10
Nicaragua	1	...	1
New Granada	1	1	2
Brazil	27	25	52
Argentine Republic	5	6	11
Uruguay	1	...	1
Chili	6	5	11
Peru	7	1	8
Ecuador	...	1	1
Hayti	1	1	2
North America—Country not stated	3	1	4
South America—Country not stated	26	15	41
Polynesia—			
New Hebrides	10	7	17
Solomon Islands	1	...	1
Tonga	7	3	10
Samoa	5	3	8
Sandwich Islands	3	11	14
South Sea Islands—Island or group not named	3	...	3
Other foreign countries	110	17	127
Foreign subjects born at sea	59	32	91
Foreign subjects, birthplace not stated	186	88	274
Total	28,999	6,127	35,126

233. Subjects of foreign powers amounted to about 3 per cent. of the population of Victoria. Amongst these, subjects of Germany were the most numerous, amounting to 31 per cent. of the whole number of foreigners; whilst subjects of China, who were next in point of numbers, amounted to 24 per cent.; and subjects of Sweden and Norway, who were next, to over 9 per cent. of that number.

234. During the intercensal period 1881–91 a net increase of 4,327 occurred in the number of foreign residents in Victoria, the greatest increase being in the case of Germans, the next in that of Swedes and Norwegians, and the next in that of Russians. Natives of all important foreign countries increased in numbers except those of France, who fell off by 27, and those of China, who fell off by 3,332. It may

be pointed out that there were 207 subjects of Turkey in Victoria in 1891, but not one subject of that country in 1881. The number of natives of each foreign country, including its outlying possessions, being in Victoria in 1881 and 1891, together with the increase or decrease of such natives during the intervening decennial period, is shown in following table :—

NATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Natives of—	Numbers living in Victoria.		Increase.[1]
	1881.	1891.	
Germany and German Possessions ...	8,571	10,775	2,204
Sweden and Norway	1,375	3,214	1,839
Russia	369	1,172	803
Italy and Italian Possessions ...	947	1,717	770
United States	2,343	2,905	562
Denmark and Danish Possessions ...	1,039	1,399	360
Austria-Hungary	323	586	263
Turkey and Turkish Possessions ...	...	207	207
Belgium	112	235	123
Greece (including Ionian Islands) ...	90	202	112
Spain and Spanish Possessions ...	148	227	79
Holland and Dutch Possessions ...	342	366	24
Portugal and Portuguese Possessions ...	153	168	15
Switzerland	1,314	1,317	3
France and French Possessions ...	1,334	1,307	−27
China	11,799	8,467[2]	−3,332
Other Foreign Countries	540	862	322
Total	30,799	35,126	4,327[3]

[1] The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.—[2] Including 17 of European race.—[3] Net increase.

235. In the case of natives of foreign countries resident in Victoria, females were in almost every case much less numerous than males. The proportion of the former per 100 of the latter amongst such natives as a whole was 21; amongst natives of the United States it was 45; of France, 43; of Germany, 38; of Holland, 30; of Russia, 29; of Switzerland, 17; of Denmark, 14; of Italy, 10; of Sweden and Norway, 7; and of China, even counting natives of European race, only $1\frac{2}{3}$ females to every 100 males.

Birthplaces of residents of Melbourne, Table XXV.

236. In that portion of Greater Melbourne subject to the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, natives of British dominions numbered 462,260, and natives of foreign countries numbered 14,609; the proportion to the number of British and of foreign subjects in the colony being in both cases 42 per cent. In the same metropolitan district were congregated 66 per cent. of the Russians resident in Victoria; 54 per cent. of the French; 51 per cent. of the natives of the United States; 48 per cent. of the natives of the British Isles; 44 per cent. of the Swedes and Norwegians; 40 per cent. of the Germans; 39 per cent. of the natives of Australia; 28 per cent. of the Italians; and 25 per cent. of the natives of China.

Birthplaces of the Chinese.

237. Besides the individuals set down as born in China (Asiatic race), numbering 8,450, there were 927 persons of that race, viz., 124 pure and 803 half-caste Chinese, born elsewhere than in that Empire. Of these 876, viz., 103 of pure and 773 of mixed race, were born in Victoria; and 17, viz., 2 of pure and 15 of mixed race, in

other Australasian Colonies. The following table contains a statement of the country of birth of all the Chinese living in Victoria in 1891, the sexes and those of pure and of mixed race being distinguished:—

BIRTHPLACES OF CHINESE LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Chinese born in—	Chinese of—						Total Chinese.		
	Pure Race.			Mixed Race.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	57	46	103	359	414	773	416	460	876
New South Wales	2	...	2	5	5	10	7	5	12
South Australia	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
New Zealand	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Australia (colony not named) ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
England	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
United States	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
China	8,278	87	8,365	40	45	85	8,318	132	8,450
Other countries	18	1	19	7	1	8	25	2	27
Total	8,355	134	8,489	417	471	888	8,772	605	9,377

Birthplaces of the Aborigines.

238. The 565 Aborigines returned at the Census were not all natives of Victoria. They were all, however, entered as born in one or other of the Australian Colonies proper, except 2 females, who were set down as born in Fiji. One Aboriginal female was returned as having been born in Tasmania, but this must be a mistake, as the last of the Tasmanian race of Aborigines died in 1876.* The following table contains a statement of the colonies in which the Aborigines found to be living in Victoria at the date of the Census were stated to have been born, and the numbers returned as born in each colony:—

BIRTHPLACES OF ABORIGINES LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Aborigines born in—	Aborigines of—						Total Aborigines.		
	Pure Race.			Mixed Races.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	159	112	271	129	111	240	288	223	511
New South Wales	7	6	13	2	2	4	9	8	17
Queensland	19	2	21	...	...	...	19	2	21
South Australia	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7
Western Australia	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tasmania	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fiji	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Australia (colony not named) ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	192	125	317	133	115	248	325	240	565

* The last of the Tasmanian male Aborigines died on the 3rd March, 1869, and the last of the Tasmanian female Aborigines died on the 8th May, 1876.

Birthplaces of residents in each Australasian Colony.

239. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian Colony, according to the returns of the Census of 1891; also the number of males and females of each birthplace:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Number of Persons born in—												Total.
	The Colony.	Other Australasian Colonies.[1]	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other British Possessions.	France.	Germany.	The United States.	China.	Other Foreign Countries.	Residue[2]	
MALES.													
Victoria ...	354,726	39,672	96,244	28,404	42,787	3,126	914	7,781	2,005	8,330	9,724	4,701	598,414
New South Wales[3]	368,054	46,462	95,849	23,026	39,449	3,434	1,718	6,976	2,509	13,048	9,953	2,084	612,562
Queensland[4] ...	99,833	17,658	45,781	13,510	22,305	1,538	309	8,700	325	8,513	15,271[5]	755	234,498
South Australia ...	108,276	5,760	27,125	4,972	6,507	1,032	308	5,076	271	3,926	2,488	1,060	166,801
Western Australia	17,261	2,195	6,828	939	2,054	587	62	259	132	911	1,653	149	33,030
Total ...	948,150	111,747	271,827	70,851	113,102	9,717	3,311	28,792	5,242	34,728	39,089	8,749	1,645,305
Tasmania ...	54,323	3,944	10,905	2,134	2,771	372	53	589	165	935	652	717	77,560
New Zealand ...	206,462	7,677	67,932	29,778	25,665	2,209	514	3,045	474	4,446	6,248	1,288	355,738
Total Males ...	1,208,935	123,368	350,664	102,763	141,538	12,298	3,878	32,426	5,881	40,109	45,989	10,754	2,078,603
FEMALES.													
Victoria ...	358,859	40,047	66,663	22,263	42,520	1,726	393	2,994	900	137	1,583	3,906	541,991
New South Wales[3]	365,241	38,692	58,380	13,795	35,602	1,200	552	2,591	870	109	1,463	1,177	519,672
Queensland[4] ...	97,723	10,678	31,406	8,890	20,731	421	91	6,210	102	37	3,041[5]	475	179,805
South Australia ...	109,454	5,318	21,707	3,891	7,862	473	92	3,477	115	71	361	809	153,630
Western Australia	16,160	1,133	2,984	272	1,445	170	10	31	22	3	111	81	22,422
Total ...	947,437	95,868	181,140	49,111	108,160	3,990	1,138	15,303	2,009	357	6,559	6,448	1,417,520
Tasmania ...	53,578	3,384	6,538	1,711	2,916	310	24	329	56	8	128	125	69,107
New Zealand ...	202,247	8,266	51,352	22,138	21,969	1,494	197	1,618	193	24	2,391	1,024	312,913
Total Females	1,203,262	107,518	239,030	72,960	133,045	5,794	1,359	17,250	2,258	389	9,078	7,597	1,799,540
BOTH SEXES...	2,412,197	230,886	589,694	175,723	274,583	18,092	5,237	49,676	8,139	40,498	55,067	18,351	3,878,143

[1] Including Fiji and New Guinea.

[2] Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.

[3] All the Aborigines enumerated in New South Wales have been set down as born in that colony.

[4] As no account was taken in 1891 of the Aborigines in Queensland, the numbers partly enumerated and partly estimated in 1881 have been added to the Census figures.

[5] Including Polynesians, viz., 8,498 males and 745 females, and Malays, viz., 1,092 males and 79 females.

240. The table shows the natives of the Australasian Colonies resident therein to have numbered 2,643,083, of whom 2,103,202 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 68 per cent. and the latter one of 69 per cent. to the population. In 1881 the proportions were respectively 62 and 63 per cent.

241. In the following table the figures denoting the total number of natives of each important country living in Australasia in 1891 are collated with similar figures for 1881, the increases since that period being also shown.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Natives of—	Numbers living in Australasian Colonies.		Increase.[1]
	1881.	1891.	
Australasia	1,741,121	2,643,083	901,962
England and Wales	499,922	589,694	89,772
Scotland	151,027	175,723	24,696
Ireland	261,996	274,583	12,587
Other British Possessions ...	14,644	18,092	3,448
France	4,401	5,237	836
Germany	42,203	49,676	7,473
The United States	6,274	8,139	1,865
China	43,430	40,498	—2,932
Other Foreign Countries	36,368	55,067	18,699
Residue	14,538	18,351	3,813
Total	2,815,924	3,878,143	1,062,219[2]

[1] The minus sign (—) signifies decrease.—[2] Net figures.

242. It will be observed that China is the only country of which the natives resident in the Australasian Colonies decreased in numbers between the last two Census periods; also that whilst Chinese were slightly more numerous than Germans in 1881, the latter outnumbered the former by 9,000 in 1891. It will, moreover, be noticed that the increase in the number of Irish during the intercensal period was little more than half the increase in the number of Scotch.

Victorians in each Australasian Colony.

243. From the Census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310 males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table:—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

Colony in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	354,726	358,859	713,585
New South Wales	22,792	17,976	40,768
Queensland	4,907	2,555	7,462
South Australia...	3,412	3,197	6,609
Western Australia	729	307	1,036
Total	386,566	382,894	769,460
Tasmania	2,301	1,904	4,205
New Zealand	4,169	4,772	8,941
Grand total	393,036	389,570	782,606

244. The figures afford evidence of the existence of 782,606 Victorians by birth, viz., 393,036 males and 389,570 females. There are doubtless also some

living in the United Kingdom and other countries outside of Australasia, but of these there are no means of estimating the numbers. The increase of known natives of Victoria since 1881 has been 243,501, viz., 123,119 males and 120,382 females.

Victorians in other colonies, and other colonists in Victoria.

245. Victoria, according to the following table, presents greater attractions to natives of other colonies of the group than those colonies, taken as a whole, present to Victorians, inasmuch as, whilst 77,045 natives of extra-Victorian colonies were found to be living in Victoria, only 69,018 natives of Victoria were found to be living in other colonies:—

NATIVES OF OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LIVING IN VICTORIA, AND VICTORIANS LIVING IN OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Natives of—		Excess of—	
	The other Colonies named living in Victoria.	Victoria living in each of the other Colonies named.	Natives of other Colonies in Victoria over Victorians in those Colonies.	Victorians in other Colonies over natives of those Colonies in Victoria.
New South Wales ...	19,792	40,765	...	20,973
Queensland	2,757	7,462	...	4,705
South Australia	25,316	6,609	18,707	...
Western Australia ...	756	1,036	...	280
Tasmania	16,398	4,205	12,193	...
New Zealand	12,026	8,941	3,085	...
Total	77,045	69,018	8,027 [1]	...

[1] Net figures.

246. It will be observed that Victoria sends more of her natives to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia than she receives of their natives, but the reverse is the case as regards South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The natives received from the last three over and above those parted with to the first three colonies is in favour of Victoria to the extent of 8,027 persons, as shown in the table.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Religions of the people, Table XXVI. *et seq.*

247. No resident of Victoria can persist in refusing to supply an answer to any of the inquiries embodied in the Census Schedule without rendering himself liable to a penalty except in the case of the inquiry as to religion, in respect to which any one not wishing to give the information is at liberty to cause the word "object" to be entered in its stead.

248. That the question should even be asked is considered undesirable by some persons. In England, Scotland, and Wales the opposition to it has been so strong that the Government have never succeeded in getting legal authority to its being put. In Ireland, however, the inquiry is always made when a Census is taken, and is responded to without demur.

249. It is stated that in Great Britain the opposition to a Census of religions comes mainly from the dissenting bodies, whose adherents fear that a large number of those persons who are indifferent to all religions and never enter a church or chapel would, if such an inquiry were sanctioned, set themselves down as members of that denomination which is held to be the most aristocratic and fashionable, and the apparent strength of the Church of England would be unjustly and improperly added

to thereby. It is maintained, moreover, by some that a man's religious belief, being a matter between himself and a Higher Power, is a secret of the heart which no Government has any right to pry into.

250. There being no established church in Victoria, no one denomination possesses any legal or recognised superiority over another. Still, there is no doubt that, from the fact of its being considered respectable to have a religion of some kind, many who pay no heed to, and perhaps place no credence in, the dogmas taught by any religious body cause themselves to be entered at the Census as members of one or other of the denominations, and, for this reason, the return is to a certain extent misleading. No determined opposition, however, has ever been made in Victoria to the embodiment of the inquiry in the Census Schedule, subject to the option of refusing to respond to it if desired. This permission has been given at the last four Censuses, but on each of those occasions comparatively few persons availed themselves of the privilege.

Objecting to state religion.

251. The number of those who signified their objection to state their religion in 1891 was 13,608 out of a total population of 1,140,405, or 1 in 84. The proportion of such persons in 1881 was 1 in 100, in 1871 it was 1 in 73, and in 1861 it was 1 in 47.

Mode of classifying religions.

252. In classifying the religions, the exact entry made in the Census Schedule was copied upon the cards and afterwards placed under the proper head, and in the event of there being no entry of religion in the schedule, the person, if an adult, was set down as unspecified. In regard to children respecting whom no return of religion was made, the recommendation adopted by the Census Conference already alluded to, was followed; this was to the effect that such children should be tabulated as of the religion of their parents if the father and mother were stated to be of the same religion, or of the religion of one parent if specified; but that if the parents were of different religions, no assumption should be made as to the religion it was intended to bring the children up to, who should be classed as unspecified. Should, however, a woman of European birth or extraction be married to a Chinaman, the children, if unspecified, should be entered as of the religion of the mother.

Religious denominations, Table XXIX.

253. The following is a statement of the number of males and females of different religious denominations as returned in the Census Schedules:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1891.

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anglicans—				Methodists—			
Church of England ...	210,986	190,618	401,604	Wesleyan Methodists ...	66,957	67,884	134,841
Protestants (not otherwise defined)[1]	8,714	6,864	15,578	Primitive Methodists ...	5,572	5,779	11,351
				Bible Christians	4,682	4,897	9,579
				United Methodist Free Church	1,104	1,165	2,269
Presbyterians—							
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	84,713	78,436	163,149	Other Protestants—			
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	1,995	1,855	3,850	Independents — Congregationalists	11,175	10,935	22,110
United Presbyterian Church	6	4	10	Baptists	13,497	14,386	27,883
Cameronians	2	...	2	Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ	3,942	4,325	8,267
Covenanters	6	6	12	Christians (not otherwise defined)	578	497	1,075
Reformed Presbyterian ...	...	1	1	Christian—Plymouth Brethren	508	561	1,069
Independent Presbyterian	1	...	1				
Puritan	1	...	1				
Gaelic Church	1	...	1				

[1] Including Free Church of England.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1891—*continued.*

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Protestants—*continued*—			
Lutherans — German Protestants	9,895	5,634	15,529
Moravians—United Brethren	64	70	134
Calvinists—Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	594	433	1,027
Society of Friends ...	222	138	360
Salvation Army	6,753	6,768	13,521
Unitarians	989	513	1,502
Australian Church ...	540	621	1,161
Church of Victoria ...	6	3	9
Free Church of New Zealand	1	...	1
Swedish Church	3	...	3
National Church of Berne	2	...	2
Helvetian Reformed Church	1	1	2
Protestant French Church	1	...	1
Netherlands Reformed Church	4	2	6
Scandinavian Church ...	4	...	4
Church of the First Born	4	5	9
Union Church	7	1	8
Church of God	32	20	52
Mission Church	1	...	1
Bethel	3	5	8
Town Mission	26	30	56
Seamen's Mission ...	1	...	1
Chinese Mission	2	...	2
Gospel Hall	...	2	2
Deaf and Dumb Service ...	2	2	4
Seventh Day Adventists ...	222	204	426
Christadelphians ...	157	127	284
Evangelists	36	17	53
Nonconformists	15	10	25
Dissenters	5	3	8
Huguenot	1	...	1
Revivalists	1	1	2
Catholics—			
Roman Catholics ...	121,756	118,554	240,310
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	4,265	4,016	8,281
Greek Church	206	41	247
Other Denominations—			
Catholic Apostolic Church	206	201	407
Israelites—Christian Israelites	145	148	293
Latter-day Saints—Mormons	29	19	48
New Church — Swedenborgians	156	149	305
Spiritists—Spiritualists ...	422	368	790
Jews	3,540	2,919	6,459
Mohammedans	229	12	241
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	6,623	123	6,746
Tolstoian Church ...	1	...	1
Latin Church	1	...	1
Pastoral Church	...	1	1
Separatists	1	3	4
Universalists	20	2	22
Memnonists	1	1	2
Restorationists	2	...	2
Followers of Ulric Zwingli	3	1	4
Zoar	1	...	1
Nazarene	1	...	1
Shakers	3	2	5
Hindoos—Brahmins ...	37	5	42
Lay Church	3	2	5

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Denominations—*continued*—			
Morrisonian	1	...	1
Glassite	1	...	1
Converted Jew	1	...	1
Peculiar People	4	2	6
Fakir	1	...	1
Chapel (so stated) ...	13	5	18
No Denomination—			
Deists	53	8	61
Bi-Deist	1	...	1
Theists	14	3	17
Pantheists	11	1	12
God in Man	1	...	1
Servant of God	1	...	1
Spirit of God	1	...	1
Believers in Christ ...	11	12	23
Followers of Christ ...	3	5	8
"Nurture of the Lord" ...	2	1	3
"Confess Christ before Men"	1	...	1
"Jesus has Bought Me" ...	1	...	1
Free Christians	1	1	2
Christian Agnostic ...	1	...	1
Catholic Agnostic ...	1	...	1
"Commandment of God, Jesus Christ, and the Faith"	1	...	1
Moses and his Laws ...	1	...	1
Church of the Future ...	1	...	1
Universal Brotherhood ...	1	...	1
Conditional Immortality ...	1	...	1
Bible Echo	1	2	3
Bible Searcher	...	3	3
Orthodox	1	...	1
Moralists	2	2	4
"Strictly taught Morals"...	1	4	5
Theosophists	6	5	11
Naturalists	10	3	13
Humanitarians-"Humanity"	8	1	9
Restitutionist	...	1	1
Sectarians	3	...	3
Anti-Trinitarian ...	1	...	1
"New Light"	1	1	2
"Light and Truth" ...	3	...	3
Natural Religion	1	...	1
Latitudinarians	2	...	2
Eclectic	1	...	1
Freethinkers	3,938	1,090	5,028
Dependents	2	1	3
Fatalist	1	...	1
Liberals	3	...	3
Believers	10	11	21
Enjoyist	1	...	1
Quietist	1	...	1
Modern Rationalists — Rationalists	22	13	35
Reformers	4	1	5
National—Undenominational	...	1	1
Masonic	1	...	1
"Sinai"	1	...	1
Uncertain	1	...	1
Old Time Religion ...	1	...	1
Truth Seeker	1	...	1
Social Christians—Christian Socialists	12	9	21
Positivists	1	3	4
No Denomination (so returned)	5,096	2,544	7,640

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1891—*continued.*

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No Religion—				No Religion—*continued*—			
Atheists	189	117	306	Heathen	3	...	3
Infidels	2	...	2	"L.S.D."	4	...	4
Sceptics	3	1	4	"Go-as-you-please" ...	1	...	1
Unbelievers	2	...	2	Nihilists	...	3	3
Materialists	6	...	6	Freelover	1	...	1
Agnostics	252	48	300	Agapemone	2	...	2
Secularists	83	32	115	No Religion (so returned) ...	2,164	507	2,671
Socialists—State Socialists	11	2	13				
Cosmopolitans	9	1	10	Unspecified	5,392	3,877	9,269
Communists	2	4	6				
Finalitist	1	...	1	Object to state their Religion	9,332	4,276	13,608
Egoist	1	...	1				
Optional	2	...	2				
Voltairian	1	...	1	Total Population ...	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

Return of religions incomplete.

254. Besides those, numbering 13,608, who, instead of stating their religion, exercised their privilege of entering the word "object" in the column devoted to that inquiry, 9,269 persons omitted to make any entry whatever in that column. The return of religions is, therefore, incomplete by those (if any) professed by 22,877 individuals. As there are no data for speculating as to what may have been the beliefs of these persons, their number has been deducted from the total, so that the population dealt with in this portion of the work is 1,117,528.

Protestants and Roman Catholics.

255. The followers of all the Protestant denominations being combined, and those returned simply as Catholics being added to those returned as Roman Catholics, the numbers and relative proportions of the members of these two religious bodies at the last four Censuses were as follow:—

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS, 1861 TO 1891.

Denomination.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.
Protestants	380,563	77·60	517,326	75·20	618,392	75·24	836,857	77·10
Roman Catholics ...	109,829	22·40	170,620	24·80	203,480	24·76	248,591	22·90
Total ...	490,392	100·00	687,946	100·00	821,872	100·00	1,085,448	100·00

256. The sum of the numbers adhering to these two important bodies furnishes a proportion to the whole population of 97 per cent. It will be observed that relatively to this combination Protestants gained and Roman Catholics lost somewhat between 1881 and 1891. The reverse was the case between 1861 and 1871, Roman Catholics having gained and Protestants lost in those 10 years; whilst between 1871 and 1881 scarcely any change took place in the relative proportions of the two denominations.

257. In proportion to the whole population, Protestants gained and Roman Catholics lost between 1881 and 1891. The proportion of Protestants to the total

was higher in the latter than in any other Census year; whilst that of Roman Catholics, although higher than in 1861, was lower than in either 1871 or 1881. The following are the proportions per 10,000 of the population at the four periods:—

PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Protestants ...	7,285	7,224	7,297	7,489
Roman Catholics ...	2,102	2,383	2,402	2,224
Residue	613	393	301	287
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

258. Protestants, it will be observed, now amount to nearly three-fourths of the population. Roman Catholics, who in 1881 approached to a fourth of the population, had fallen in 1891 to nearer a fifth.

Protestant denominations.

259. Of the Protestants, half were set down as members of the Church of England, a fifth as members of the Presbyterian Church, and rather less than that proportion as members of the Methodist Church; whilst the proportions of those returned as members of other Protestant denominations were comparatively small. The following are the numbers and proportions to the whole number of Protestants of those returned at the last four Censuses as adhering to the three denominations referred to and to the Independents and Baptists:—

PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS, 1861 TO 1891.

Denomination.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.
Church of England ...	212,068	55·73	257,835	49·84	311,291	50·34	417,182	49·85
Presbyterians ...	87,084	22·88	112,983	21·84	132,591	21·44	167,027	19·96
Methodists[1]	46,511	12·22	94,220	18·21	115,053	18·60	158,040	18·89
Independents... ...	12,796	3·36	18,191	3·52	19,878	3·21	22,110	2·64
Baptists	9,001	2·37	16,311	3·15	20,373	3·30	27,883	3·33
Other Protestants ...	13,103	3·44	17,786	3·44	19,206	3·11	44,615	5·33
Total Protestants ...	380,563	100·00	517,326	100·00	618,392	100·00	836,857	100·00

[1] Including Bible Christians.

260. Relatively to the whole number of Protestants, members of the Church of England, Presbyterians, and Independents lost ground between 1881 and 1891; whilst Methodists, Baptists, and members of other Protestant denominations advanced.

261. In 1861 and 1871 Independents were more numerous than Baptists, but the latter had outstripped the former by 500 in 1881, and by 5,800 in 1891. It will, moreover, be remarked that the Methodists, in point of numerical strength, are fast overtaking the Presbyterians.

262. The following are the proportions of the same Protestant denominations to every 10,000 of the total population* at the three periods:—

PROPORTION OF EACH PROTESTANT DENOMINATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Church of England	4,059	3,601	3,674	3,733
Presbyterians	1,667	1,578	1,564	1,495
Methodists	890	1,316	1,358	1,414
Independents	245	254	235	198
Baptists	172	228	240	250
Other Protestants	252	247	226	399
Residue	2,715	2,776	2,703	2,511
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

263. According to the figures, the proportion to the population of members of the Church of England was higher in 1891 than either in 1881 or 1871, but not so high as in 1861; the proportion of Presbyterians was lower and that of Baptists was higher at each period named than it was at the preceding one; the proportion of Independents was highest in 1871, and lowest in 1891.

Anglicans.

264. Between 1881 and 1891, members of the Church of England, with whom are combined Protestants, so returned, and a few persons set down as of the Free Church of England, increased by 105,891, or 34 per cent. This growth is rather greater than that of the whole population during the same period, which was only at the rate of 32 per cent.

Presbyterians.

265. In virtue of an agreement entered into between the heads of the two principal branches of the Presbyterian Church, which was communicated to the Census Office before the Census was taken, all persons who were set down as Presbyterians without qualification or as of the Church of Scotland were tabulated as of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, and all set down as Free Presbyterians or as of the Free Church of Scotland were tabulated as of the Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria. Adopting the same arrangement for 1881—which was not agreed to at that time—adherents of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria are found to have increased by 38,522, whilst those of the Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria diminished by 1,899. Combining these with members of other Presbyterian bodies, which were also fewer in 1891 than in 1881, the net increase of the denomination during the intercensal period was 34,436, or at the rate of 26 per cent.

Methodists.

266. Of the various Methodist bodies the principal are the Wesleyans, who increased by 37,726 between the Censuses. In the same interval the Primitive Methodists increased by 2,644, the Bible Christians by 2,919, and the United Methodists by 644. Besides these a few adherents of minor Methodist bodies were returned in 1881 but not in 1891. The denomination, as a whole, increased in the decade by 42,987, or at the rate of 37 per cent. This was a higher rate of increase than that of either the Church of England or the Presbyterian Church.

* Excluding those whose religious belief was not specified.

Independents and Baptists.

267. Whilst between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 Independents in Victoria increased by 2,232, or only 11 per cent., Baptists increased by 7,510, or as much as 36 per cent.

Other Protestants.

268. Of other Protestant bodies, the most important are the Lutherans, who increased in the ten years ended with 1891 by 4,380, or 39 per cent.; then the Disciples of Christ, otherwise called members of the Church of Christ, who increased in the same period by 3,408, or 70 per cent.; and then the Salvation Army, a body which had no existence in 1881, but which counted 13,521 followers in 1891.

Roman Catholics.

269. Roman Catholics, together with those set down simply as Catholics, increased by 45,111, or 22 per cent., between 1881 and 1891. This is a lower rate of increase than that of any of the other principal denominations except the Independents, the increase in which was only 11 per cent.; and a much lower rate than that of Protestants taken as a whole, the increase in which was 218,465, or 35 per cent. Members of the Greek Church, who increased from 103 to 247, are not classed with Roman Catholics.

Jews.

270. Jews, who numbered 4,330 in 1881, increased to 6,459 in 1891, or by about 50 per cent. This large increase, taken in connexion with the fact that Russians in Victoria were more than three times as numerous in 1891 as in 1881, points to the probability of this large addition to the Jewish portion of the community being to a great extent made up of refugees from Russia.

Buddhists, Confucians, &c.

271. In consequence of the smaller number of Chinese in the colony, Buddhists, Confucians, &c., were less numerous in 1891 than in 1881 by 4,413, or 40 per cent. In the previous decade the reduction in the numbers professing these religions was 6,491, so that the falling-off in 20 years was 10,904.

Minor sects.

272. Besides the Jews and the non-Christian Chinese sects, 25 other sects or denominations having no connexion with either Protestant or Catholic bodies found place in the Census returns. The most important of these, numerically, are the Spiritists, who declined from 853 in 1881 to 790; the Catholic Apostolic Church, votaries of which increased from 383 to 407; the New or Swedenborgian Church, members of which increased from 292 to 305; Israelites, who rose from 238 to 293; Mohammedans, who rose from 111 to 241; and Mormons, who rose from 15 to 48. The remaining sects under this head had but few followers, and each of 9 of them returned only 1 adherent.

No denomination.

273. The persons classed as of no denomination numbered 12,971, as against 4,979 in 1881, the increase being 7,992, or 161 per cent. Under this head, besides those returned as of No Denomination, No Sect, or Unsectarian, are placed 5,028 who were set down as Freethinkers, and 162 who used words—numbering 64 in all—implying that they adhered to no religious body.

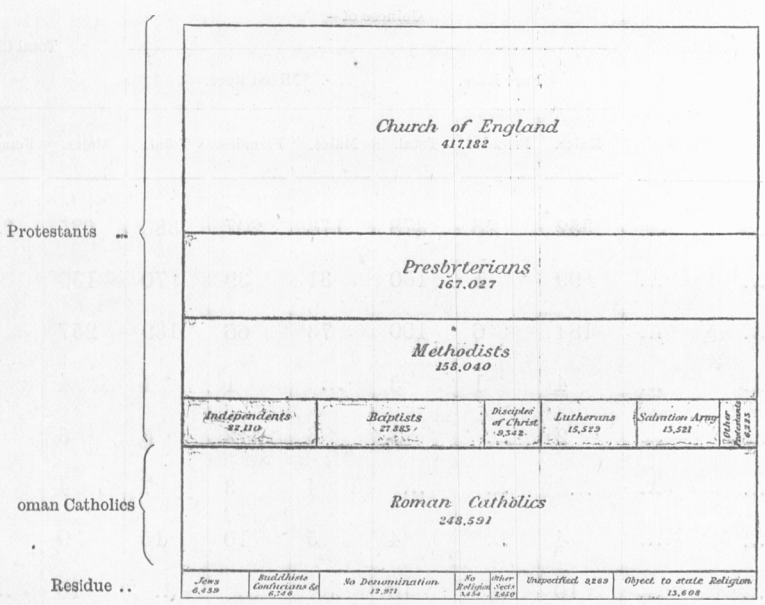
No religion.

274. Those classed as of no religion numbered 2,607 in 1881, and 3,454 in 1891, the increase in ten years being 847, or 32 per cent. Of the number at the latter period, 2,671 were returned as of No Religion, 306 as Atheists, 300 as Agnostics, and the remainder under eighteen other designations.

275. The sum of those classed as of no denomination and no religion in 1891 is 16,425, or 1 in 67 of the population. In 1881 the number so classed was 7,586, and their proportion to the population only 1 in 112, or about two-fifths lower than in 1891.

276. By an examination of the following diagram, the relative numerical strength of the principal religious denominations as compared with the whole population of Victoria will be at once realized:— Diagram.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1891.



NOTE.—The square represents the total population of Victoria (1,140,405).

277. The proportions of the sexes varied in the different denominations. Amongst the Protestants, males numbered 434,034 and females 402,823, or 93 of the latter to every 100 of the former, whilst amongst Roman Catholics, the numbers were 126,021 males and 122,570 females, or 97 of the latter to every 100 of the former. Amongst the following also males were the more numerous, the proportion of females to every 100 of the other sex being—amongst Independents 98, Presbyterians 93, members of the Church of England 90, Jews 83, Lutherans 57, and Buddhists, Confucians, &c., less than 2. Amongst the following, females were more numerous than males, their proportions per 100 of the latter being—amongst Baptists 107, Disciples of Christ 106, and Methodists 102. In the Salvation Army the sexes were about equal, the males and females numbering respectively 6,753 and 6,768. Amongst persons returned as of No Denomination the proportion of females per 100 males was 40, amongst those returned as of No Religion it was 26, and amongst those who objected to state their religion it was 46. Males and females of different denominations.

278. Of the 9,377 Chinese in Victoria, 481 objected to state their religion; of the remainder, 6,688—of whom 49 were of mixed race—or 76 per cent., were returned as Buddhists, Confucians, &c., and 1,537, or 17 per cent., as Christians. Of the latter, 1,297 were set down as followers of some Protestant denomination, 231 as Roman Religions of Chinese.

Catholics, and 10 simply as Christians. In regard to those who signified their objection to state their belief, it has been explained that this arose in some instances from their having secretly embraced Christianity, but refrained from expressing this in the schedule for fear of arousing the animosity of their fellow-countrymen and being subjected to persecution at their hands. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese of each religious denomination, males and females; those of pure and of mixed race being separately distinguished:—

RELIGIONS OF THE CHINESE, 1891.

Denomination.	Chinese of—						Total Chinese.		
	Pure Race.			Mixed Race.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	352	26	378	173	207	380	525	233	758
Presbyterians	99	1	100	31	39	70	130	40	170
Methodists	184	6	190	73	66	139	257	72	329
Independents	4	1	5	...	1	1	4	2	6
Baptists	2	...	2	3	2	5	5	2	7
Moravians	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7
Salvation Army	4	...	4	5	10	15	9	10	19
Christians (so returned)	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10
Roman Catholics	39	...	39	86	106	192	125	106	231
Mohammedans	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	6,546	93	6,639	20	29	49	6,566	122	6,688
Other Denominations	29	...	29	6	...	6	35	...	35
No Denomination	122	1	123	1	...	1	123	1	124
No Religion	503	1	504	4	...	4	507	1	508
Object to state Religion	458	5	463	10	8	18	468	13	481
Total	8,355	134	8,489	417	471	888	8,772	605	9,377

Religions of Aborigines.

279. Of the Aborigines in Victoria, including half-castes, 463 out of 565 were returned as following some Christian denomination, 6 being Roman Catholics and the remainder members of Protestant bodies. The Church of England claimed the largest number of adherents, then the Presbyterians, and then the Moravians. Twenty-two Aborigines were set down as of no religion, it being thereby implied that they were

still in the state, so far as religious belief is concerned, as they or their ancestors were before Australia was visited by white men.* In the same condition were probably the 14 who objected to state their religion, and the 49 whose belief (if any) was unspecified. The following table shows the religions of Aborigines of either sex, distinguishing those of pure from those of mixed race:—

RELIGIONS OF THE ABORIGINES, 1891.

Denomination.	Aborigines of—						Total Aborigines.		
	Pure Race.			Mixed Race.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England ...	81	50	131	46	54	100	127	104	231
Presbyterians	29	31	60	31	25	56	60	56	116
Methodists	5	3	8	13	11	24	18	14	32
Independents	...	1	1	4	6	10	4	7	11
Baptists	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Disciple of Christ ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Lutheran	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Moravians	15	7	22	25	11	36	40	18	58
Salvation Army	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Roman Catholics ...	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6
No Denomination ...	10	6	16	1	...	1	11	6	17
No Religion	16	5	21	1	...	1	17	5	22
Unspecified	28	18	46	3	...	3	31	18	49
Object to state Religion ...	6	3	9	3	2	5	9	5	14
Total ...	192	125	317	133	115	248	325	240	565

Sunday school teachers and scholars.

280. In the Householder's Schedule of the Census under notice provision was for the first time made for ascertaining the number of children attending Sunday

* On this subject the late Mr. E. M. Curr, in his work "The Australian Race," has remarked as follows, volume I., page 44 :—"Whether the blacks have any knowledge of a God is doubtful. That nothing of the nature of worship, prayer, or sacrifice has been observed is certain. As far as is known, all tribes believe in the existence of beings which partake of the nature of both spirits and bodies; they fear them, and attribute to them some of the powers which Christians refer to God. That the blacks commonly believe that man has a spiritual part I have no doubt." Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, in an Appendix to the late Mr. Brough Smyth's work on the Aborigines, volume II., page 295, says—"I never could discover anything among them approaching to religion; they certainly have a vague idea that when they die they will, as they express it, 'jump up whitefellow,' but the superstition must, of course, be of recent origin. They also believe in evil spirits which roam about at night; and in others which cause sickness, and which the doctors of the tribe try to exorcise by placing their mouths on the part affected, and speaking or chanting in a singular and rapid manner. But all superstitions bearing on this subject are so utterly vague—they being unable to explain anything themselves—that it is impossible to make head or tail of it. My opinion is that they have no religious notions whatever." Mr. James Dawson, in his work, "The Australian Aborigines," page 49, says—"They believe in supernatural beings, good and bad. The good spirit is a gigantic man, living among the clouds; and, as he is of a kindly disposition and harms no one, he is seldom mentioned, but always with respect. The bad spirit is always spoken of with fear and bated breath as the author of every misfortune. He visits the earth in the form of lightning, knocking trees to pieces and killing people. At times he assumes the form of a large ugly man, frequenting scrubs and thickets; and, although not provided with wings, like the whiteman's devil, he flits and darts from place to place with the rapidity of lightning, is very mischievous, and hungers for the flesh of children."

schools and the number of Sunday school teachers. From the results of this inquiry the following table has been compiled :—

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1891.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England, Episcopalians ...	1,082	2,206	3,288	19,141	20,595	39,736
Protestants (not otherwise defined) ...	31	60	91	669	667	1,336
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	944	1,485	2,429	8,800	9,507	18,307
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	16	22	38	149	271	420
Other Presbyterians	2	15	17	...	4	4
Wesleyan Methodists	2,225	2,031	4,256	12,799	13,283	26,082
Primitive Methodists	295	192	487	1,232	1,285	2,517
Bible Christians	259	253	512	980	972	1,952
United Methodist Free Church	49	84	133	270	226	496
Independents, Congregationalists	335	403	738	1,845	2,090	3,935
Baptists	436	481	917	2,226	2,376	4,602
Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ ...	165	152	317	813	766	1,579
Christians (not otherwise defined) ...	10	11	21	120	56	176
Christians, Plymouth Brethren	16	9	25	73	77	150
Lutherans, German Protestants	33	18	51	250	307	577
Moravians, United Brethren	3	1	4	5	2	7
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	26	30	56	59	51	110
Society of Friends	3	3	6	14	11	25
Salvation Army	99	114	213	585	717	1,302
Unitarians	...	6	6	36	24	60
Other Protestants	12	23	35	98	111	209
Roman Catholics	229	610	839	4,734	5,076	9,810
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	8	12	20	164	179	343
Greek Church	1	1	2	...	...	...
Catholic Apostolic Church	...	1	1	1	1	2
Israelites, Christian Israelites	...	...	...	8	3	11
New Church (Swedenborgians)	...	1	1	8	24	32
Spiritists, Spiritualists	6	4	10	15	19	34
Jews[1]	9	8	17	88	54	142
Mohammedans	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other denominations	4	...	4	13	17	30
No denomination	27	28	55	255	189	444
No religion	1	3	4	35	20	55
Unspecified	13	19	32	158	140	298
Object to state their religious belief ...	44	19	63	267	243	510
Total	6,383	8,305	14,688	55,910	59,364	115,274

[1] Schools held on Saturday.

281. It should be pointed out that both teachers and scholars have necessarily been tabulated according to the religious denominations placed against their names in the Census Schedule, but it does not follow that the Sunday school with which they were connected was of that denomination. It will be remarked that 1 of the Sunday school scholars was returned as a Mohammedan, and 2 teachers but no scholars as of the Greek Church ; also that 55 of the teachers and 444 of the scholars were returned as of "No Denomination," 4 of the teachers and 55 of the scholars as of "No Religion," and 63 teachers and 510 scholars objected to state their religious belief.

282. It is interesting to note that amongst the Sunday school teachers there were 5 Chinese and 7 Aborigines, also that amongst the Sunday school scholars there were 134 Chinese and 70 Aborigines. Chinese and Aborigines at Sunday school.

283. The following table shows the ages of the Sunday school scholars as returned at the Census :— Ages of Sunday school scholars.

AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1891.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 4 years	1,276	1,488	2,764
4 to 5 „	2,564	2,597	5,161
5 to 6 „	3,835	3,794	7,629
6 to 7 „	4,542	4,604	9,146
7 to 8 „	4,885	4,688	9,573
8 to 9 „	4,783	4,848	9,631
9 to 10 „	4,933	4,772	9,705
10 to 11 „	5,035	4,950	9,985
11 to 12 „	4,508	4,817	9,325
12 to 13 „	4,625	4,727	9,352
13 to 14 „	4,299	4,425	8,724
14 to 15 „	3,442	3,831	7,273
Unspecified children	14	9	23
15 to 16 years	2,499	2,958	5,457
16 to 17 „	1,670	2,194	3,864
17 to 18 „	1,095	1,548	2,643
18 to 19 „	702	1,071	1,773
19 to 20 „	514	819	1,333
20 and upwards	689	1,224	1,913
Total	55,910	59,364	115,274

284. Including those whose ages were not specified in the Census Schedules, 33,325 of the male and 33,415 of the female Sunday school scholars were at the school age (6 to 13). These numbers, compared with the numbers at that age in the population—viz., 87,415 boys and 85,912 girls—show that 38 per cent. of the boys and 39 per cent. of the girls at the school age attended Sunday schools.

285. It was not possible to ascertain the number of Sunday schools by means of the Census, but it probably differs but little from that returned at the beginning of the same year by the heads of the different denominations, which was as follows :— Number of Sunday schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1891.	Number of Sunday Schools.
Church of England	522
Presbyterians	476
Methodists	687
Bible Christians...	98
Independents	71
Baptists	64
Church of Christ	49
Lutherans	24

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1891—*continued.*

	Number Sunday Schools
Moravians	2
Unitarians	1
Welsh Calvinists	3
Salvation Army	87
Seventh Day Adventists [1]	13
Protestants unattached	9
Roman Catholics	299
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2
Spiritualists	2
Jews [1]	5
Total	2,414

[1] Schools held on Saturday.

Religions in Australasian Colonies.

286. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian Colony, also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Number of Persons of each Denomination.										
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.[1]	Independents.	Baptists.	Other Protestants[1]	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	Residue.[2]	Total.
MALES.											
Victoria ...	219,573	86,665	78,297	11,171	13,494	24,581	126,017	3,540	6,623	28,128	598,089
New South Wales	272,009	59,438	56,358	12,108	6,683	15,573	149,390	3,038	10,187	23,219	608,003
Queensland ...	79,814	25,473	16,073	4,301	5,113	18,663	48,688	483	7,827[3]	17,344	223,779
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	5,663	8,169	20,008	23,626	436	4,107	10,826	166,801
Western Australia	14,640	1,286	2,443	822	170	331	7,127	82	841	1,772	29,514
Total ...	632,754	182,353	190,928	34,065	33,629	79,156	354,848	7,579	29,585	81,289	1,626,186
Tasmania ...	40,401	4,957	8,657	2,240	1,540	1,678	13,210	55	817	3,932	77,487
New Zealand ...	134,263	74,766	31,601	3,249	7,113	14,162	44,982	774	3,920	18,047	332,877
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	39,554	42,282	94,996	413,040	8,408	34,322	103,268	2,036,550
FEMALES.											
Victoria ...	197,378	80,246	79,711	10,938	14,384	19,972	122,568	2,919	123	13,522	541,751
New South Wales	234,859	49,945	53,752	12,004	6,425	10,679	137,527	2,446	75	8,239	515,951
Queensland ...	62,741	20,166	14,795	4,270	5,143	14,939	44,077	326	17[3]	3,465	169,939
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	6,219	9,378	17,996	23,553	404	76	5,879	153,630
Western Australia	10,242	710	2,148	751	113	82	5,347	47	5	248	19,693
Total ...	547,773	159,782	189,263	34,172	35,443	63,668	333,072	6,142	296	31,353	1,400,964
Tasmania ...	35,609	4,789	8,482	2,257	1,742	1,483	12,566	29	8	2,076	69,041
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	3,436	7,712	12,755	42,290	689	8	9,298	293,781
Total Females	702,450	231,282	229,559	39,865	44,897	77,906	387,928	6,860	312	42,727	1,763,786
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	79,419	87,179	172,902	800,968	15,268	34,634	145,995	3,800,336

[1] It is known that in some of the colonies Bible Christians have been (improperly) combined with Other Protestants, instead of with Methodists.

[2] Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning as of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

[3] In Queensland, a few Mohammedans are included with the Buddhists, Confucians, &c.

287. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :— Protestants and Roman Catholics in Australasian Colonies.

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Numbers.			Proportions per cent.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Victoria	836,400	248,585	1,084,985	77·09	22·91
New South Wales	789,833	286,917	1,076,750	73·35	26·65
Queensland	271,491	92,765	364,256	74·54	25·46
South Australia	251,524	47,179	298,703	84·25	15·75
Western Australia	33,738	12,474	46,212	73·01	26·99
Total	2,182,986	687,920	2,870,906	76·04	23·96
Tasmania	113,835	25,776	139,611	81·54	18·46
New Zealand	506,650	87,272	593,922	85·31	14·69
Grand Total ...	2,803,471	800,968	3,604,439	77·78	22·22

288. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants and Roman Catholics to the sum of the two bodies combined; and it should be pointed out that the proportions would be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the two bodies named, contain Jews, Buddhists, &c., and other non-Christian sects as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the two combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria in the order named, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 75 per cent. of the whole; whilst Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next in New South Wales, and next in Queensland, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole.

289. Relatively to their combined numbers, Protestants gained slightly and Roman Catholics lost slightly between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, both on the Australian continent and on that continent combined with New Zealand. This is shown by the following figures :—

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA, AND IN AUSTRALIA COMBINED WITH NEW ZEALAND, 1881 AND 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Denomination.	Continent of Australia.		Australia and New Zealand.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Protestants	74·53	76·04	76·49	77·63
Roman Catholics ...	25·47	23·96	23·51	22·37
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Increase of each denomination in Australasian Colonies.

290. In the Australasian Colonies as a whole (excluding Tasmania, in which no Census of religions was taken in 1881), all the religious bodies increased in numbers during the intercensal period except the Chinese sects (Buddhists, Confucians, &c.). Excluding these, the largest relative increase was in the Methodist, and the next in the Jewish body; the smallest increase being in the Independent, and the next in the Roman Catholic body. The following figures show the numerical and centesimal increase of each denomination:—

INCREASE [1] OF EACH DENOMINATION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881–1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Denomination.	Increase[1] between 1881 and 1891.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Church of England	410,880	40·17
Presbyterians	123,838	34·42
Methodists [2]	148,696	50·42
Independents	18,083	31·81
Baptists	25,179	42·88
Other Protestants [2]	57,466	51·09
Total Protestants ...	784,142	41·15
Roman Catholics	189,705	32·40
Jews	4,833	46·69
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	−12,653	−27·24
Residue	60,936	77·08
Grand Total	1,026,963 [3]	39·10 [3]

[1] The minus sign (−) signifies decrease.—[2] See note 1 to Table following paragraph 286, *ante*.—[3] Net increase.

291. Whilst, according to the table, the Jews increased 47 per cent., and the Protestants, as a whole, increased 41 per cent., the Roman Catholics increased only 32 per cent. The increase of the total population being 39 per cent., the increase of the Independents, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians was below, whilst that of all the other religious bodies—except the Chinese sects, which decreased 27 per cent.—was above the average.

292. As compared with the numbers in 1881, an increase in the number of members of each of the religious bodies took place in all the colonies with the following exceptions:—Presbyterian males in South Australia, who fell from 9,531 to 9,491; Independent males in New Zealand, who fell from 3,449 to 3,249; Jewish males and females in New Zealand, who fell from 844 to 774, and from 692 to 689 respectively; males of the Chinese sects, who fell from 11,122 to 6,623 in Victoria, from 16,486 to 7,827 in Queensland, from 4,146 to 4,107 in South Australia, and from 4,931 to 3,920 in New Zealand; and females of the Chinese sects, who fell from 385 to 17 in Queensland.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

Ages of the people, Table XXXI. *et seq.*

293. With the exception of the inquiry as to the numbers and distribution of the people and that as to their occupations, the inquiry as to their ages is probably the most important made at the Census. It forms an essential item in statistical

calculations having reference to the health, wealth, and strength, as well as the progress or retrogression of a community, and affords a basis for the construction of national tables of life assurance.

294. This being the case, it is to be regretted that in many instances the inquiry is responded to incorrectly. In youth it not unfrequently happens that the age is overstated, in order, it is presumed, to enable young persons of both sexes to obtain situations which they would be considered not old enough to fill if their true age was given; in middle age the tendency is the other way, and both men and women, whether from vanity or some other motive, very commonly understate their ages; whilst in extreme old age there are instances of persons claiming to be nonogenarians or centenarians when they have lived many years less than the number which would entitle them to be placed in the ranks of those who have actually reached such ages.* By far the most serious of these disturbances to the correctness of the return is that which takes place at the middle period of life, when it invariably occurs that quite a number of persons who ought to know better either disregard or fail to recognise the impropriety of setting themselves down as younger than they really are.

Ages as returned and after adjustment.

295. It seems that persons who are unscrupulous enough to make a false statement of their age generally hesitate at passing over a quinquennial or decennial period, especially the latter; as for instance, those whose age might really be 28 or 29 would return it as 25; and those whose age might really be 33 or 34 would return it as 30. For this reason it is always found that unnaturally large numbers of entries occur at the tens and the fives. To rectify this anomaly it is the common practice to tabulate the ages of a population in groups of five years, instead of in single years, and then to arrive at the probable ages by distributing the numbers into single years by a process of graduation. On this occasion the tabulation has been made both ways, which makes it possible to compare the ages as they were actually returned in the Householders' Schedules with the probably more correct numbers obtained by the graduating process referred to. The results of the two methods are placed side by side in the following table:—

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES IN SINGLE YEARS, 1891.

(In this Table a proportionate distribution has been made of those whose ages were not returned in the Census Schedules.)

Years of Age.	Males at each Year of Age.		Females at each Year of Age.		Years of Age.	Males at each Year of Age.		Females at each Year of Age.	
	As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.	As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.		As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.	As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.
0	16,610	16,610	16,205	16,205	8	12,387	12,387	12,404	12,404
1	14,908	14,908	14,514	14,514	9	12,330	12,330	11,785	12,222
2	15,137	15,137	14,462	14,462	10	12,464	12,085	12,385	12,005
3	14,473	14,473	14,427	14,427	11	11,627	11,926	11,410	11,710
4	14,101	14,101	13,900	13,900	12	11,960	11,801	11,699	11,540
5	13,857	13,857	13,337	13,337	13	11,374	11,638	11,147	11,411
6	13,630	13,630	13,320	13,320	14	11,497	11,592	11,141	11,237
7	13,256	13,256	12,711	12,711	15	11,836	11,398	11,555	11,116

* For some years past the present writer has made it his business when a death has been registered in Victoria as at an age of 100 years or upwards to inquire of the relatives of the deceased as to whether there were good grounds for believing that such an advanced age had actually been reached, with the result that whilst in a few instances the particulars furnished appeared to be authentic, in most others the evidence of their correctness was insufficient, and in some the entry was admittedly wrong. In one case of a man being registered as having died aged 100, it was discovered his real age was only 84, and in another case when the age was set down as 101 it was found to have been actually only 91.

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES IN SINGLE YEARS, 1891—*continued.*

Years of Age.	Males at each Year of Age.		Females at each Year of Age.		Years of Age.	Males at each Year of Age.		Females at each Year of Age	
	As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.	As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.		As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.	As returned in Census Schedules.	After Numbers have been adjusted.
16	11,576	11,352	11,361	11,436	62	3,439	4,126	1,748	2,614
17	10,748	11,341	11,333	11,626	63	3,077	3,834	2,176	2,405
18	11,224	11,366	11,668	11,811	64	4,363	3,474	1,977	2,170
19	11,732	11,827	11,801	11,897	65	2,516	2,801	2,051	1,788
20	12,159	12,088	12,281	12,209	66	3,311	2,462	1,585	1,580
21	12,394	12,349	12,454	12,455	67	1,875	2,169	1,319	1,401
22	13,110	12,819	12,564	12,630	68	1,639	1,942	1,232	1,261
23	13,202	13,000	13,125	12,296	69	1,804	1,771	995	1,152
24	12,760	13,181	11,978	12,086	70	2,873	1,749	1,540	1,146
25	13,180	13,107	11,860	11,956	71	1,055	1,607	1,328	1,059
26	12,958	13,068	11,511	11,579	72	1,038	1,460	576	967
27	12,188	12,786	11,065	11,121	73	1,266	1,299	709	869
28	13,264	12,352	11,288	10,584	74	1,010	1,127	650	762
29	11,614	11,791	9,508	9,992	75	725	885	698	613
30	12,602	10,920	10,526	9,200	76	1,026	745	522	521
31	8,936	10,257	7,058	8,572	77	830	623	379	441
32	9,425	9,575	8,271	7,950	78	345	520	391	373
33	8,196	8,894	7,197	7,350	79	287	440	277	319
34	8,717	8,230	6,804	6,784	80	479	374	382	268
35	8,378	7,400	6,517	6,102	81	312	319	159	230
36	7,251	6,810	5,991	5,629	82	256	272	168	198
37	5,187	6,290	4,706	5,227	83	189	231	164	170
38	5,873	5,852	4,950	4,908	84	153	193	139	146
39	5,154	5,491	4,365	4,663	85	139	142	117	120
40	7,371	5,217	6,875	4,556	86	108	107	84	83
41	3,993	4,964	3,848	4,397	87	97	96	65	64
42	4,885	4,765	3,775	4,266	88	79	78	43	43
43	3,992	4,612	3,136	4,157	89	40	40	50	50
44	3,817	4,500	3,809	4,067	90	65	65	59	58
45	5,132	4,470	4,695	4,005	91	38	38	27	27
46	4,390	4,425	3,943	3,953	92	23	23	18	18
47	3,969	4,405	3,526	3,940	93	11	11	7	7
48	4,639	4,408	4,110	3,935	94	8	8	1	1
49	4,005	4,427	3,398	3,935	95	8	8	6	6
50	6,994	4,528	6,056	3,932	96	2	2	1	1
51	3,371	4,557	2,681	3,916	97	4	4	3	3
52	4,596	4,580	3,618	3,911	98	2	2	2	2
53	3,075	4,585	3,390	3,827	99	7	7	1	1
54	4,785	4,571	3,650	3,713	100	3	3	2	2
55	4,648	4,530	3,456	3,509	101	...	...	1	1
56	4,593	4,498	3,774	3,373	102	...	...	1	1
57	4,426	4,462	3,080	3,239	103	1	1	...	...
58	4,780	4,420	3,196	3,113	107	1	1	...	...
59	3,830	4,367	2,717	2,989	108	...	...	1	1
60	6,267	4,458	4,507	2,940					
61	3,077	4,331	2,513	2,792	Total	598,414	598,414	541,991	541,991

NOTE.—Throughout the portion of this Report which relates to the Ages of the People, the adjusted age figures have been used, but in the parts relating to Education, Conjugal Condition, Sickness and Infirmity, and Occupations the figures taken from the Census Schedules have been those dealt with.

296. Proof of the untruthful manner in which many persons return their ages is afforded by an examination of the first columns of males and females, viz., those which show the numbers at each age according to the Census Schedules, when it will be noticed that larger numbers almost invariably occur at every fifth year from

15 onwards than at the year immediately preceding or immediately following it. Thus whilst the number of males at 14 is 11,497, and that at 16 is 11,576, the number at 15 is larger than either, viz., 11,836 ; and whilst the number of females at 29 is 9,508, and that at 31 is 7,058, the number at 30 is as high as 10,526. These discrepancies are rectified in the second columns of males and females, the adjusted numbers in which—being in all probability the more correct—will be used in preference to the others throughout this portion of the Report.*

Ages, births, and deaths, 1881 and 1891.

297. It is evident that the Census of 1881 can afford no guide as to the probable numbers in 1891 under ten years of age, as all returned at that age at the latter period had been born since the Census of 1881 had been taken. The number of births in the decennium intervening between the Censuses must therefore be compared with the numbers under 10 in 1891 in order to ascertain whether there has been a gain or a loss. There having been, moreover, an interval of 10 years between those Censuses, it is evident that every person who lived would be 10 years older at the later than at the earlier one. As, however, some must have died at each age, and none of those born between the Census periods would be more than 10 years old in 1891, it follows that there would necessarily be a smaller number then than in 1881 at each period of life over 10, unless the places of those who died were supplied by immigrants. To show the gain by immigration or loss by emigration which occurred at each age, I have constructed a table in which the numbers in 1891 are placed side by side with those who were returned as 10 years younger in 1881, and the births between the Census periods are placed beside the numbers under 10 in 1891. The difference between the numbers in the two columns is then taken, to show the increase or decrease at each age, and the figures thus obtained are collated with those representing the deaths which have occurred during the decennium intervening between the Censuses ; the sum of the two, if there has been an increase, or the difference if a decrease, will then indicate the gain by excess of arrivals over departures or loss by the contrary which has taken place at each age during the 10 years. The following is the table in which this is shown, males and females being distinguished :—

AGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 1881 to 1891.

Ages.		Numbers.			Deaths in Ten Years.	Gain by Immigration (+). Loss by Emigration (−
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Increase (+). Decrease (−).		
MALES.						
Not born ...	0 to 10 years ...	161,128[1]	140,689	− 20,439	29,771	+ 9,332
0 to 5 years ...	10 to 15 „ ...	57,846	59,042	+ 1,196	2,930	+ 4,126
5 to 10 „ ...	15 to 20 „ ...	54,843	57,284	+ 2,441	1,840	+ 4,281
10 to 15 „ ...	20 to 25 „ ...	54,330	63,437	+ 9,107	2,503	+ 11,610
15 to 20 „ ...	25 to 30 „ ...	49,445	63,104	+ 13,659	3,299	+ 16,958
20 to 25 „ ...	30 to 35 „ ...	40,593	47,876	+ 7,283	3,315	+ 10,598
25 to 30 „ ...	35 to 40 „ ...	27,482	31,843	+ 4,361	2,767	+ 7,128
30 to 35 „ ...	40 to 45 „ ...	22,633	24,058	+ 1,425	2,676	+ 4,101
35 to 40 „ ...	45 to 50 „ ...	23,434	22,135	− 1,299	3,169	+ 1,870
40 to 45 „ ...	50 to 55 „ ...	25,948	22,821	− 3,127	4,189	+ 1,062
45 to 50 „ ...	55 to 60 „ ...	28,354	22,277	− 6,077	5,480	− 597
50 to 60 „ ...	60 to 70 „ ...	42,406	31,368	− 11,038	11,834	+ 796
60 and upwards ...	70 and upwards ...	24,769	12,480	− 12,289	13,949	+ 1,660
	Total ...	613,211	598,414	− 14,797	87,722	+ 72,925

[1] Births in the interval between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

* See note at foot of the Table on previous page.

AGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 1881 to 1891—*continued.*

Ages. 1881.	Ages. 1891.	Numbers. 1881.	Numbers. 1891.	Numbers. Increase (+). Decrease (−).	Deaths in Ten Years.	Gain by Immigration (+). Loss by Emigration (−).
FEMALES.						
Not born ...	0 to 10 years ...	153,407 [1]	137,502	− 15,905	25,442	+ 9,537
0 to 5 years ...	10 to 15 „ ...	56,359	57,903	+ 1,544	2,923	+ 4,467
5 to 10 „ ...	15 to 20 „ ...	54,461	57,886	+ 3,425	1,814	+ 5,239
10 to 15 „ ..	20 to 25 „ ...	53,923	61,676	+ 7,753	2,348	+ 10,101
15 to 20 „ ...	25 to 30 „ ...	51,191	55,232	+ 4,041	3,033	+ 7,074
20 to 25 „ ...	30 to 35 „ ...	43,324	39,856	− 3,468	3,075	− 393
25 to 30 „ ...	35 to 40 „ ...	26,992	26,529	− 463	2,515	+ 2,052
30 to 35 „ ...	40 to 45 „ ...	21,954	21,443	− 511	2,367	+ 1,856
35 to 40 „ ...	45 to 50 „ ...	21,571	19,768	− 1,803	2,477	+ 674
40 to 45 „ ...	50 to 55 „ ...	21,245	19,299	− 1,946	2,627	+ 681
45 to 50 „ ...	55 to 60 „ ...	19,439	16,223	− 3,216	2,907	− 309
50 to 60 „ ...	60 to 70 „ ...	24,414	20,103	− 4,311	5,415	+ 1,104
60 and upwards ...	70 and upwards ...	15,390	8,571	− 6,819	8,171	+ 1,352
	Total ...	563,670	541,991	− 21,679	65,114	+ 43,435

[1] Births in the interval between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

NOTE.—In this Table those whose ages were not specified in the Census Schedules have been distributed by proportion among the other numbers.

298. The sum of the numbers in 1881, and of the births which took place between then and the Census of 1891, expresses the whole number of persons to be accounted for, viz., 613,211 males and 563,670 females. As it is evident some will die, there must necessarily be a falling-off at each age, unless the numbers are supplemented by immigration. A glance at the fifth column will show that the age periods at which the immigration was so great as to outnumber not only the deaths but also the emigration were all between 10 and 45 (0 and 35 in 1881) in the males, and all between 10 and 30 (0 and 20 in 1881) in the females, the excess of the former being 39,472, and of the latter 16,763. The sixth column shows the deaths at each period in the ten years, the difference between which and the numbers in the fifth column where the minus sign occurs or their sum where the plus sign occurs gives the numbers in the last column, which express the actual gain by excess of arrivals over departures or loss by excess of departures over arrivals at each period of age during the ten years.

299. It will be observed that the gain shown in the age period 0 to 10 (not born in 1881) is more than the gain in the two subsequent periods (10 to 20) combined in the case of the males, and nearly as much as that in those periods combined in the case of the females; but this can scarcely have been caused by so many more infants being brought here than have been taken away, and it is probable that unregistered births are partly accountable for such large numbers. A loss of 597 males will be observed at 55 to 60 (45 to 50 in 1881), of 393 females at 30 to 35 (20 to 25 in 1881), and of 309 females at 55 to 60 (45 to 50 in 1881), a gain being shown at all the other periods.

300. The difference between the sum of the plus quantities and the sum of the minus quantities in the last column shows a net gain by immigration of 72,925 males and 43,435 females, which numbers agree as a matter of course with those quoted in a previous paragraph*, as showing the extent to which the natural increase of the population has been added to by immigration in the case of both males and females.

* See paragraph 55, *ante*.

301. At the Census under review as compared with the previous one, fewer males were returned at each year of age from 41 to 54, and rather fewer females at each year from 43 to 46; but more males at all the other years up to 95, and more females—except at 42, when the numbers at the two Censuses were equal*—at all the other years up to 93. The following table shows the excess or the contrary at the respective periods of life at which higher or lower numbers were returned in 1891 than in 1881 :— Excess or contrary at each age, 1891 over 1881.

EXCESS OR THE CONTRARY OF MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH AGE, 1891 OVER 1881.

Males.			Females.		
Years of Age.[1]	Higher Numbers 1891 than 1881.	Lower Numbers 1891 than 1881.	Years of Age.[1]	Higher Numbers 1891 than 1881.	Lower Numbers 1891 than 1881.
0 to 40	132,895	...	0 to 41	107,192	...
41 to 54	...	11,953	43 to 46	...	351
55 to 95	25,390	...	47 to 93	24,891	...
96	...	2	94	...	3
97 to 99	7	...	95	1	...
100 to 105	...	7	97 to 99	...	7
107	1	...	100 to 108	5	...
Total Excess or Defect ...	158,293	11,962	Total Excess or Defect	132,089	361
Deduct Defect from Excess	11,962	...	Deduct Defect from Excess	361	...
Net Excess ...	146,331	...	Net Excess ...	131,728	...

[1] When two years of age are named, the numbers at both such ages are included.

302. As the headings indicate, the first column of males and the first column of females show the excess of the numbers in 1891 over those in 1881, and the other two columns the opposite. The terms "excess" and "defect" are used in place of "increase" and "decrease," since the fact of there being higher numbers at one period than at a former one does not necessarily denote that an increase, or the contrary fact that a decrease, of population has taken place, as, if immigration and emigration be left out of account, the numbers at the latter period depend upon the numbers at quite another age at a former one. It will be observed that the principal ages at which the numbers at the later period exceeded those at the former were—males, all the years from 0 to 40 and from 55 to 95; females, all the years from 0 to 41 and 47 to 93; and the principal ages at which the numbers in 1891 were less than those in 1881 were—males, the years from 41 to 54; females, the years from 43 to 46. The whole defect being deducted from the whole excess, the net excess at all ages of males is shown to have been 146,331, and of females 131,728, as has been already stated.†

303. Various combinations, according to the purpose for which they may be intended, are sometimes made of the numbers living at the different ages. The most important of these is the combination which denotes the division of the population into two parts, viz., those under and those at and over the age at which, according to the English law, infancy ends and majority begins, viz., 21 years. The following are the numbers and proportions at these two periods of life. Persons under and over 21.

* The number of females at 42 years of age was 4,266, both in 1881 and 1891.——† See paragraph 94 *ante*.

MALES AND FEMALES UNDER AGE AND OF FULL AGE, 1891.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per cent.
Under 21 years ...	269,103	44·97	265,500	48·99
At and over 21 years ...	329,311	55·03	276,491	51·01
Total ...	598,414	100·00	541,991	100·00

Age at which population halves itself.

304. The numbers under 21 years of age do not amount to quite half the population in the case of either sex. The male population halves itself between 22 and 23, and the female population at about 21; whilst, if the sexes be combined, the point at which the population is divisible into equal numbers is between 21 and 22.

Population in three age groups.

305. Human life is sometimes divided by physiologists into three periods—the immature, the reproductive, and the sterile ages. The first lasts until 15, which is about the age of puberty; the second ends at 45, after which mothers rarely have children; the third extends from that age until the end of life. The following are the numbers at each of these periods:—

MALES AND FEMALES IN THREE AGE GROUPS, 1891.

Years of Age.	Period of Life.[1]	Males.	Females.
Under 15	Immature	199,731	195,405
15 to 45	Reproductive	287,602	262,622
45 and upwards ...	Sterile	111,081	83,964
	Total ...	598,414	541,991

[1] Physiologists differ as to the number of years of life which should be included in the respective periods. A combination of the age groups given in the Table following paragraph 307 *post* would show the first period as containing the years between 0 and 14, the second those between 14 and 50, and the third those from 50 upwards.

Population in four age groups.

306. Under the Roman law the population was divided, according to age, into four parts:—*Infantia*, lasting until the 7th year was completed; *Ætas Pupillaris*, from the age of 7 to that of *pubertas*, viz., 14 in the case of males, 12 in the case of females; *Adolescentia*, from the period of *pubertas* until the end of the 24th year in the case of both sexes; and *Legitima* or *Justa Ætas*, extending from the 25th year to the time of death. The following would be a division of the population of Victoria into these groups:—

MALES AND FEMALES IN FOUR AGE GROUPS, 1891.

Years of Age.	Designation.	Males.	Females.
Under 7	Infantes ...	102,716	100,165
Males 7 to 14, Females 7 to 12 ...	Pupilli ...	85,423	61,052
Males 14 to 24, Females 12 to 24 ...	Adolescentes ...	119,132	141,664
24 and upwards	Majores ...	291,143	239,110
	Total ...	598,414	541,991

307. A popular division of life at the present time is into four periods, viz., Infancy, Youth, Manhood or Womanhood, and Old Age; but these may, with greater accuracy, be extended to seven distinct periods or ages, varying but little, so far as the male human being is concerned, from the "Seven Ages" so eloquently described by Shakspeare in the celebrated lines set down by him as having been uttered by the melancholy Jaques.* Each of these periods is marked by some change which ordinarily takes place in the human body and constitution. The first period, Infancy, is that from birth to the time the first dentition has been completed, which is generally about the end of the 2nd year; the second period, Childhood, is marked by the dropping out of the middle incisors and the appearance of a second set—it extends from the 3rd to the end of the 7th year; the third period, Boyhood or Girlhood, in which all the first or milk set of teeth are replaced by permanent ones, extends from the 8th to the end of the 14th year; the fourth period, Adolescence, also called Youth or Puberty, is marked by the development of the generative system, and, although commencing somewhat earlier in the female than the male, may be said, in both cases, to extend from about the 15th to the 21st year; the fifth period, Manhood or Womanhood, is that in which the body attains its full height and strength, the intellect is matured, the "wisdom teeth" are cut, marriage is contracted, and the family is formed; it extends from the 22nd to about the 50th year. At the latter period the woman becomes incapable of bearing children, and her constitution undergoes a complete change; such a change, although in a less marked degree, is also noticeable in the constitution of the man; the sixth period may be called Mature Age, in which, whilst the strength of intellect usually continues undiminished, the body has often a tendency to obesity; this period extends from the 50th to the 65th year; the seventh period, Old Age, the "last scene of all, which ends this strange eventful history," extends from the 65th year to the end of life. In it the muscles become weak and flaccid, and, not being able to sustain the weight of the body, allow it to stoop more or less; the hair becomes white; the teeth drop out; the senses are dulled; the intellect is enfeebled; the memory fails; the circulation weakens; the curtain falls. The following, according to the Census, were the numbers living at each of these periods:—

Population in seven age groups.

MALES AND FEMALES IN SEVEN AGE GROUPS, 1891.

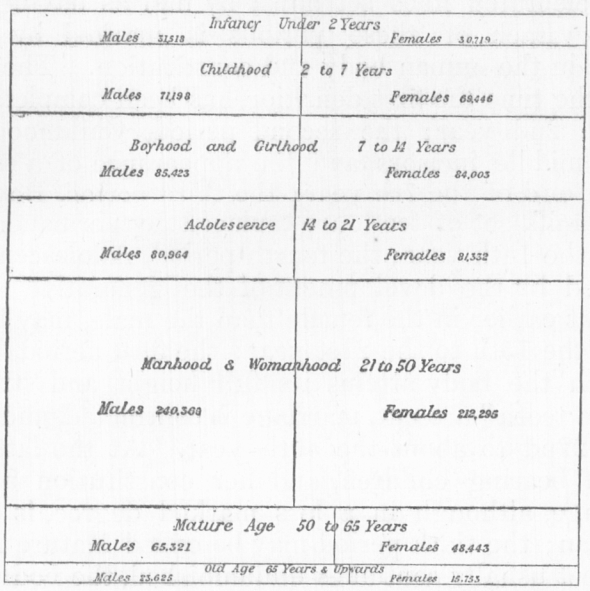
Years of Age.	Period of Life.	Males.	Females.
Under 2	Infancy	31,518	30,719
2 to 7	Childhood	71,198	69,446
7 „ 14	Boyhood and Girlhood ...	85,423	84,003
14 „ 21	Adolescence	80,964	81,332
21 „ 50	Manhood and Womanhood	240,365	212,295
50 „ 65	Mature Age	65,321	48,443
65 and upwards ...	Old Age	23,625	15,753
	Total ...	598,414	541,991

* "As You Like It," Act 2, scene 7.

Diagram.

308. The proportion of males and females at each of these seven periods of life to the numbers of their respective sexes in the population is shown by the following diagram:—

MALES AND FEMALES AT SEVEN PERIODS OF LIFE, 1891.



NOTE.—The square represents the total population of Victoria (males, 598,414; females, 541,991).

Climacteric periods.

309. There are certain steps or stages in human life which from very early times have been considered critical in the sense that, at each of them, it was believed that a remarkable change was likely to take place in health, life, or fortune. These periods were held by the Greek physiologists to be five, and were termed climacterics.* The first is at the seventh year; the second at the twenty-first, or 3 times 7; the third at the thirty-fifth, or 5 times 7; the fourth at the forty-ninth, or 7 times 7; the fifth at the sixty-third, or 9 times 7. To these some have added a sixth, taking place at the eighty-first year, or 9 times 9. The sixty-third year is spoken of as the "Grand Climacteric," beyond which it was considered there was a strong probability of life not being prolonged. The following were the numbers of males and females returned as having arrived at or passed each of these periods:—

MALES AND FEMALES AT AND OVER THE CLIMACTERIC PERIODS, 1891.

Age last Birthday.	Periods.	Numbers at and over each Period.	
		Males.	Females.
7	First Climacteric	495,698	441,826
21	Second ,, ...	329,311	276,491
35	Third ,, ...	166,982	131,936
49	Fourth ,, ...	93,373	68,131
63	Fifth ,, (Grand) ...	30,933	20,328
81	Sixth ,, ...	1,651	1,233

* κλιμακτήρ, literally the step of a ladder.

Old age pensions.

310. Amongst several plans which have been suggested for the sustenance of persons who have become too old to labour, it has been proposed that the sum of five shillings weekly should be allowed by the State to every person in the community, without any poverty qualification whatever, from the time he or she might reach the 65th year to the end of life.* At the Census under notice, 23,625 men and 15,753 women of 65 or upwards were returned, and, in order to carry out such a scheme in respect to them, it would be necessary to provide annually by means of increased taxation or otherwise the sum of £307,125 for the former and £204,789 for the latter, or, in round numbers, an amount of £512,000 in all.

Octogenarians, nonogenarians, and centenarians.

311. According to the returns, 2,025 males, or 1 in every 296, and 1,501 females, or 1 in every 361, had passed their eightieth birthday; 173 males, or 1 in 3,459, and 129 females, or 1 in 4,201, had passed their ninetieth; and 5 males, or 1 in 119,683, and 5 females, or 1 in 108,398, had passed their hundredth. Of the last named, 3 males and 2 females were stated to be 100 years of age; 1 female to be 101, and 1 to be 102; 1 male was set down as 103, and 1 as 107; and 1 female was set down as 108.

Deaths at advanced ages.

312. During the ten years ended with 1891, 3,064 males and 2,257 females died in Victoria at the reputed age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 90,557 and 67,231 respectively; therefore, if the ages are correctly stated, 1 male or female in every 30 males or females who died lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 342 of the males, or 1 in 265 of those who died, and 323 of the females, or 1 in 208 of those who died, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 33 of the males, or 1 in 2,744 of those who died, and 26 of the females, or 1 in 2,586 of those who died, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age.

Expectation of life.

313. It may not be uninteresting to mention that, according to a life table constructed by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A., of London, based upon the mortality experienced in the ten years 1870–1881, the average duration of life (technically called "expectation of life" or "mean after lifetime") of males in Victoria is 46·37 years. Mr. Burridge did not publish a table for females in Victoria separately, but he gave a table for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland combined, according to which the "expectation of life" in the three colonies is 46·47 years for males and 49·64 years for females.† In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the "expectation of life" is 41·92 years for males and 45·25 years for females, so that, if the figures relating to the two countries hold good, an Australian male may expect to live 4·55 years longer than an Englishman, and an Australian female 4·39 years longer than an Englishwoman.

Persons at marriageable age.

314. Males as young as 14 and females as young as 12 may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry. Those at and above these ages, or in other words at a legally marriageable period of life, were 410,275 males and 380,774 females, or 69 per cent. of the whole number of the former and 70 per cent. of the latter.

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* See a paper entitled "State Pensions for the Aged," read before the Royal Statistical Society, by Charles Booth. *Statistical Journal* for December, 1891. Stanford, Cockspur-street, London, S.W. Also an article by J. Fletcher Moulton in the *Fortnightly Review* for April, 1892.

† See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Volume XXIV., page 351. Prior to this (see Volume XXIII., page 325) Mr. Burridge published a table for both sexes in Victoria, based upon the results of the year 1879. According to this table, the "expectation of life" in this colony is 49·20 years for males and 52·33 years for females. Too much reliance, however, should not be placed on these figures, as they are founded upon the experience of only one year.

Women at reproductive age.

315. From 15 to 45 may be called the fruitful or child-bearing age of females. The proportion at this period of life, as compared with the whole female population, was observed to have fallen off greatly in 1871 as compared with 1861; but as the youthful female population have grown to womanhood the proportion has again increased, and in 1881 was 159 per 10,000 higher than in 1871, whilst in 1891 it was 306 higher than in 1881. It had not, however, reached so high by 281 per 10,000 as the proportion in 1861, that being a period at which, although the stream of immigration which had been attracted to Victoria by the fame of the gold-fields had ceased, its expanding influence upon the ranks of the adult population continued to be felt. The following figures express the total number of females and the number in 10,000 living at the reproductive age at the last four Censuses:—

WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Female Population.	Females at Reproductive Age (15 to 45 years).	
		Number.	Number per 10,000 Females living.
1861	211,671	108,528	5,127
1871	330,478	144,775	4,381
1881	410,263	186,277	4,540
1891	541,991	262,622	4,846

Proportion of births to women between 15 and 45.

316. The births which took place during the twelve months of which the Census day 1891 was the middle numbered 37,917, which number furnishes a proportion of 1 birth to about 7 (6·93) women living at the reproductive period of life.

Males at soldiers' age.

317. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the Soldiers' Age." In 1861 there were 168,000 men at that age, but in consequence of the decline in the gold yield, as well as from the fact of a large proportion of the adult male population of the colony being drawn away in order to avail themselves of the facilities offered by several of the neighbouring colonies for taking up land on easy terms, also in consequence of an insufficient number of boys and youths growing up to take the places of the adult males as the latter, who formed the main portion of the immigrants to the early gold-fields, became older or died, the number had fallen off to 125,000 by 1871, and to as low as 114,000 by 1881. By 1891, however, the number had again risen and amounted to 206,000, or 38,000 more than in 1861; but the proportion to the total population of the colony, although higher than in 1881 or 1871, was still much below that in 1861, as is shown by the following figures:—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Total Population.	Males at Soldiers' Age (20 to 40 Years).	
		Number.	Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.
1861	540,322	167,844	3,106
1871	731,528	124,541	1,703
1881	862,346	114,142	1,324
1891	1,140,405	206,260	1,809

318. The average age of males was greater in 1891 than at any previous Census since that of 1841, whilst the average age of females was greater than at any previous period of the colony's history. The following are the figures at successive Census periods:— Average age of population.

MEAN AGE OF THE POPULATION, 1841 TO 1891.

Census Periods.	Average Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
	Years.	Years.	Years.
1841	29·29	22·62	27·32
1846	25·71	20·31	23·62
1851	25·38	20·21	23·30
1854	26·40	20·97	24·48
1857	25·77	20·68	23·84
1861	25·45	20·48	23·58
1871	25·22	21·30	23·44
1881	26·11	23·29	24·77
1891	26·63	24·83	25·55

319. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and often to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. Upon this principle the Victorian population was relatively somewhat stronger in 1881 and much stronger in 1891 than in 1871, although it was not at any of those periods nearly so strong as in 1861; this will be seen by means of the following figures, which show the numbers in every 10,000 living at the supporting and dependent ages at the four periods:— Effective strength of the population.

NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING, 1861 TO 1891.—BOTH SEXES.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Under 15 years	3,319	4,221	3,847	3,465
15 to 65 years	6,621	5,641	5,908	6,190
65 years and upwards ...	60	138	245	345
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

320. It will be remarked that a larger proportion of old people were found at each Census period than at the one immediately preceding it. It will, moreover, be noticed that the proportion of children was highest in 1871, but was much lower in 1891 than at any of the other periods named except 1861.

321. In proportion to the population, the dependent classes rose between 1861 and 1871, but again fell between 1871 and 1881, and fell still further between 1881 and 1891. The tendency of the sustaining classes was, as a matter of course, exactly opposite, but although the proportion in 1891 was higher than at the two preceding Census periods, it did not reach so high as that which prevailed in 1861. The following are the figures.

DEPENDENT AND SUSTAINING CLASSES IN EVERY 10,000 OF THE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.—BOTH SEXES.

	At Dependent Ages.	At Supporting Ages.
1861	3,379	6,621
1871	4,359	5,641
1881	4,092	5,908
1891	3,810	6,190

322. If males alone be considered, the following would be the proportions, according to the returns of the four Censuses, per 10,000 of that sex living at the same four Census periods :—

NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 MALES LIVING, 1861 TO 1891.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Under 15 years	2,739	3,877	3,695	3,337
15 to 65 years	7,196	5,970	6,024	6,268
65 years and upwards ...	65	153	281	395
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

323. The fluctuations in the proportions of males at the dependent and supporting ages during the respective intercensal periods were in the same direction as those obtaining in respect to the population of both sexes, the dependent classes having risen and the sustaining classes fallen between 1861 and 1871, whilst the reverse took place during the other three intervals. This will be seen by the following figures :—

DEPENDENT AND SUSTAINING CLASSES IN EVERY 10,000 OF THE MALE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

	At Dependent Ages.	At Supporting Ages.
1861	2,804	7,196
1871	4,030	5,970
1881	3,976	6,024
1891	3,732	6,268

Ages of Chinese.

324. The male Chinese of pure race, numbering 8,355, were for the most part somewhat advanced in life, as many as 7,179 being over 30 years of age, and no fewer than 4,533 being over 50 years of age. The male half-caste Chinese, numbering 417, were, as may be supposed, much younger, only 27 being over 30 and only 8 over 50. Most of the female Chinese, whether of pure or mixed race, were young, as many as 392 out of 605 being under 15 years of age. The following table shows the numbers at four groups of ages :—

AGES OF THE CHINESE, 1891.

Ages of Chinese.	Chinese of—						Total Chinese.		
	Pure Race.			Mixed Race.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years ...	65	49	114	305	343	648	370	392	762
15 to 30 years	1,111	53	1,164	85	109	194	1,196	162	1,358
30 to 50 years	2,646	29	2,675	19	17	36	2,665	46	2,711
50 and upwards ...	4,533	3	4,536	8	2	10	4,541	5	4,546
Total ...	8,355	134	8,489	417	471	888	8,772	605	9,377

325. One hundred and sixteen of the male Chinese, 1 being a half-caste, were returned as being over 75 years of age. Of these, 91, including the half-caste, were between 75 and 80; 19 were between 80 and 85; 3 were 85; 1 was 87; 1 was 89; and 1 was 94 years of age. The oldest female Chinese was a half-caste, who was set down as 65 years of age. Chinese advanced ages.

326. The ages of the few Aborigines returned at the Census, grouped in five periods, are given in the following table:— Ages of Aborigines.

AGES OF THE ABORIGINES, 1891.

Ages of Aborigines.	Aborigines of—						Total Aborigines.		
	Pure Race.			Mixed Race.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	17	16	33	27	21	48	44	37	81
5 to 15 „	45	23	68	43	30	73	88	53	141
15 to 30 „	43	26	69	25	34	59	68	60	128
30 to 50 „	45	42	87	34	29	63	79	71	150
50 and upwards	42	18	60	4	1	5	46	19	65
Total	192	125	317	133	115	248	325	240	565

327. Although the Aborigines are fast disappearing in Victoria it seems that this is not due to the absence of young persons amongst their numbers to take the place of those who die, as, in proportion to the total numbers, children under 5 and between 5 and 15 were found to be more numerous amongst them than amongst the white population, the respective proportions being 14 and 25 per cent. in the case of the Aborigines and 13 and 22 per cent. in that of the whites. The following are the proportions amongst both races at the ages named in the table:—

PROPORTIONS OF EUROPEANS AND ABORIGINES LIVING AT EACH AGE PERIOD, 1891.

	White Population.	Aborigines.[1]
Under 5 years ...	13·12 per cent.	14·34 per cent.
5 to 15 „ ...	21·68 „	24·96 „
15 to 30 „ ...	31·65 „	22·65 „
30 to 50 „ ...	20·40 „	26·55 „
50 and upwards ...	13·15 „	11·50 „
Total ...	100·00 „	100·00 „

[1] Including half-castes.

328. According to the returns, the oldest Aborigines were three males between 75 and 80 years of age. There were also two males between 70 and 75, and one male and one female between 65 and 70. These were all of pure race; the oldest half-caste was a male between 60 and 65, at which age there were also 9 males and 6 females of pure race. Aborigines at advanced ages.

Ages in Australasian Colonies.

329. The following table shows, in quinquennial periods, the ages of the people in each of the Australasian Colonies:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years ...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 „ ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 „ ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 „ ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 „ ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 „ ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 „ ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 „ ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,594
40 to 45 „ ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 „ ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 „ ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 „ ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 „ ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 „ ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 „ ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 „ ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards ...	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
Total Males ...	598,089	608,003	223,779	166,801	29,514	77,487	332,877
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years ...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 „ ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 „ ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,351	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 „ ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 „ ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 „ ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 „ ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 „ ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 „ ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 „ ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 „ ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 „ ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,161
60 to 65 „ ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 „ ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 „ ...	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 „ ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards ...	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
Total Females ...	541,751	515,951	169,939	153,630	19,693	69,041	293,781

Women at reproductive age in Australasian Colonies.

330. According to the figures, women at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years) in Victoria are not only more numerous, but furnish a higher proportion to the total number of females living than they do in any of the other Australasian Colonies. At the Census of 1881, South Australia was at the head of the list, and Victoria second. The former has now sunk to the fifth place, whilst Victoria has

risen to the highest. The following are the numbers and proportions for each colony:—

WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. Victoria	262,512	4,846
2. Queensland	79,391	4,672
3. Western Australia	9,148	4,645
4. New South Wales	239,503	4,642
5. South Australia	68,796	4,478
6. New Zealand	131,451	4,474
7. Tasmania	30,568	4,428

Women at reproductive age in various countries.

331. Subjoined are the proportions of women at the reproductive period of life to the female populations of the following countries. The figures relating to Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope have been derived from the returns of the Census of 1891, but those relating to England and Scotland are from the Census of 1881, and those of the United States are from the Census of 1880, no later figures having reached this colony:—

WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS) IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Number in 10,000 Females living.
United States (1880)	4,612
England (1881)	4,492
Ireland (1891)	4,475
Scotland (1881)	4,452
Cape of Good Hope (1891)	4,364

332. Comparing these figures with those for the Australasian Colonies, it is observed that the proportion of women at the fruitful age to females at all ages is lower in the United States and England than in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, or New South Wales, in Ireland than in those colonies or South Australia, in Scotland than in any of the Australasian Colonies except Tasmania, and in the Cape of Good Hope than in any of the Australasian Colonies.

Proportion of births to women between 15 and 45 in Australasian Colonies.

333. According to the following figures the proportion which the births in 1891 bore to the number of women at the reproductive period of life returned at the Census was highest in New Zealand and next highest in Victoria, the lowest proportion being in Western Australia:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Number of Births.	Women living between 15 and 45 Years of Age.
1. New Zealand	18,273 or 1 birth to every	7·19
2. Victoria	38,505[1] „	„ 6·82
3. South Australia	10,737 „	„ 6·41
4. Tasmania	4,971 „	„ 6·15
5. New South Wales	39,458 „	„ 6·07
6. Queensland	14,715 „	„ 5·40
7. Western Australia	1,786 „	„ 5·12

[1] The figures for Victoria differ somewhat from those given in paragraph 316 *ante*, where the births quoted are those which took place in the twelve months of which the Census was the middle instead of the calendar year 1891, which has here been adopted for all the colonies.

Males at soldiers' age in Australasian Colonies.

334. The Australasian Colonies now contain enough males at the soldiers' age (20 to 40 years) to admit of their raising a joint army of nearly 690,000 men, as against little over 450,000 at the previous Census. Between the Census periods the

greatest increase was in Victoria, and the next in New South Wales. The mother colony, however, has still a larger number of men at this age than Victoria, although the difference in favour of the former, which was nearly 18,000 in 1881, was little more than 3,000 in 1891. The following were the numbers in each colony at the last two Censuses, also the increase in each during the intercensal period:—

MALES AT SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Victoria	114,002	206,181	92,179
New South Wales ...	131,520	209,589	78,069
Queensland	46,427	86,766	40,339
South Australia	52,529	53,964	1,435
Western Australia ...	4,354	11,988	7,634
Tasmania	15,929	25,131	9,202
New Zealand	86,514	94,942	8,428
Total	451,275	688,561	237,286

335. In proportion to the total number of both sexes living, men at the soldiers' age in 1881 were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. Victoria had, however, by 1891 risen to the fourth place in this respect, whilst New South Wales had risen from the fourth to the third. Queensland, which was at the head of the list in 1881, now occupies the second place, whilst South Australia, which then occupied the second place, has now fallen to the last place but one. The following are the proportions according to the returns of 1891:—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 to 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL POPULATION (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

	Number per 10,000 of Both Sexes living.
1. Western Australia	2,436
2. Queensland	2,204
3. New South Wales	1,865
4. Victoria	1,809
5. Tasmania	1,715
6. South Australia	1,684
7. New Zealand	1,515

Relative strength of populations of Australasian Colonies.

336. In 1881, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Queensland had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian Colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By 1891 Queensland had sunk to the third place, the first place being occupied by Western Australia, and the second still held by Victoria. New South Wales, which occupied the fifth place in 1881, had risen to the fourth place by 1891, that being the position occupied at the former period by South Australia, which, by 1891, had sunk to the last place but one, New Zealand having risen above Tasmania and South Australia, whilst Tasmania had fallen to the bottom of the list. By the following table, which shows the proportions living at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the population of each colony will be at once recognised.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—BOTH SEXES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia	6,303	3,400	297
2. Victoria	6,190	3,465	345
3. Queensland	6,124	3,723	153
4. New South Wales	5,912	3,836	252
5. New Zealand	5,774	3,996	230
6. South Australia	5,730	3,938	332
7. Tasmania	5,632	3,909	459

337. Relatively to the numbers of the population, New Zealand had in 1891 the largest proportion of children, whilst Victoria had a smaller proportion of children than any colony of the group except Western Australia. The colony which had the largest proportion of old people was Tasmania, Victoria being next in this respect. The following is the order in which, according to the figures in the table, the colonies respectively stood in regard to the proportions of the young and the old amongst their populations:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE IN THEIR POPULATIONS, 1891.

Order in respect to Children.	Order in respect to Old People.
1. New Zealand	1. Tasmania
2. South Australia	2. Victoria
3. Tasmania	3. South Australia
4. New South Wales	4. Western Australia
5. Queensland	5. New South Wales
6. Victoria	6. New Zealand
7. Western Australia.	7. Queensland.

Effective strength of population in various countries.

338. The following are the proportions of persons of both sexes at the sustaining and dependent periods of life in Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope in 1891, in England and Scotland in 1881, and in the United States in 1880:—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—BOTH SEXES.

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland ...	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. Scotland ...	1881	5,847	3,655	498
3. United States ...	1880	5,846	3,810	344
4. England ...	1881	5,897	3,645	458
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

339. The figures, taken in connexion with former ones, show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the population of Ireland is not only stronger than that of any other country named in the table but than that of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, although not so strong as that in Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, has a relatively stronger population than any one of the countries in the table except Ireland, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania have relatively weaker populations than any of those countries except the Cape of Good Hope.

Order of colonies and countries in regard to proportions at strong and weak ages.

340. It will be observed that the proportion of children is largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people. The following is the order in which the Australasian Colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS AT EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Middle Age, 15 to 65 Years (Strong Period).	Childhood, under 15 Years (Weak Period).	Old Age, 65 Years and upwards (Weak Period).
1. Western Australia.	1. Cape of Good Hope.	1. Ireland.
2. Victoria.	2. New Zealand.	2. Scotland.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.	3. Tasmania.
4. Ireland.	4. Tasmania.	4. England.
5. New South Wales.	5. New South Wales.	5. Victoria.
6. England.	6. United States.	6. United States.
7. Scotland.	7. Queensland.	7. South Australia.
8. United States.	8. Scotland.	8. Western Australia.
9. New Zealand.	9. England.	9. Cape of Good Hope.
10. South Australia.	10. Victoria.	10. New South Wales.
11. Tasmania.	11. Western Australia.	11. New Zealand.
12. Cape of Good Hope.	12. Ireland.	12. Queensland.

341. Victoria, it will be noticed, has, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the proportion of children it contains; whilst, in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Relative strength of male population in Australasian Colonies.

342. Considering only the male populations, the relative positions of the colonies according to the proportions at the supporting ages are the same as in the case of the populations of both sexes in respect to all except Victoria and Queensland, the former falling from the second place to the third, whilst the latter rises from the third place to the second. The following are the proportions of the males at supporting and dependent ages in each colony.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF MALE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living (exclusive of Aborigines).		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia	6,759	2,873	368
2. Queensland	6,522	3,315	163
3. Victoria	6,268	3,337	395
4. New South Wales	6,141	3,585	274
5. New Zealand	5,948	3,801	251
6. South Australia	5,833	3,837	330
7. Tasmania	5,707	3,739	554

343. The proportion of males at supporting and dependent ages in each of the countries in respect to which similar proportions were given for persons of both sexes are subjoined:— Effective strength of male population in various countries.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—MALES.

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland	1891	6,015	3,355	630
2. United States ...	1880	5,863	3,797	340
3. England	1881	5,835	3,741	424
4. Scotland	1881	5,727	3,845	428
5. Cape of Good Hope ...	1891	5,402	4,323	275

344. Comparing the figures in this table with those in the table relating to both sexes,* it will be observed that Ireland is still at the head and the Cape of Good Hope at the foot of the countries named; also that, whilst the United States and England both rise a place, Scotland sinks from the second place to the fourth. Comparing the figures moreover with those in the table relating to males in the Australasian Colonies,† it will be found that the relative effective strength of the male population in Western Australia, Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales is greater than in any of the countries named; that it is greater in New Zealand than in any except Ireland; that it is less in South Australia than in any of those countries except Scotland and the Cape of Good Hope, and in Tasmania than in any except the Cape of Good Hope.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

345. Soon after the first settlement of Victoria—then the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—the desirability of providing primary instruction for the rising generation engaged the attention of the colonists. An agitation was set on foot to introduce a State system of education; this being, however, unsuccessful, the matter was for some years left to private enterprise, but in 1848 a Denominational system of education was established under the authority of the then Governor of New South Wales. A board was appointed to administer this system, and a subsidy was granted Education, Table XXXIX. *et seq.* State education.

* See Table following paragraph 338 *ante*.—† See Table following paragraph 342 *ante*.

by the State. Religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teacher, the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the tenets to be taught. A national system of education had been in force in New South Wales for some years before the separation from it of Port Phillip, but, it appears, had not extended to the latter. On the erection, however, of the Port Phillip District into a separate colony under the name of Victoria, a Board of National Education was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds voted in connexion therewith." This action of the Lieutenant-Governor was legalized by an Act passed on the 31st December, 1851, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Board of Commissioners of National Education" (15 Vict. No. 7). There were thus two State systems of education under separate boards in operation in Victoria at the same time. The duplicate system continued to exist until 1862, when, it being found to be cumbrous and costly, it was abolished under "The Common Schools Act" (25 Vict. No. 149). This Act, which came into force on the 1st September, 1862, transferred the powers of the Denominational and National Boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to receive State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement it did not abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), which came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. Prior to this, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances, but under the new Act, which, after being amended and consolidated, is still in force as regards its main principles, education was made free to all willing to accept it, compulsory in the sense that, whether accepted or not, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building, which instruction he must give for at least four hours on each school day. Under this Act a number of small schools have been closed, and buildings of size suitable to the requirements of each district have been erected in all parts of the colony. The system, which, in consequence of the exclusion of religious teaching, is not accepted by the heads of the Roman Catholic denomination, has given satisfaction to other sections of the community, and without doubt has been productive of excellent results.

Private schools.

346. In addition to the State schools, there are a number of private schools established in different parts of the colony. Some of these are collegiate or grammar schools, and in establishments of this description a superior class of instruction is imparted.

University.

347. The Melbourne University was opened on the 3rd October, 1855. The Government subsidy to that institution, which was then £9,000, amounted in 1891 to £16,000 per annum. No religious test is administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution. The Council is empowered to grant in any faculty, except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which

can be conferred by any University in the British dominions, and, by Royal letters patent, the degrees granted are equal to those granted by any University in the United Kingdom. In the Act of incorporation, provision was made for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body.

Rudimentary instruction increasingly common.

348. With such facilities for obtaining education as exist in Victoria it may reasonably be expected that in the course of a few years it will be taken for granted that every individual in the colony of a sufficient age to have received instruction is at any rate possessed of the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, which are the only attainments respecting which the inquiry is made at the Census; and that such inquiry will, in consequence, be allowed to drop out of the Census schedule.

Number of scholars, Table XXXIX.

349. On the householders' schedules special columns were provided for the purpose of ascertaining not only the number of the children receiving education, but whether they were being educated at State schools, at private schools, or at home. Entries in these columns were made in 214,259 instances, but in 12,935 instances the columns were ignored, and the word "scholar" was written in the occupation column without any reference being made to the nature of the institution in which instruction was being imparted.

350. In the returns obtained, 227,194 individuals, viz., 114,285 boys and 112,909 girls, were set down as scholars. The following is a statement of the numbers being educated in each kind of institution:—

SCHOLARS AT STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND AT HOME, 1891.

Where being Educated.	Number of Scholars.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
In State schools	87,660	82,531	170,191
In private schools	14,880	16,769	31,649
At home	5,245	7,174	12,419
Not stated	6,500	6,435	12,935
Total	114,285	112,909	227,194

351. It may be supposed that the Census figures give an account of the children actually attending school at the time of the Census, whilst the returns of individual scholars made up by the State and private school authorities give the numbers attending school for ever so short a time in the year, inasmuch as, according to the Census of 1891, the number of State school scholars was less than the published estimate for 1890* by 34,306, or by 21,371 if the scholars set down as "not stated" be added to those returned as attending State schools; and the number of private school scholars was less than the estimate for 1890 by 8,532.

* See *Victorian Year Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., page 421.

352. It may be remarked that the number of State school scholars, according to the Census, exceeds by 36,423 the numbers returned as in average attendance at State schools during 1890.*

Children at school age being and not being educated.

353. The age in Victoria at which parents are required by law to cause their children to be receiving education, unless there be some valid reason to prevent them from so doing, is from 6 to 13 years (school age). According to the following figures, the Census returns give the number being educated between these ages as 15,013, or 8·66 per cent. below the total number at the same ages in the colony:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1891.

Children 6 and under 13 being educated	158,355
" " not being educated ...	15,013
Total at school age	173,368†

354. It should be pointed out that it does not follow that the 15,000 children referred to as not receiving education at the date of the Census were altogether neglected. Some of them, no doubt, pursued study at other portions of the year, and some had, it is known, already attained the standard of efficiency prescribed by the regulations. It is, moreover, possible that some children engaged in selling newspapers, carrying milk, minding cattle, or following some other occupations during the morning and evening, may have been returned as of those occupations instead of as attending school, which they might also have been doing during the regulation hours. This would obviously have the effect of causing an understatement of the number of scholars in the Census returns.

Sexes of scholars.

355. It will be observed that more boys than girls attended State schools, and this was also the case amongst the scholars respecting whom the source of instruction was not stated, which points to the probability of the majority of them being also attendants at State schools. On the other hand, amongst the scholars attending private schools and those being educated at home, the number of girls exceeded that of boys.

Ages of scholars.

356. Of the whole number of scholars returned, 70 per cent. were at the school age (6 to 13 years), whilst 14 per cent. were below and 16 per cent. were above that age. The following are the numbers and sexes of the scholars at each of those age periods:—

SCHOLARS AT, BELOW, AND ABOVE THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

Ages.	Number of Scholars.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
Under 6 years	16,273	15,398	31,671
6 to 13 years (school age) ...	80,299	78,056	158,355
13 years and upwards ...	17,713	19,455	37,168
Total	114,285	112,909	227,194

* See *Victorian Year Book* 1890–91, Vol. II., page 402.

† Throughout this part of the Report the unadjusted ages have been dealt with. See footnote on page 75, *ante*.

357. Whilst, according to the table, there were more boys than girls being educated at and below the school age, above the school age the reverse was the case, the reason of the latter no doubt being that, whilst boys have, as a rule, to go out into the world as soon as possible after the compulsory education age is passed in order to earn their livelihood, most girls have leisure to pursue their studies to a still later period.

358. The number of University graduates returned in 1891 was 672, viz., 663 males and 9 females. There were probably many more, but no entry appeared in the schedules to indicate the fact. The following table gives a statement of the number of male graduates of each university or college, and the degrees obtained as indicated by the letters placed against their respective names*:— University graduates (males), Table XLVI.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, 1891.—MALES.

University or College.	Degree.																Total.
	A.A.	B.A.	M.A.	B.D.	D.D.	M.B.	M.D.	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.D.	B.Sc.	D.Sc.	D.Ph.	B.E.	C.E.	Mus. Doc.	
Aberdeen ...	...	...	8	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Adelaide ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Belfast	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Berlin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brussels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cambridge ...	...	30	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	56
Cape Town ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Christiania ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Copenhagen ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cornell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Durham ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Edinburgh ...	...	2	13	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	43
Glasgow ...	...	1	6	...	1	9	10	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31
Halle	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hanover ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ireland (Queen's)	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
„ (Royal) ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
Isle of Man ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kingston ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lambeth ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
London	...	5	5	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
Maryland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Melbourne ...	...	60	68	...	...	66	9	12	6	3	...	...	...	...	19	...	243
New Zealand ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oxford	3	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	34
Paris	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9
Philadelphia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rostock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Andrews ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sydney	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Toronto ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Trinity (Dublin) ...	...	28	12	...	2	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
United States ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Westminster ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wurtzburg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Zurich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Not stated ...	...	16	8	...	1	5	66	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	99
Total ...	3	178	162	1	8	103	139	19	6	7	9	1	1	2	23	1	663

359. Similar particulars respecting the nine female graduates of universities are given in the following table. University graduates (females), Table XLVII.

* Particulars of the occupations followed by University graduates in Victoria are given under the head of "Occupations of the People," *post*.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, 1891.—FEMALES.

University or College.	Degree.			Total.
	B.A.	M.A.	B. Sc.	
Adelaide	...	...	1	1
France	...	1	...	1
Melbourne	5	...	...	5
Not stated	1	1	...	2
Total ...	6	2	1	9

Census inquiry as to education.

360. The Census inquiry as to the educational attainments of the people is only as to the ability of each member of the population to read and write. No attempt is made to gather particulars other than those just given respecting the higher acquirements which many of them possess.

Chinese and Aborigines treated separately.

361. In dealing with the returns under this head of inquiry, the Chinese and Aborigines are not tabulated with the population of European birth or extraction, but their attainments in the matter of reading and writing are given in separate tables. The Chinese are not considered as able to read and write unless they can do so in the English language; the reason of this is given in the subjoined extract from my Report upon the Census of 1881*:—

"Probably most of the Chinese acquire some proficiency in reading and writing their own language, but as the characters in it number, it is said, at least 40,000 (words not being built up of letters as in our own system, but each character standing for a word), and as the ability to decipher and form a few of these characters is probably attained by almost every Chinese during the course of his life-time, whereas a perfect knowledge of every character in the language is rarely if ever gained even by the most advanced scholars, it is difficult to say where the ability of a Chinaman to read and write begins and where it ends—how many characters it is necessary for him to know and be able to make before he could be stated to be instructed, or how few would warrant his being classed as illiterate. This being the case, and considering also that a knowledge of a certain number of the characters of their own language would but slightly, if at all, add to their usefulness as citizens of this community, I was instrumental in causing a short instruction to be inserted at the head of the Education column of the Householder's Schedule used at the Census of 1871, to the effect that the Chinese not able to read or write English should be set down as illiterate. This was noticed with approval in the other Australasian Colonies, and on the occasion of the present Census a similar instruction was embodied in the schedule of almost every colony of the group. As, however, such a number of illiterate adults would give a false view of the educational state of the community, I have had tables prepared excluding them as well as the Aborigines from the numbers, and shall, in the present portion of my Report, treat of the population exclusive of the members of those two races."

Education at all ages.

362. Omitting the Chinese and Aborigines, the persons returned as able to read numbered 940,286, of whom 907,588 could also write, whilst those unable to read numbered 190,177. The population dealt with being 1,130,463, it follows that 83 per cent. of that number could read, 80 per cent. could also write, and 17 per cent. were unable to read.

Education at over 5 years of age.

363. These figures apply to the population at all ages; but it is evident that, to obtain a correct knowledge of the educational condition of the community, it is necessary to eliminate those who are not old enough to receive instruction. Taking

* Pages 68 and 69.

then the population of 5 years of age and upwards, numbering 982,104, it is found that 937,819, or 95½ per cent., could read; 907,588, or 92 per cent., could write; and only 44,285, or 4½ per cent., could not read.

Education at successive Censuses.

364. The returns show rudimentary education to have been more widely spread in 1891 than at any previous period since the discovery of gold. This is made plain by the following figures, which indicate the measure of such education at successive Censuses:—

EDUCATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES, 1854 TO 1891.—BOTH SEXES (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Proportion per 10,000 persons living, aged 5 years and upwards.					
	1854.	1857.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Could read ...	8,772	9,134	9,070	9,168	9,463	9,549
Could write ...	7,512	7,861	7,789	8,043	8,849	9,241
Could not read ...	1,228	866	930	832	537	451

365. Education retrograded somewhat between 1857 and 1861, but a marked improvement is noticeable between each subsequent Census period and the one which preceded it.

Education of males and females.

366. In 1891 the males and females over five years of age numbered respectively 514,277 and 467,827. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read:—

EDUCATION OF MALES AND FEMALES OF FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

	Males.	Females.
Could read	491,762	446,057
Could write	477,626	429,962
Could not read	22,515	21,770

367. At each Census, females have been found to be somewhat less instructed than males. In the case of both sexes, however, the returns show considerable improvement from Census to Census, except during the interval between 1857 and 1861, at the latter of which periods, as compared with the former, a smaller proportion was able to read and to write, and a larger one was unable to read in the case of both males and females. The following are the proportions at six Census periods:—

EDUCATION OF MALES AND FEMALES AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 aged 5 years and upwards.											
	1854.		1857.		1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Could read ...	8,906	8,473	9,226	8,967	9,167	8,921	9,205	9,125	9,465	9,462	9,562	9,535
Could write ...	7,970	6,580	8,282	7,119	8,204	5,153	8,266	7,778	8,926	8,765	9,287	9,191
Could not read	1,094	1,527	774	1,033	833	1,079	795	875	535	538	438	465

Education at school age.

368. Under the *Education Act* 1872, which was in force when the Census of 1881 was taken, the age at which children were required to be receiving education was from 6 to 15 years; but this was altered under the *Education Act* 1889, passed during the intercensal period, which prescribed that from 6 to 13 years should be the school age. Excluding Chinese and Aborigines, the Census returns show that in 1891 the whole number at this school age was 172,935, viz., 87,431 boys and 85,504 girls. The following are the numbers of these who could and who could not read, and the numbers who could write:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE PRESENT SCHOOL AGE, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Numbers living at the School Age * (6 to 13 years).			Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Both.	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
Could read ...	81,823	80,543	162,366	9,359	9,420	9,389
Could write ...	75,985	75,686	151,671	8,691	8,852	8,770
Could not read ...	5,608	4,961	10,569	641	580	611

369. Rudimentary education at the school age, it will be observed, in proportion to their respective numbers, was found to be more common amongst girls than amongst boys. The same circumstance was noticed in 1881 and 1871, when the school age was from 6 to 15 years; on both of these occasions, as on the present occasion, the proportion of girls able to read and to write was somewhat greater, and the proportion unable to read was somewhat less than that of boys.

Education at present school age, 1881 and 1891.

370. Although in 1881 the years included in the period called the school age differed from those in 1891, it is possible to find from the returns of the Census taken in the former year the state of education at that time of children at the present school age. Comparing the proportions so obtained with similar ones derived from the returns of the 1891 Census, a slight improvement is observed in the case of the children able to read, and a marked improvement in the case of those able to write:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE PRESENT SCHOOL AGE, 1881 [1] AND 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

	Proportion per 10,000 living, aged 6 to 13 years.	
	1881.	1891.
Able to read	9,356	9,389
Able to write	8,175	8,770
Unable to read	644	611

[1] The numbers in 1881, aged from 6 to 13 years, were as follow:—Could read, 143,425; could write, 125,328; could not read, 9,878. Total, 153,303.

Education under school age.

371. On the occasion of every Census it is found that parents sometimes set down their children as being able to read and even to write at absurdly low ages. The Census clerks, however, are instructed not to tabulate any child under three years of age as able to read or any one under five years of age as able to write. Between three and six years of age, the number of male children returned was 42,322, and the number of female children 41,542, the degree of education of whom was entered as follows.

* See footnote (‡) on page 94, *ante*.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN UNDER THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Children at from 3 to 6 years of age.*			Children per 10,000 living at from 3 to 6 years of age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Both.	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
Could read ...	7,098	5,769	12,867	1,677	1,389	1,534
Could write ...	3,066	2,475	5,541	724	596	661
Could not read ...	35,224	35,773	70,997	8,323	8,611	8,466

372. According to the present returns, girls before they arrive at the school age appear to be less able to receive instruction than boys, as the proportions of the latter able to read and able to write are higher than those of the former. The returns of 1881 show an opposite result, a larger proportion of girls than boys being then set down as able to read and also to write. Some doubt, however, exists as to the reliability of the information given respecting the acquirements of very young children.

373. Comparing the figures relating to children at this young age with similar figures for 1881, it appears that at the earlier period a larger proportion could read and a smaller proportion could not read than at the later period, whilst the reverse is the case in regard to those able and unable to write. The information, however, must be received with caution.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN UNDER THE PRESENT SCHOOL AGE, 1881 AND 1891.—BOTH SEXES (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Children at from 3 to 6 years of age.*		Children per 10,000 living at from 3 to 6 years of age.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Could read ...	15,132	12,867	2,248	1,534
Could write ...	4,171	5,541	620	661
Could not read ...	52,180	70,997	7,752	8,466

374. The term "adult" admits of several interpretations. In Victoria, an immigrant or emigrant is officially classed as an adult if over 12 years of age ; in the United Kingdom, the term is commonly applied to persons over 21, although sometimes it has been used in regard to persons of 18 and upwards. In some other countries it is only used in reference to persons over 25. In respect to the ability to read and write, however, the designation may be fairly considered applicable to persons aged 15 and upwards, who, if they have not already mastered those arts, will probably never do so. Adopting this, then, as the adult age, the number of either sex returned as able to read, able to write, or unable to do either was as follows in 1891 :— Education of adults.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS *), 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Could read	381,399	338,813	720,212
Could write	375,938	329,722	705,660
Could not read	8,809	7,968	16,777

* See footnote (‡) on page 94, *ante*.

375. As may be supposed, primary instruction amongst adults becomes more general as the children educated under the Victorian system of public instruction advance to manhood and womanhood. In all the lines of the following table, the figures for 1881 show an improvement upon those for 1871, and in like manner the figures for 1891 show an improvement upon those for 1881:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS*) 1871 TO 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 adults (15 years and upwards) living.								
	Males.			Females.			Both.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Could read ...	9,537	9,662	9,774	9,463	9,638	9,770	9,505	9,651	9,772
Could write ...	9,074	9,386	9,634	8,514	9,129	9,508	8,829	9,265	9,575
Could not read	463	338	226	537	362	230	495	349	228

376. It will be observed that at all the periods the amount of education respecting which the Census supplies information was more general amongst male than amongst female adults, the returns at each period showing that a larger proportion of the former could read and could write, and a smaller proportion were altogether illiterate.

377. As showing the benefits of the Victorian system of education to the rising generation it should be pointed out that a large proportion of the 17,000 adults returned as quite illiterate were advanced in life, and all but 1,242 of that number were over 25 years of age.

Education of men and women.

378. Twenty-one being the age at which both sexes attain their legal majority, it is interesting to know the state of education from that age upwards. The following table shows the proportions of those of either sex at and above that age who could read, who could also write, and who could not read in 1881 and 1891 to every 10,000 of the same age and sex living at those periods:—

EDUCATION OF MEN AND WOMEN, 1881 AND 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living, aged 21 years and upwards.*					
	Men.		Women.		Both.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Could read ...	9,599	9,738	9,537	9,720	9,570	9,730
Could write ...	9,276	9,575	8,879	9,396	9,093	9,493
Could not read ...	401	262	463	280	430	270

379. By comparing the proportions for 1881 with those for 1891, it is made evident that in the case of both men and women primary education had become more extensively spread at the latter period than it was at the former. A comparison of the figures for 1891, however, with those in the previous table will show that males

* See footnote (‡) on page 94, *ante*.

and females of 15 and upwards were more generally educated than those of 21 and upwards, thereby proving that the standard of education in the former was raised by the nearer approach to universal education existing amongst those between 15 and 21.

Education of males and females at various ages.

380. At both periods, education amongst males of 21 and upwards was more common than amongst females at the same period of life, which is more especially apparent in the matter of writing. At the school age, in 1891, girls were more generally educated than boys, as has been already mentioned. At the same period it was found that at all ages between 15 and 40, females are more commonly educated than males, but from 40 onwards, education was more widely diffused amongst men than amongst women.

Signature to marriage registers.

381. It has been considered possible that the Census return of adult education may not be absolutely reliable, as a very small amount of rudimentary instruction, quite insufficient to enable its possessor to make use of it in the smallest business relations of life may cause him to feel justified in stating, or may cause others to feel justified in stating for him, that he is able to read and write. It has, therefore, been thought that a more certain test is afforded by the marriage register, on which all males and all females entering the marriage state are required to affix their signatures in writing, if they are able to write; if not, by means of a mark or cross.

382. In the following table the proportions of men and women of 21 years of age and upwards, set down at the last two Censuses as able to write, are collated with the proportions of those who signed the marriage registers in writing in the same two years:—

PROPORTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN ABLE TO WRITE, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS RETURNS AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS, 1881 AND 1891.

According to—	Proportions per 10,000 able to write.					
	Men.		Women.		Both.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Census Returns (21 years old and upwards)	9,276	9,575	8,879	9,396	9,093	9,493
Marriage Registers (at age of marriage)	9,710	9,875	9,584	9,850	9,647	9,862
Difference ...	434	300	705	454	554	369

383. The practical test of signature to the marriage register gives for both years a much larger proportion of men and women able to write than the Census returns. This was to be expected, as whilst but few old people—amongst whom the uneducated are chiefly found—contract marriage, a considerable number of those who marry (especially the females) are under 21 years of age, at which period of life the great majority of both sexes can write. A considerable improvement in 1891 as compared with 1881 is indicated both by the Census and the registers; it will, moreover, be remarked that the difference between the results arrived at by means of the two tests is much less at the later than at the earlier period.

Education in town and country.

384. As may be supposed, primary instruction is not quite so general in country as it is in town. At 5 years old and upwards, according to the following figures, about 1 per cent. fewer of both males and females could read, and 2 per cent. fewer of males and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fewer of females could write in the former than in the latter :—

EDUCATION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living aged 5 years and upwards.					
	Males.		Females.		Both.	
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.
Could read ...	9,619	9,503	9,583	9,472	9,601	9,489
Could write ...	9,384	9,183	9,295	9,051	9,339	9,125
Could not read ...	381	497	417	528	399	511

385. It will be remarked that education was more general amongst males than amongst females, both in town and country, but that the proportion of educated females in town districts was greater than that of educated males in country districts.

Education of children of different denominations.

386. In 1861, and the three Census periods which succeeded it, the number of children between 5 and 15 years of age of different religious denominations who were and were not educated has been abstracted from the returns. The following are the proportions on the four occasions referred to :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1861 TO 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Religious Denomination.	Proportion per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years of age) who—											
	Could Read.				Could Write.				Could not Read.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Church of England	7,703	8,446	9,095	8,826	4,751	6,438	8,043	8,189	2,297	1,554	905	1,174
Presbyterians	8,202	8,700	9,245	8,965	5,009	6,658	8,142	8,302	1,798	1,300	755	1,035
Methodists	8,781	8,974	9,282	9,042	5,695	6,889	8,238	8,461	1,219	1,026	718	958
Independents	8,785	9,083	9,253	8,954	6,112	7,494	8,379	8,484	1,215	917	747	1,046
Baptists	8,699	9,000	9,234	8,846	6,023	7,314	8,353	8,216	1,301	1,000	766	1,154
Lutherans	6,491	7,877	8,922	8,336	4,529	6,539	8,131	7,819	3,509	2,123	1,078	1,664
Unitarians	8,128	8,977	9,586	8,781	5,873	7,256	9,035	7,988	1,872	1,023	414	1,219
Other Protestants	8,253	8,988	9,107	8,763	6,171	7,504	8,265	8,031	1,747	1,012	893	1,237
Total Protestants ...	8,029	8,648	9,174	8,895	5,038	6,659	8,130	8,268	1,971	1,352	826	1,105
Roman Catholics	6,923	7,909	8,881	8,848	4,124	5,643	7,584	8,160	3,077	2,091	1,119	1,152
Jews	8,285	8,983	9,280	9,155	6,303	7,805	8,781	8,615	1,715	1,017	720	845
Residue	7,272	8,201	8,595	8,565	4,842	5,614	7,302	7,911	2,728	1,799	1,405	1,435
Grand Total ...	7,790	8,464	9,088	8,878	4,858	6,398	7,977	8,236	2,210	1,536	912	1,122

387. Until 1881 all the denominations showed satisfactory improvement under each head from Census to Census, but as compared with that year there was a general falling off in 1891. This is especially marked in regard to the proportions able to read, under which head the figures relating to every one of the denominations were smaller in 1891 than in 1881. As regards those able to write, advancement is shown in the returns of the principal denominations, but retrogression in those of the Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, Other Protestants, and Jews.

388. If the denominations be arranged according to the proportions in which the children of each of them, in 1891, could read and could write, as in the following lists, it is found that, in regard to both these subjects, Jews are at the head. Protestants, as a whole, stand fifth on the lists; Presbyterians, Methodists, and Independents being above them. Roman Catholics occupy the sixth place in regard to the ability to read, being above Baptists and members of the Church of England, who stand seventh and eighth; but, in regard to the ability to write, Roman Catholics fall to the eighth position, Baptists and members of the Church of England rising above them to the sixth and seventh places. It will be remembered that the Roman Catholics do not, as a rule, avail themselves of the free education offered by the State; but the position of their children on the lists, especially in regard to the ability to read, indicates that efficient rudimentary instruction is afforded in the schools supported by the voluntary effort of their own body:—

ORDER OF THE DENOMINATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTIONS OF THEIR CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE ABLE TO READ AND ABLE TO WRITE, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Order in regard to ability to Read.		Order in regard to ability to Write.	
1. Jews.	7. Baptists.	1. Jews.	7. Church of England.
2. Methodists.	8. Church of England.	2. Independents.	8. Roman Catholics.
3. Presbyterians.	9. Unitarians.	3. Methodists.	9. Other Protestants.
4. Independents.	10. Other Protestants.	4. Presbyterians.	10. Unitarians.
5. Protestants (as a whole).	11. Residue.	5. Protestants (as a whole).	11. Residue.
6. Roman Catholics.	12. Lutherans.	6. Baptists.	12. Lutherans.

389. The following is a statement of the number and proportion of Chinese of either sex who could read and write English. The half-caste Chinese are included:— Education of Chinese.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE, 1891.

Educational Attainment.	Number of Chinese living at each Age.								
	Males.			Females.			Both.		
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 Years and upwards.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 Years and upwards.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 Years and upwards.
Could read ...	4	172	465	4	199	154	8	371	619
Could write ...	...	161	409	...	188	144	...	349	553
Could not read	141	53	7,937	148	41	59	289	94	7,996
	Proportions per cent. at each Age.								
Could read ...	2·76	76·44	5·53	2·63	82·92	72·30	2·69	79·78	7·18
Could write ...	...	71·55	4·87	...	78·33	67·61	...	75·05	6·42
Could not read	97·24	23·56	94·47	97·37	17·08	27·70	97·31	20·22	92·82

390. It appears that about 5½ per cent. of the male and 72 per cent. of the female Chinese over 15 years of age could read English, whilst the proportion able to write in our character were respectively something under 5 per cent. and not quite 68 per cent. Of the Chinese children between 5 and 15 years, chiefly half-castes, 80 per cent. could read and 75 per cent. could also write. In proportion to their respective numbers more girls were educated than boys, 83 per cent. of the former, but only 76 per cent. of the latter, being able to read; 78 per cent. of the former, but only 72 per cent. of the latter, being also able to write.

Education of Aborigines.

391. Subjoined is a statement showing the degree of education attained by the few Aborigines (including those of mixed race) respecting whom returns were made by the sub-enumerators:—

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINES, 1891.

Educational Attainment	Number of Aborigines living at each Age.								
	Males.			Females.			Both.		
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 Years and upwards.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 Years and upwards.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 Years and upwards.
Could read ...	1	75	100	1	40	83	2	115	183
Could write ...	...	68	98	...	34	77	...	102	175
Could not read	43	13	93	36	13	67	79	26	160
	Proportions per cent. at each Age.								
Could read ...	2·27	85·23	51·81	2·70	75·47	55·33	2·47	81·56	53·35
Could write ...	...	77·27	50·78	...	64·15	51·33	...	72·34	51·02
Could not read	97·73	14·77	48·19	97·30	24·53	44·67	97·53	18·44	46·65

392. Rather more than half the Aborigines over 15 years of age could read, and rather more than half could write. Considering the nomadic habits of this people, moreover, the education of the children appears to have been fairly well attended to, 82 per cent. of those between 5 and 15 being returned as able to read, and 72 per cent. to write, the boys, upon the whole, being more generally instructed than the girls. It should be mentioned that a large proportion of the young of both sexes are of mixed race.*

Education of European, Chinese, and Aboriginal children.

393. Children of the Chinese and Aborigines have the same facilities for obtaining primary instruction as the children of the white population, and some of the first-named have proved themselves to be exceedingly apt scholars, and have distinguished themselves at the Grammar schools and at the University. The following table shows how far rudimentary education has been acquired by the children of each of the three races:—

EDUCATION OF WHITE, CHINESE, AND ABORIGINAL CHILDREN, 1891.

Educational Attainment.	Between 5 and 15 Years of Age.		
	Whites.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Could read	88·78	79·78	81·56
Could write	82·36	75·05	72·34
Could not read	11·22	20·22	18·44

* See Table following paragraph 326, *ante*.

394. As may be supposed, education is much more general amongst the children of the white population than it is amongst those of the other two races. A larger proportion of them than of the others being able to read and to write, and a smaller proportion being illiterate. The Aboriginal children embrace a larger proportion able to read, and a smaller proportion wholly uninstructed than the Chinese children; but, in regard to the ability to write, the children of the Chinese are in advance of those of the Aborigines.

Education of children in Australasian Colonies.

395. In every one of the Australasian Colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.

396. By eliminating the Chinese and Aborigines and bringing the figures relating to the different colonies to a common standard, as is done in the following table, an opportunity is afforded of judging of the success of their respective education systems:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania	7,534	6,704	2,466

397. Victoria, it will be observed, stands first on the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies in regard to reading, and especially in regard to writing. Victoria also stood first in 1881; the only changes in the positions of the other colonies which have occurred since then are that New South Wales, from being below Queensland and South Australia, has risen above them; and while Queensland has remained stationary, South Australia has gone down two places.

Education of adults in Australasian Colonies.

398. Considering, as before, all persons over 15 years of age as adults, the following proportions have been calculated in order to show how far the benefits of rudimentary instruction have been extended to adults in the different colonies:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

399. It will be noticed that Victoria is no longer at the head of the list, that place being occupied by New Zealand, Victoria standing second. These are the same positions which the two colonies occupied in 1881. Since then New South Wales has risen from the fifth place to the fourth, and Tasmania from the seventh place to the fifth, and at the same time Queensland has fallen from the fourth place to the sixth, and Western Australia from the sixth place to the last. The arrangement is according to the numbers able to read, but were it according to those able to write Tasmania and Queensland would change places, for whilst the proportion of readers is greater in the former, that of writers is greater in the latter.

Signature to marriage register in Australasian Colonies.

400. In only four of the Australasian Colonies besides Victoria are statements published showing in what number of instances men and women indicate their ability to write by signing the marriage register in writing. The following figures show the average proportions so signing in this and the other colonies referred to during the five years ended with 1890:—

PROPORTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER IN WRITING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886–1890.

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Married who Signed in Writing.		
	Men.	Women.	Both.
1. Victoria	9,831	9,824	9,827
2. New Zealand	9,817	9,739	9,778
3. South Australia	9,758	9,752	9,775
4. New South Wales	9,661	9,648	9,655
5. Queensland	9,662	9,513	9,587

401. According to this test, Victoria stands above any of the other Australasian Colonies in regard to adult education, New Zealand sinking to the second place. In consequence of the relatively small number of old people marrying, and the fact that the rising generation who do marry is more generally instructed than the generation which is passing away, all the colonies show a larger proportion of educated adults according to the marriage registers than they do according to the Census returns. In the following table the figures indicated by the two methods are placed side by side:—

PROPORTIONS ABLE TO WRITE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS RETURNS AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 able to Write according to the—		
	Census Returns (15 years old and upwards), 1891.	Marriage Registers, 1886-90.	Difference.
New Zealand	9,581	9,778	197
Victoria	9,575	9,827	252
South Australia	9,359	9,755	396
New South Wales	9,216	9,655	439
Queensland	8,932	9,587	655

402. It will be noticed that the difference between the Census test of adult education and that afforded by the marriage registers, is least in New Zealand, and next in Victoria; the greatest difference being in Queensland. The differences appear to run inversely to the degree in which education is most uniformly distributed over all the adult ages, and thus stand in an opposite direction to that occupied by the Census figures relating to the different colonies.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

403. The legalization of marriage in Victoria is provided for under several Statutes, all of which are consolidated under the *Marriage Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1166). Conjugal condition, Table XLVIII., *et seq.*

404. Marriage may be celebrated by ministers of religion, by the Registrar-General,* or by other officers duly appointed for that purpose by the Governor in Council. Laws relating to marriage.

405. To be qualified to celebrate marriages, a minister of religion must either be the recognised head of some religious denomination; one ordinarily officiating at some place of public worship which, together with his own name and usual place of residence, is registered in the office of the Registrar-General*; or one holding a registered certificate that he is a duly authorized minister from the head of the religious denomination to which he belongs, or, if there be no such recognised head, from two or more officiating ministers of registered places of worship.

406. To enable a building to be registered as a place of public worship (entitling the minister to celebrate marriages), an application must be made to the Registrar-General* by the officiating minister, proprietor, or trustee thereof, which application

* Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the duties of Registrar-General in regard to all matters connected with marriage were transferred to the Government Statist, under Act 56 Vict. No. 1303.

must be supported by a certificate in duplicate, signed by at least 40 householders, and countersigned by the minister, proprietor, or trustee, to the effect that the building has been used by them during six months as their usual place of worship, and that they are desirous that it should be registered as aforesaid. After this certificate has been lodged with the Registrar-General,* that officer registers the building in a book kept for the purpose, and gives notice of the registry in the *Government Gazette*, and in some newspaper published in the district in which the building is situated.

407. The law relating to marriage is identical with that in force in England and Wales, except that in this colony a man may legally marry the sister of his deceased wife. Such marriages in Victoria were made unvoidable and unimpeachable under a Statute to which the Royal Assent was proclaimed on the 13th June, 1873.†

Proportion of lay marriages.

408. Over a series of years, about 93 per cent. of the marriages in Victoria have been celebrated by ministers of religion, and about 7 per cent. by lay registrars.

Age at which minors may marry.

409. In Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians. With such consent, the minimum age of marriage is the same in both countries, viz., 14 for males, 12 for females.

Law of divorce.

410. The law relating to divorce was altered in 1889 under an Act assented to by Her Majesty, which assent was proclaimed on the 13th May of the following year. The substance of this Act has since been embodied in the *Marriage Act* 1890.‡

411. Under the old law a husband might obtain a divorce on the ground that since marriage his wife had been guilty of adultery; or a wife might obtain a divorce on the ground that since marriage her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy, rape, unnatural offence, adultery coupled with cruelty or with desertion for the space of two years or upwards. Under the new Act the following grounds of divorce have been added to those previously existing:—

(*a*) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(*b*) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(*c*) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years, undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(*d*) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(*e*) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

412. The Act referred to further provides for simplifying and cheapening the modes of procedure in divorce cases; for the hearing and trying of divorce suits in chambers at the discretion of the Court; for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the Court, it would be prejudicial to the public morals for it to be published; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

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* See footnote on preceding page.——† 36 Vict. No. 453.——‡ Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1166.

413. The responses made to the Census inquiry under notice give information respecting the number of persons in the colony living under the following conditions:— Inquiry as to conjugal condition.

1. Too young to marry (children).
2. Old enough to marry but not married (bachelors and spinsters).
3. Living in the marriage state (husbands and wives).
4. Whose marriages have been dissolved by legal process (divorced men and women).
5. Whose marriages have been dissolved by death (widowers and widows).

414. In addition to these particulars, the number of women (not prostitutes) living in a state of concubinage may be indirectly ascertained from the returns.

415. Having some regard to the dictates of common sense and the teachings of physiology, the law does not permit boys and girls to marry until they have attained the still much too early ages of 14 and 12 respectively, even if their parents should be so foolishly blind, or wickedly careless of their children's interests, as to consent to their doing so. The boys and girls under these ages numbered respectively 188,114 and 160,860, and the number of males and females at all ages being 598,414 and 541,991, it follows that 32 per cent. of the former and 30 per cent. of the latter had not arrived at the age to contract marriage legally. Numbers under marriageable age.

416. At a lawful age to marry, males numbered 410,300, females 381,131, and of these 171,050 males and 173,848 females were living in the marriage state; 18,596 males and 32,916 females were living in a state of widowhood; and 110 males and 86 females were living in a state of divorce. Deducting these from the first totals, it will be found that the number legally entitled to marry but who had never been married was—of males, 220,544; of females, 174,281, or 54 and 46 per cent. respectively of those at legally marriageable ages. Numbers at marriageable age.

417. But of those who in point of age are legally entitled to marry, very few males actually marry before the age of 20, and scarcely any females before the age of 15. These, then, are generally considered to be the periods at which bachelorhood and spinsterhood commence. Adopting these designations in respect to the never married of both sexes at and above the ages named, there were in the colony when the Census was taken 152,036 bachelors and 140,297 spinsters. Bachelors and spinsters.

418. These numbers include the Chinese and Aborigines, but as persons of these races can hardly be considered to add to the marriageable strength of the community, they will be deducted in all cases having reference to single men and women, leaving 144,457 bachelors and 140,154 spinsters. If to these be added the widowed and divorced of both sexes, it will be found that the marriageable males numbered 163,048, and the marriageable females 173,138. Marriageable men and women.

419. The marriageable females, it will be observed, outnumber the marriageable males, but it must be remembered that the marriageable age of females has been held to commence five years earlier than that of males. Should it be considered to commence at the same period for both sexes, the marriageable males would be found to largely outnumber the marriageable females.

420. At each of the four Census periods which preceded the Census of 1881, the marriageable men largely exceeded the marriageable women, but in 1881 the latter were found to be the more numerous by 20,000, and in 1891 by 10,000. The following

table contains a statement of the numbers and relative proportions of marriageable men and women as returned at the last six Censuses:—

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Year of Census.	Marriageable Men.[1]	Marriageable Women.[2]	Marriageable Women per 100 Marriageable Men.
1854	70,865	15,083	21·28
1857	95,427	26,317	27·58
1861	106,940	37,006	34·60
1871	89,921	65,386	72·71
1881	99,867	119,378	119·54
1891	163,048	173,138	106·19

[1] Embracing never married males over 20, and widowed and divorced males at all ages.—[2] Embracing never married females over 15, and widowed and divorced females at all ages.

421. The marriageable men increased in numbers until 1861, but ten years later they had fallen off by 17,000. Since then they have increased regularly from Census to Census, but they did not reach the number returned in 1861 until 1891, when they exceeded it by 56,000. There was, however, a steady increase in the number of marriageable women during each intercensal period.

Marriage rate.

422. The frequency of marriage, although doubtless affected favorably by the prosperity or adversely by the depression prevailing in the community, seems to depend mainly upon the number of marriageable men, and to be but little, if at all, influenced by that of marriageable women being plentiful or the contrary. Of course there must be a sufficient number of the latter or there would be but few marriages; but the fact of their being a large number available does not appear to raise, nor that of there being only a small number available to lower the marriage rate. To demonstrate this the following table has been constructed showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women in each of the six Census years ended with 1891:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION, AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Year of Census.	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
			Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854	234,361	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857	383,668	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861	513,896	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871	712,263	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881	849,438	5,732	6·75	57·40	48·02
1891	1,130,463	9,007	7·97	55·24	52·02

423. It will be noticed that in 1854, when there were only 21 single women to every 100 single men* (the lowest proportion reached), nearly 25 per cent. of the former (the highest proportion reached) were married in the year, and the proportion

* See Table following paragraph 420, *ante*.

of marriages to the whole population was also much higher than it has been since, whilst in 1881, when there were as many as 120 single women to every 100 single men* (the highest proportion reached), less than 5 per cent. of the former (the lowest proportion reached) were married in the year, and the proportion to the population was almost the lowest in any of the years shown. It will, moreover, be noticed that during the 37 years over which the statement extends, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population and to the marriageable women has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has remained tolerably constant, the extremes being 57 per cent. in 1881, and 42 per cent. in 1861. At the last three decennial periods, when the colony was in a more settled condition than at the earlier periods, this proportion averaged 55 per 1,000, which was also the rate in 1891. At the same periods the proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable women varied from 72 in 1871 to 48 in 1881. The reduction in 1891 as compared with 1881 in the proportion of marriages to the available men has probably arisen from the circumstance that the colony was in a less prosperous state at the latter period than at the former.

424. The returns for 1891 show a smaller number of marriageable females than marriageable males at each of the quinquennial periods of age at which they jointly occur. The reason of the whole number of the former being greater than that of the latter is—as already stated†—that, in consequence of the ages at which marriages are found to take place, the marriageable age of spinsters is assumed to commence at an earlier period of life (15 years) than that of bachelors (20 years), which gives an addition of 55,983 to the former. Were 20 to be assumed to be the commencement of spinsterhood in females, as it is of bachelorhood in males, the marriageable females would number only 117,155, or 45,893 less than the marriageable males.

425. Of every 100 men of the age of 20 and upwards 43 were bachelors; and there were 49 available for marriage, being either bachelors, widowers, or divorced.

426. Of every 100 women of the age of 20 and upwards 29 were spinsters; and there were 41 available for marriage, being either spinsters, widows, or divorced.

427. Of every 100 girls and women of the age of 15 and upwards, 40 were spinsters; and there were 50 available for marriage, being either spinsters, widows, or divorced.

Marriageable persons in town and country.

428. Men in towns desiring to marry have, as may be supposed, a wider field wherefrom to select their partners than men living in the country, inasmuch as in town districts (cities, towns, and boroughs) marriageable women exceeded marriageable men by 26,480, whilst in country districts (shires) marriageable men were the more numerous by 15,515.

429. Of every 100 males of 20 and upwards, 46 of those living in towns and 52 of those living in the country were marriageable; and of every 100 females of 15 and upwards, 51 of those living in towns and 48 of those living in the country were marriageable.

Proportion of births to married women.

430. The legitimate births which took place during the twelve months of which the Census was the middle numbered 35,853, or 297 to every 1,000 married women under 45 years of age. The women available for marriage under that age and over 15 numbered 142,337. If all these had been married, the births in the year would probably have amounted to 78,127, or 42,274 more than they actually did.

* See Table following paragraph 420, *ante*.——† See paragraph 419, *ante*.

Old bachelors and old maids.

431. Men and women marry at all ages; still, if they do not enter into the marriage state until they have become somewhat advanced in years, they are styled old bachelors and old maids. There seems to be no definite period of life at which these designations begin to be applied, but there is no doubt that the term "old maid" is used in regard to women at an earlier age than that at which the term "old bachelor" is used in regard to men. If 40 and 30 respectively be assumed to be the ages at which men and women who have never married become old bachelors and old maids, there were in the colony when the Census was taken 24,089 of the former and 19,879 of the latter; but if the distinction be not conferred on unmarried men until they have attained the age of 50 or on unmarried women until they have attained the age of 40, there were in the colony 14,865 old bachelors and 7,042 old maids.

Husbands and wives.

432. Including Chinese and Aborigines, the number of men returned as husbands in 1891 was 171,050, and the number of women returned as wives was 173,848. There must thus have been at least 2,798 married women living in Victoria whose husbands were absent from the colony.

433. As against the last-mentioned number, there was an excess of wives over husbands amounting to 1,388 in 1881, but to only 133 in 1871; whilst in 1861 there was an excess of husbands over wives amounting to 4,290.

434. Except at the age of 15, when there were 10 husbands to only 6 wives, wives in 1891 exceeded husbands at every age-period up to 35, the total excess being 23,491; but after 35 years of age husbands exceeded wives at every quinquennial period of age, the total excess being 20,689.

435. Although throughout the colony the number of husbands did not differ greatly from that of wives, it does not follow that the husbands all belonged to the wives, or all the wives to the husbands. Of the 171,050 husbands and 173,848 wives returned, only 154,544 of each abode in the same house on the Census night; thus the husbands whose wives were absent numbered 16,506, and the wives whose husbands were absent numbered 19,304. The difference between the absent husbands and absent wives was of course the same as that between the whole number of husbands and the whole number of wives, viz., 2,798, as already stated.

436. The proportion of husbands whose wives were absent was somewhat smaller, whilst the proportion of wives whose husbands were absent was somewhat larger, on the Census night of 1891 than on that of 1881, 1871, or 1861. In every 1,000 married men returned in 1891, 904 were with and 96 apart from their wives; the corresponding numbers in 1881 being 903 and 97; in 1871, 898 and 102; and in 1861, 852 and 148. In every 1,000 married women returned in 1891, 889 were with and 111 apart from their husbands; the corresponding numbers in 1881 being 892 and 108; in 1871, 897 and 103; and in 1861, 895 and 105.

Proportions of husbands and wives to males and females.

437. In 1891, of every 1,000 of the population of the colony, 302 were in the marriage state; of every 1,000 males, 286 were husbands; of every 1,000 females, 321 were wives. In 1881 these proportions were all lower, viz., 291, 276, and 307.

438. At 20 years of age and upwards the number of husbands exceeded that of wives by 1,264, there being 170,951 of the former and 172,215 of the latter. There were, however, at this period of life 52,261 more men than women, and thus it happens

that whilst of every 1,000 of the men only 500 were husbands, of every 1,000 of the women as many as 595 were wives. In 1881 the proportions were higher than these, viz., husbands per 1,000 men, 529; wives per 1,000 women, 641.

439. At 40 years of age and upwards the number of husbands exceeded that of wives, but the proportion of wives to all females at that period of life was still greater than the proportion of husbands to all males at the same period. At all subsequent periods, however, not only were husbands more numerous than wives, but the proportion of husbands to males was greater than that of wives to females. The following table gives, at and above every tenth year of age, commencing at 20 years, the number of males and females and of husbands and wives, together with the proportions of the latter to every 1,000 of their respective sexes :—

PROPORTIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES TO MALES AND FEMALES AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Period of Life.	At each Period of Life.					
	Population.		Conjugal Condition.		Proportion of—	
	Males.	Females.	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands per 1,000 Males.	Wives per 1,000 Females.
20 years and upwards	341,687	289,426	170,951	172,215	500	595
30 „	214,858	171,792	140,132	120,070	652	699
40 „	135,139	105,407	89,287	69,833	661	663
50 „	88,946	64,292	56,193	38,320	632	596
60 „	43,848	28,674	25,608	14,038	584	490
70 „	12,480	8,571	5,895	2,776	473	324
80 „	2,025	1,501	691	316	341	211

440. It will be observed that at the first five periods of age at least half the men, and at the first four periods half the women, were living in the marriage state, but after the age of 70 in the case of males and 60 in the case of females, in consequence probably of the number who had lost their partners by death, less than half of either sex were so living.

Husbands and wives under 21

441. One boy of 14, 10 boys of 15, 7 of 16, 14 of 17, 23 of 18, 44 of 19, and 177 of 20 years of age were returned as husbands. One girl of 13, 2 girls of 14, 6 of 15, 32 of 16, 160 of 17, 428 of 18, 1,004 of 19, and 1,816 of 20 years of age were returned as wives. Thus, if the returns be correct, 276 of the husbands and 3,449 of the wives had not attained the age of 21 years.

442. It must be admitted that there is considerable doubt as to the actual existence of so many married persons—especially males—at the very early ages named. They were so set down in the Census schedules, but it is possible that, in some instances, persons may have been so foolish and so regardless of propriety as—perhaps in jest—either to understate the age of the young persons referred to or to enter them as married when they were not so. This is borne out by the fact that in the ten years ended with 1890 no male married in Victoria at an earlier age than 16 years, and no female at an earlier age than 14 years. The following are the numbers

and ages of the youngest persons of both sexes who entered the marriage state in each of the ten years ended with 1890 :—

NUMBERS AND AGES OF YOUNGEST MALES AND YOUNGEST FEMALES WHO MARRIED, 1881 TO 1890.

Year.	Youngest Males who Married.		Youngest Females who Married.	
	Age at Marriage.	Number Married at each Age.	Age at Marriage.	Number Married at each Age.
	Years.		Years.	
1881	17	2	15	13
1882	17	1	14	2
1883	17	1	14	1
1884	17	2	14	3
1885	17	5	14	2
1886	16	1	14	2
1887	17	1	15	3
1888	16	1	15	7
1889	18	6	14	1
1890	17	3	15	8

443. It will be observed that in the last year named in the table, which is that preceding the Census year, no male was married at any age under 17 years, and only 3 at that age, and no female was married at any age under 15 years. So, unless the husbands returned at the Census as being 14, 15, and 16 years of age and the majority of those returned as being 17 years of age, as well as the wives returned as being 13 and 14 years of age, came to the colony after being married elsewhere, which is very unlikely, it must necessarily follow that the Census returns are, in this particular, incorrect.

444. Husbands under 21 years of age were in the proportion of 16 to every 10,000 husbands of all ages, or about 1 in 620. Wives under 21 years of age were in the proportion of 198 to every 10,000 wives of all ages, or about 1 in 50. In 1881 the proportions of boy husbands and girl wives were greater than in 1891. One husband in 440 and one wife in 42 returned in the former year being under 21 years of age.

Average age of married persons.

445. The average age of husbands was 45·54 years in 1881, and 43·61 years in 1891. The average age of wives was 40·46 years in 1881, and 38·91 years in 1891. Thus, on the average, husbands were 1 year and 339 days and wives were 1 year and 201 days younger at the later period than at the earlier.

446. Husbands were, on the average, older than their wives by 5 years and 29 days in 1881, and by 4 years and 256 days in 1891. During the 10 years ended with 1890, men who married were, on the average, 4 years and 22 days older than the women who married, the respective ages at marriage being 29·38 years and 25·32 years.

447. In the case of the marriages which took place during the ten years 1881–1890, 32 per cent. of the bridegrooms and brides were born in the same year, 60 per cent. of the bridegrooms were older than the brides, and 8 per cent. of the brides were older than the bridegrooms. Applying the same proportions to the married couples, numbering 154,444, who abode in the same house on the night of the Census of 1891, it would follow that in 49,422 instances the husband and wife were about the same age, in 92,666 instances the husband was older than the wife, and in 12,356 instances the wife was older than the husband.

448. Bachelors were more numerous than husbands at all ages up to 30, and spinsters were more numerous than wives at all ages up to 25; but after the age of 30 husbands were more numerous than bachelors, and after the age of 25 wives were more numerous than spinsters.

Husbands and wives in town and country.

449. In the cities, towns, and boroughs, taken as a whole, wives exceeded husbands by 5,935; but in six of the individual boroughs, viz., Carisbrook, Flemington and Kensington, Port Fairy, Sebastopol, Stawell, and Wood's Point, husbands were more numerous than wives.

450. In the shires as a whole, husbands were more numerous than wives, the difference in favour of the former being 2,014; but in 38 of the individual shires the reverse was the case, wives being in excess of husbands; and in four, viz., Broadmeadows, Metcalfe, Mount Rouse, and Wyndham, the number of husbands and wives was equal.

Fecundity of women.

451. In order to ascertain the fruitfulness of the women of a country, it is usual to compare the legitimate births with the number of married women at the child-bearing age, which may be assumed to include all who have not passed their 45th year. Comparing the births with the total population, which is the ordinary means resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the reproductive strength of a community, is likely to mislead, as the population of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, varies considerably in regard to the sexes, ages, and conjugal condition of those forming its component parts. In the following table the legitimate births which took place in the periods of 12 months of which the last three Census days were the middle are compared with the numbers of the population and of the married women at the reproductive period of life, as returned at the three Censuses referred to:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN, 1871 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.[1]	Proportion of Legitimate Births—	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66
1891	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04

[1] In each case the births occurred during the twelve months, of which the date of the Census was the middle.

452. It will be noticed that although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably at the three periods, the proportion per 1,000 of the married women at reproductive ages remained tolerably uniform, being 297 per 1,000 in 1891 as compared with 302⅔ per 1,000 at each of the two former periods. The increase in the birth rate calculated in the ordinary way, since 1881, is therefore found to be due merely to an increase in the proportion of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life.

453. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the

preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the eighteen years ended with 1891:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1874	25,816	4,974	5·19
1875	25,941	4,925	5·27
1876	25,794	4,985	5·17
1877	25,000	4,949	5·05
1878	25,478	5,103	4·99
1879	25,535	5,092	5·01
1880	24,894	4,986	4·99
1881	25,763	5,286	4·87
1882	25,476	5,896	4·32
1883	26,249	6,309	4·16
1884	27,612	6,771	4·08
1885	28,667	7,218	3·97
1886	29,359	7,395	3·97
1887	31,463	7,737	4·07
1888	32,845	7,768	4·23
1889	34,550	8,946	3·86
1890	35,665	9,194	3·88
1891	36,441	9,187	3·97
Sums and Mean ...	512,548	116,721	4·39

454. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in 1887 and 1888—in the eighteen years to an average of a child and a quarter per marriage, or five children to every four marriages. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The falling-off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them to prevent its occurrence.

Concubinage.

455. Supposing the distinction between children born in and out of wedlock to be correctly stated in the birth registers, it would be possible to ascertain approximately what number of single women were living in concubinage, the assumption being that the illegitimate births would bear the same proportion to such single women that the legitimate births do to the married women at the reproductive period of life. Statistics of illegitimacy are, however, always more or less unreliable. The very natural desire of a woman to conceal her shame and protect her offspring from the legal and social disabilities attending illegitimate birth may, and no doubt often does, impel her when registering her child's birth to keep back the fact of its having been born out of wedlock. It is certain that illegitimacy is always as rife as the returns indicate, but how much more so it may be there are no means of ascertaining. In the following table an attempt is made, on the basis referred to, to state the probable

number of single women living in concubinage at the last three Census periods. The figures, however, for the reasons given must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

CONCUBINAGE, 1871 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.[1]	Illegitimate Births.[2]	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of public prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1871	55,775	747	2,468	4·43
1881	101,363	1,357	4,483	4·42
1891	142,337	1,951	6,205	4·36

[1] Including spinsters, widows, and divorced.

[2] The figures for the calendar year are given for the first period, but the twelve months, of which the time of taking the Census was the middle, for the next two periods.

456. The figures in the last column show the proportion which the single women leading a sexually immoral life at each Census period bore to the whole number of single women at the fruitful or child-bearing period. They do not include public prostitutes*, as women of that class, as is well known, rarely have children. The proportions will perhaps be better understood if expressed in the following manner:—

In 1871, 1 single woman in 22·6 was living immorally.
In 1881, „ „ 22·6 „ „
In 1891, „ „ 22·9 „ „

Families.

457. If it be considered that each wife, widower, and widow represents a family, there were, when the Census of 1891 was taken, 225,360 families in Victoria; but of these families 51,512 were in an imperfect condition, viz., 18,596 owing to the death of the wife and 32,916 owing to the death of the husband at the head, the former being the number of widowers and the latter that of widows returned.

Children to a family.

458. The children at what may be termed the dependent age (0 to 15 years) numbered 394,458; by comparing this number with the number of families (225,360) it is ascertained that the average number of dependent children to each family was 1·75, or 175 such children to every 100 families.

Widowers and widows.

459. The widows exceeded the widowers by 14,320. In 1881 and 1871 the former were also in excess of the latter, the differences being respectively 8,877 and 3,865, but at all previous Censuses taken since the discovery of gold widowers were more numerous than widows; the excess of the former being 211 in 1861, 1,181 in 1857, and 1,518 in 1854. The inference is that, since the sexes have become more equalized, the facilities for widows to re-enter the marriage state are not so great as they were when males were very greatly in excess of females.

460. At every one of the periods of life in which the number of widowers and widows were grouped, the latter, both in 1881 and 1891, were found to be more numerous than the former.

* For obvious reasons, public prostitutes do not enter themselves as such in the Census schedules. I have endeavoured, however, to obtain an estimate of their numbers through the medium of the police of the different Australasian Colonies, but have only been successful in the case of the following:—Victoria, 1,233 prostitutes, of whom 973 were in Greater Melbourne; Queensland, 140, of whom 98 were in Greater Brisbane; South Australia, 218, of whom 208 were in Greater Adelaide. The figures probably understate the truth.

461. In 1891, in proportion to the total numbers of their respective sexes at adult ages, widows were twice as numerous as widowers, for whilst only 1 male in 32 was a widower one female in 16 was a widow.

462. At the age of 20 and upwards the proportion of widows to the female population was also twice as great as that of widowers to the male population, for, at that age, whilst 1 woman in 9 was a widow only 1 man in 18 was a widower.

463. Up to the age of 80 there were more husbands than widowers, and up to the age of 70 there were more wives than widows at each quinquennial age period; but after the age of 80 there were more widowers than husbands, and after the age of 70 there were more widows than wives.

464. Bachelors outnumbered widowers at each quinquennial period of age up to 65, and spinsters outnumbered widows at each such period up to 40; but at each such period after 65 widowers were more numerous than bachelors, and at each such period after 40 widows were more numerous than spinsters.

465. Seven youths who had not completed their 21st year were returned as widowers, viz., 2 at 17, 3 at 18, 1 at 19, and 1 at 20 years of age. At the same period of life 37 females were returned as widows, viz., 4 at 15, 3 at 17, 4 at 18, 8 at 19, and 18 at 20 years of age.

466. In cities, towns, and boroughs there were more than twice as many widows as widowers, the excess of the former being 11,682, or 116 per cent. In shires the widows exceeded the widowers by 2,766, or only 33 per cent.

467. Widows were more numerous than widowers in all the individual cities, towns, and boroughs except Tarnagulla, in which the latter were in excess, and Heathcote, in which the numbers were equal.

468. In 28 of the shires the number of widowers exceeded that of widows; in 2, viz., Glenlyon and Lexton, the numbers were equal; but in all the remaining shires widows were in excess of widowers.

Divorced persons.

469. The persons returned at the Census as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females, the former being in the proportion of 1 to every 1,555 men returned as husbands, and the latter in the proportion of 1 to every 2,021 women returned as wives. At the previous Census only 19 divorced persons were returned, viz., 9 males and 10 females.

470. Except upon the improbable supposition that more divorced women than divorced men leave the colony or die, it follows from the fact of there being more of the latter than the former that—admitting the returns to be reliable, which there is no reason to doubt—more divorced women than divorced men re-enter the marriage state. This is borne out by the marriage returns of the ten years ended with 1890, during which 77 of the brides but only 72 of the bridegrooms had been previously divorced.

471. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage made during the 10 years ended with 1890 numbered 198, and as the marriages during the same period numbered 76,421, it follows that 1 divorce took place to every 386 marriages. The numbers of marriages and divorces which took place in each year, also the proportions of the latter to the former, are subjoined.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, ETC., 1881 TO 1890.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to each Divorce.	Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to each Divorce.
1881	5,896	9	655	1887	7,768	18	432
1882	6,309	9	701	1888	8,946	28	319
1883	6,771	25	271	1889	9,194	22	418
1884	7,218	10	722	1890	9,187	40	230
1885	7,395	21	352				
1886	7,737	16	484	Total ...	76,421	198	386

472. The effect of the divorce law which came into force in May, 1890, is observable in the circumstance that the divorces in that year rose to 40 from a maximum of 28 in any of the previous nine years. It may be remarked that in 1891, which was the first year during the whole of which the new law was in operation, the divorces still further increased to 99, or 1 divorce to every 89 marriages celebrated.

473. The divorces in 1891 were in the proportion of 57·88 to every 100,000 married men or of 56·95 to every 100,000 married women returned at the Census.

Native countries of divorced persons.

474. Of men living in a state of divorce, the largest number were English and the next Victorians, but in the case of women so living these positions were reversed, Victorian women standing first and English women second. These were followed by Irish in the case of both sexes. In the following table the countries are arranged in order, according to the numbers of divorced males and divorced females claiming to have been born in each:—

NATIVE COUNTRIES OF DIVORCED PERSONS, 1891.

Divorced Men.		Divorced Women.	
Country of Birth.	Number.	Country of Birth.	Number.
England	41	Victoria	39
Victoria	25	England	17
Ireland	11	Ireland	11
Germany	8	Tasmania	5
Scotland	8	Scotland	5
South Australia	3	South Australia	3
United States	3	New South Wales	2
Tasmania	2	New Zealand	1
Denmark	2	Germany	1
British America	2	Switzerland	1
Wales	1	Russia	1
New Zealand	1		
France	1		
Switzerland	1		
Portugal	1		
Total	110	Total	86

475. In proportion to their respective numbers, foreigners of both sexes resident in Victoria seem to obtain emancipation from the bonds of wedlock more often than British subjects there resident, inasmuch as whilst foreign males living in a

state of divorce were in the proportion of 1 to every 1,812 and foreign females so living of 1 to every 2,042, divorced British males were in the proportion of 1 to as many as 6,058, and divorced British females were in that of 1 to as many as 6,456.

Religions of divorced persons.

476. In the case of both men and women living in divorce, members of the Church of England were more numerous than those of any other religious body; then followed Presbyterians and Roman Catholics amongst the men, and Roman Catholics and Presbyterians amongst the women. The following are the religions professed by the divorced of both sexes:—

RELIGIONS OF DIVORCED PERSONS, 1891.

Divorced Men.		Divorced Women.	
Religious Denomination.	Number.	Religious Denomination.	Number.
Church of England	53	Church of England	42
Presbyterian...	17	Roman Catholic	20
Roman Catholic	8	Presbyterian	7
No Denomination	8	Wesleyan Methodist	4
Lutheran	7	Disciples of Christ	2
Baptist	4	Lutheran	2
Wesleyan Methodist	3	Jewish	2
Salvation Army	3	Baptist	1
Independent	2	Salvation Army	1
Catholic Apostolic	1	No Denomination	1
Protestant Dissenter (undefined)	1	No Religion	1
Unspecified	3	Unspecified...	3
Total	110	Total	86

477. It would appear by the figures that, relatively to their respective numbers, Roman Catholic men are not nearly so frequently divorced as Protestant men, the proportions being 1 to 15,753 and 1 to only 4,823 respectively; but that the reverse is the case in regard to the women of the two denominations, the proportions living in divorce being—of Roman Catholic women 1 to 6,128, and of Protestant women only 1 to 6,828.*

Ages of divorced persons.

478. The youngest divorced males (2) were between 21 and 25, and the oldest divorced male was between 70 and 75 years of age. Of divorced females the youngest was between 19 and 20, and the oldest was between 60 and 65. The following were returned as the ages of persons living in divorce:—

AGES OF DIVORCED PERSONS, 1891.

	Divorced Men.	Divorced Women.		Divorced Men.	Divorced Women.
19 years		1	55 to 60 years ...	13	1
21 to 25 years ...	2	7	60 to 65 „ ...	5	1
25 to 30 „ ...	11	26	65 to 70 „ ...	2	...
30 to 35 „ ...	26	20	70 to 75 „ ...	1	...
35 to 40 „ ...	16	13			
40 to 45 „ ...	13	7	Total ...	110	86
45 to 50 „ ...	9	5			
50 to 55 „ ...	12	5			

* It would have been more satisfactory if, instead of comparing the Protestants and Roman Catholics living in a state of divorce with the total numbers of those denominations, they could have been compared with those of the same denominations who were living in the marriage state. This, however, was impossible, as the religions of married persons were not separately extracted from the Census returns.

479. The largest number of divorced men were found amongst those engaged in agriculture, commerce, and the conveyance on common roads of men and goods. Of divorced women the largest number were performing domestic duties, or were servants, milliners and dressmakers, or of independent means. The following were the occupations as returned:— Occupations of divorced persons.

OCCUPATIONS OF DIVORCED PERSONS, 1891.

Divorced Men.		Divorced Women.	
Occupations.	Number.	Occupations.	Number.
Farmers, gardeners	14	Domestic duties	20
Dealers, clerks, storemen, travellers	13	Servants	15
Cab proprietors, drivers, carters ...	10	Dressmakers, milliners ...	6
Bricklayers, masons, slaters ...	9	Of independent means ...	6
Labourers, stonebreakers ...	8	Boardinghouse-keepers ...	4
Agents, brokers	6	Laundresses	4
Seamen, stewards, firemen (ship)	6	Nurses	2
Builders, contractors	5	Saleswomen	2
Railway officials	5	Bookkeeper	1
Miners	4	Caretaker	1
Of independent means	3	Cigarette maker	1
Bakers	2	Cook	1
Bookmakers	2	Farmer	1
Bootmakers	2	Furrier	1
Carpenters	2	Grocer	1
Hotel-keepers	2	Hotel, assisting in	1
Game-killers	2	Journalist	1
Artist	1	Pianist	1
Chemist	1	Restaurant-keeper	1
Cook	1	Storekeeper	1
Horse-dealer	1	Tailoress	1
Ice seller	1	Unspecified	14
Music teacher	1		
Physician	1		
Salvation Army officer ...	1		
Teacher	1		
Tinsmith	1		
Upholsterer	1		
Wheelwright	1		
Unspecified	3		
Total	110	Total	86

480. In pursuance of a practice first introduced by myself in 1871, and given effect to in 1881, not only in Victoria but throughout the Australasian Colonies, all Chinamen were set down as never married, except those who had at the time of the Census or had at some previous period had wives in Australasia. The number of males over 20 who, according to this rule, were returned as never married was 7,529 out of a total at the same period of life of 8,287, or 91 per cent. As many as 671 Chinese and half-caste males, however, were returned as living in the marriage state, and 88 as widowers. Of the 213 Chinese and half-caste females over 15 years of age, 104, or 49 per cent., were returned as never married, 103 as married, and 6 as widowed. Conjugal condition of Chinese.

The youngest husbands amongst people of this race were 1 at 18 and 1 at 20; and the youngest wives were 1 at 18, 7 at 19, and 5 at 20. Most of these young married persons were half-castes.

Conjugal condition of Aborigines.

481. Of the 173 male Aborigines of 20 years of age and upwards, 50 were returned as never married, 96 as married, and 27 as widowed. Of the 150 female Aborigines over 15, 39 were returned as never married, 99 as married, and 12 as widowed. One of the married females was entered as 18 and another as 19 years old, but all the married males were set down as over 21 years of age.

Marriageable persons in Australasian Colonies.

482. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Australasian Colony, the unmarried (never married and divorced) being distinguished from the widowed:—

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Marriageable Men.			Marriageable Women.		
	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.[1]	Widowers at all ages.	Total.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.[1]	Widows at all ages.	Total.
Victoria	144,567	18,481	163,048	140,240	32,898	173,138
New South Wales ...	140,242	16,760	157,002	111,221	25,795	137,016
Queensland ...	60,518	4,464	64,982	33,171	6,695	39,866
South Australia ...	32,056	3,791	35,847	34,692	8,442	43,134
Western Australia	10,667[2]	890	11,557	4,526[2]	886	5,412
Total ...	388,050	44,386	432,436	323,850	74,716	398,566
Tasmania ...	15,616	2,413	18,029	15,416	3,945	19,361
New Zealand ...	70,437	7,797	78,234	59,861	12,098	71,959
Grand Total	474,103	54,596	528,699	399,127	90,759	489,886

[1] Including divorced persons at all ages.——[2] Partly estimated.

483. South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria are the only colonies in which the marriageable women exceeded the marriageable men. The following are the proportions of the former to the latter, the colonies being arranged in order:—

MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN PER 10,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

1.	South Australia	12,033
2.	Tasmania	10,739
3.	Victoria	10,619
4.	New Zealand	9,198
5.	New South Wales	8,727
6.	Queensland	6,135
7.	Western Australia	4,683

484. It will be remarked that whilst there were nearly twice as many bachelors in Queensland as in South Australia, the spinsters in the latter were slightly more numerous than those in the former.

485. It will further be noticed that widowers were slightly more numerous than widows in Western Australia, but in all the other colonies widows were much more numerous than widowers.

Proportion of marriages in each colony.

486. Western Australia was the colony in which the marriages in the Census year bore the highest proportion to the total population, with Victoria next and New South Wales next, New Zealand and Tasmania being last. The following are the figures:—

MARRIAGES[1] PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION[2] OF EACH COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

1. Western Australia	855
2. Victoria	777[3]
3. New South Wales	762
4. Queensland	754
5. South Australia	731
6. Tasmania	679
7. New Zealand	612

[1] The marriages in 1891 numbered as follow in the different colonies:—Victoria, 8,780; New South Wales, 8,457; Queensland, 2,905; South Australia, 2,315; Western Australia, 413; Tasmania, 988; New Zealand, 3,805. It has not been possible to eliminate the marriages of Chinese and Aborigines, as they are not kept separate in any of the colonies except Victoria. Their numbers, however, are but few.

[2] Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, the following are the populations:—Victoria, 1,130,463; New South Wales, 1,109,798; Queensland, 385,144; South Australia, 316,434; Western Australia, 48,290; Tasmania, 145,472; New Zealand, 622,214.

487. Comparing the marriages with the marriageable men, which is a more correct way of computing the marriage rate, South Australia stood first and Western Australia last, Victoria occupying the fourth position, the proportion relating to it being almost identical with that relating to New South Wales:—

MARRIAGES PER 100,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

1. South Australia	6,458
2. Tasmania	5,480
3. New South Wales	5,387
4. Victoria	5,385[3]
5. New Zealand	4,864
6. Queensland	4,470
7. Western Australia	3,574

488. It would appear that women have a smaller chance of getting married in Victoria than in any other Australasian Colony, as the proportion of marriages to those of them who are marriageable was lower here than in any of the other colonies. Western Australia, which occupied the lowest position in regard to the ratio of marriages to marriageable men, is, in regard to the ratio of marriages to marriageable women, at the head of the list:—

MARRIAGES PER 100,000 MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

1. Western Australia	7,631
2. Queensland	7,287
3. New South Wales	6,172
4. South Australia	5,367
5. New Zealand	5,288
6. Tasmania	5,103
7. Victoria	5,071[3]

[3] These proportions differ slightly from those given in the table following paragraph 422, *ante*, where the comparisons are made with the marriages which took place in the twelve months of which the Census was the middle instead of the calendar year 1891, which has here been adopted uniformly for all the colonies. The marriages in the former table, moreover, were exclusive of those of Chinese, which is not the case here.

Husbands and wives in Australasian Colonies.

489. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian Colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished:—

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.
Victoria	276	170,678	170,954	3,447	170,302	173,749
New South Wales	393	166,241	166,634	5,233	160,415	165,648
Queensland	115	57,772	57,887	1,873	55,723	57,596
South Australia	103	48,829	48,932	785	47,510	48,295
Western Australia	20	7,223	7,243	208	6,170	6,378
Total	907	450,743	451,650	11,546	440,120	451,666
Tasmania	76	22,237	22,313	591	20,808	21,399
New Zealand	107	90,443	90,550	1,666	89,211	90,877
Grand Total ...	1,090	563,423	564,513	13,803	550,139	563,942

490. Victoria and New Zealand are the only Australasian Colonies in which wives exceeded husbands. In all the other colonies husbands were in excess. Wives relatively to husbands were most numerous in Victoria, and next so in New Zealand, but were fewest in Western Australia, and next so in Tasmania. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

1.	Victoria	10,164
2.	New Zealand	10,036
3.	Queensland	9,950
4.	New South Wales	9,941
5.	South Australia	9,870
6.	Tasmania	9,590
7.	Western Australia	8,806

491. In the Australian Continent as a whole the husbands and wives were about equal, the difference being only 16 in favour of the latter. In Australia combined with Tasmania and New Zealand there was a slight difference in the opposite direction, there being 571 more husbands than wives.

492. Judging from the proportions of married persons under and over 21 years of age, the tendency of males to marry under age would appear to be greatest in Tasmania, and least in New Zealand, Victoria standing immediately above the latter colony. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of husbands under age was largest being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

		Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1.	Tasmania	34	9,966
2.	Western Australia	28	9,972
3.	New South Wales	24	9,976
4.	South Australia	21	9,979
5.	Queensland	20	9,980
6.	Victoria	16	9,984
7.	New Zealand	12	9,988

493. In continental Australia 20 in 10,000 of the husbands were under 21 years of age, and in continental and insular Australia combined 19 in 10,000 were under that age.

494. The proportion of females marrying under age would seem to be greatest in Western Australia, closely followed by Queensland, and at no great distance by New South Wales. Victoria stands fifth in this respect, and South Australia last. The following are the proportions of wives under and over 21 years old as returned in each colony, the colonies being placed in order according to the former proportion:—

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES IN EACH COLONY, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1. Western Australia	326	9,674
2. Queensland	325	9,675
3. New South Wales	316	9,684
4. Tasmania	276	9,724
5. Victoria	198	9,802
6. New Zealand	183	9,817
7. South Australia	163	9,837

495. In Australia as a whole 256 in 10,000 and in Australasia as a whole 245 in 10,000 of the married women were under 21 years of age.

496. According to the Census figures, husbands are more numerous than bachelors (unmarried males of 20 and upwards) in all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland and Western Australia; and wives are more numerous than spinsters (unmarried females of 15 and upwards) in every one of the colonies.

Fecundity of women in Australasian Colonies.

497. The number of legitimate, as distinguished from natural, births is published in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia. By comparing the former in 1891 with the number of married women at child-bearing ages returned at the Census, as is done in the following table, the relative fecundity of the women of each of the colonies named is shown:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births, 1891.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. Tasmania	15,150	4,786	31·59
2. Queensland	44,537	14,031	31·50
3. South Australia	33,486	10,425	31·13
4. Victoria	120,630	36,441	30·21 [1]
5. New South Wales	125,056	37,343	29·86
6. New Zealand	63,172	17,635	27·92

[1] The figures differ somewhat from those in the table following paragraph 451, *ante*, the latter being for twelve months of which the date of the Census was the middle, whilst the former are for the calendar year 1891.

498. In 1881 calculations respecting the fruitfulness of women were made respecting Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, those being

then the only colonies of the group in which the legitimate births were kept distinct from the others. In all of the colonies named the proportions of births to married women were smaller in 1891 than in 1881, the falling-off in Victoria, however, being but slight as compared with that in the other colonies. The proportions of births to every 100 married women under 45 at the former Census were—in New South Wales (which stood at the head of the list), 34·49; Queensland, 32·56; New Zealand, 31·67; Victoria (which stood at the bottom of the list), 30·37.

Concubinage in Australasian Colonies.

499. Comparing the illegitimate births in each colony with the single women (spinsters, divorced, and widowed) living therein, the number of the latter living in concubinage is approximately ascertained, as follows:—

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Single Women betweeen 15 and 45 Years of Age.[1]	Illegitimate Births, 1891.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of public prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland	34,627	684	2,171	6·27
2. New South Wales ...	114,426	2,115	7,083	6·19
3. Victoria[2]	142,443	2,064	6,832	4·80
4. Tasmania	15,425	185	586	3·80
5. New Zealand ...	68,030	638	2,285	3·36
6. South Australia ...	35,310	312	1,002	2·84

[1] Including those never married, divorced, and widowed.

[2] The figures in this line being inclusive of Chinese, and the illegitimate births, moreover, being given for the calendar year, the numbers and proportions differ slightly from those in Table following paragraph 455, *ante*.

500. Similar computations were made in 1881 for the same colonies except South Australia and Tasmania, which did not then separate the illegitimate births. The colonies referred to then stood in the same relative positions in regard to the single women (exclusive of public prostitutes) living in concubinage as they did in 1891, but the proportions at the latter period were higher in Victoria and New South Wales (especially the last named), and lower in Queensland and New Zealand, than they were at the former. The following are the figures at the two periods calculated according to a different, and perhaps more readily understood, method than those in the last column of the table:—

	1881.	1891.
In Queensland 1 single woman[1] was living immorally in every ...	15	16
„ New South Wales „ „ „ „ ...	20	16
„ Victoria „ „ „ „ ...	22	21
„ Tasmania „ „ „ „ ...	...	26
„ New Zealand „ „ „ „ ...	23	30
„ South Australia „ „ „ „ ...	...	35

[1] Between 15 and 45 years of age.

501. The following figures show the various Australasian Colonies and certain other countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy reported as prevailing in each during a series of years, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria	14·7
Bavaria	13·9
Saxony	12·7
Sweden	10·2
Denmark	9·6
German Empire	9·3
Belgium	8·7
Hungary	8·4
Scotland	8·2
Norway	8·1
France	8·1
Prussia	8·1
Italy	6·8
Portugal	5·6
Spain	5·5
England	4·7
Switzerland	4·6
New South Wales	4·4
Victoria	4·3
Western Australia	4·2
Tasmania	4·1
Queensland	3·9
Holland	3·2
Russia	3·1
Ireland	2·8
New Zealand	2·6
South Australia	2·3
Greece	1·6

502. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Sweden, and less in Greece, than in any other countries. In Victoria illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in eighteen, and more so than in nine of the countries.

503. The number of males and females returned as living in a state of divorce in five of the Australasian Colonies when the Census was taken are subjoined:—

DIVORCED PERSONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Victoria	110	86
New South Wales	178	126
Queensland	16	7
Western Australia	3	3
Tasmania	25	6
Total	332	228

NOTE.—In South Australia and New Zealand the persons stated in the householders' schedules to be living in a state of divorce were not separately tabulated.

504. Comparing the divorced with the married persons of either sex, the following proportions are found to have existed in the different colonies:—

In Tasmania there was 1 divorced man to every	...	...	893	husbands
„ New South Wales	„	„	...	...	936	„
„ Victoria	„	„	...	...	1,554	„
„ Western Australia	„	„	...	...	2,414	„
„ Queensland	„	„	...	...	3,618	„
In New South Wales there was 1 divorced woman to every	...	1,315	wives
„ Victoria	„	„	„	...	2,021	„
„ Western Australia	„	„	„	...	2,126	„
„ Tasmania	„	„	„	...	3,566	„
„ Queensland	„	„	„	...	8,228	„

505. The number of divorces which took place in each Australasian Colony during 1890 and their proportions to the married persons of either sex returned at the Census were as follow:—

DIVORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

—	Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Husbands.	Divorces per 100,000 Wives.
1. Western Australia	3	41·4	47·0
2. New South Wales	42	25·2	25·3
3. Victoria	40	23·4	23·0
4. New Zealand	21	23·2	23·1
5. Queensland	8	13·8	13·9
6. Tasmania	2	8·9	9·3
7. South Australia	2	4·1	4·1

506. If the divorces be compared with the number of marriages, the positions of the colonies remain unaltered except that New Zealand rises above New South Wales and Victoria and occupies the second position on the list instead of the fourth.

MARRIAGES TO EACH DIVORCE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890.

	Marriages to each Divorce.
1. Western Australia	93
2. New Zealand	181
3. New South Wales	187
4. Victoria	230
5. Queensland	399
6. Tasmania	477
7. South Australia	1,117

507. Combining the dissolutions of marriage with the judicial separations in the Australasian Colonies for the sake of comparison with such events in other countries, the following are the numbers in some of the principal countries of the world, the proportions to the married couples living being also shown. The figures for the Australasian Colonies are those of the average of the five years ended with 1890, whilst those for the other countries are for the year 1885.

DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.		Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.	
	Number in One Year.[1]	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.		Number in One Year.[1]	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.
United States ...	23,472	203·0 [2]	New South Wales ...	40	26·4
Switzerland	920	195·5	New Zealand ...	23	26·1
Denmark	635	184·7	Victoria	27	16·9
France	6,245	80·5	Tasmania	3	14·6
Germany	6,161	77·7	Queensland	6	11·1
Roumania	541	61·5	Russia in Europe ...	1,789	11·1
Holland	339	47·7	Italy	556	10·6
Austria	1,718	44·0	South Australia ...	5	10·4
Belgium	290	31·4	United Kingdom ...	508	8·6
Western Australia ...	2	27·8	Canada	12	1·6
Sweden and Norway ...	297	27·0			

[1] In the absence of official information, the numbers, except those relating to the Australasian Colonies, have been taken from a pamphlet entitled *A Divorce Problem*, by Dr. W. F. Wilcox, of Columbia College, U.S. It is possible that, in some cases, judicial separations may not be included.

[2] Proportion for 1880.

508. According to the table, more divorces and separations take place in the United States than in all the other countries combined, there being in that country a proportion of over 200 divorces annually per 100,000 married couples living. This proportion is approached in only two other countries, viz., Switzerland and Denmark. The Australasian Colonies stand low on the list, but even South Australia has a higher rate than the United Kingdom. Strange to say, Canada, which adjoins the United States, has the lowest rate of all. Perhaps its inhabitants cross the frontier when they desire to become divorced.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY.

509. In Victoria, as in most other civilized countries, very complete mortality statistics are published annually, but it is only when a Census is taken that it is possible to obtain a knowledge of the amount of disablement arising from sickness and accidents, and the extent to which deaf-muteism, blindness, insanity, and other ailments of a chronic or permanent character prevail in the community. Sickness and infirmity, Table LV. *et seq.*

510. The importance of such an inquiry is evident. The actuarial calculations made for the guidance of Friendly Societies, which afford the only sound basis for the operations of those bodies—in the prosperity and security of which the interests of so large a proportion of the population are involved—are founded upon results such as those which are obtained under this head of inquiry. It may reasonably be supposed, moreover, that the details placed on record will have the effect of exciting the practical sympathies of benevolent persons towards those who, by their infirmities, are precluded, either wholly or partially, from taking an active part in the affairs of life.

511. The total number of persons returned as suffering from infirmity at the date of the Census of 1891 was 23,916, viz., 14,675 males and 9,241 females. These numbers furnish proportions of 210 infirm persons in every 10,000 of the population; or of 245 infirm males in every 10,000 males, and 171 infirm females in every 10,000 females.

Diagram.

512. In the diagram on the opposite page the proportion of males and females at each age who were in the enjoyment of sound mental and bodily health, and were free from defect or deformity, also of those suffering from some description of infirmity,* is plainly shown.

513. These proportions are not so high as similar ones based upon the returns of the Census of 1881, when for 10,000 of each living there were 221 infirm persons, or 247 infirm males and 191 infirm females.

514. The infirmities are of two classes :—(1) Those causing total disablement for the time being, but from which it is probable complete recovery might take place sooner or later ; (2) those of a permanent character, but which would not generally prevent the sufferer from engaging in some kind of bread-winning occupation. Besides these, some persons were returned as suffering from ailments of a minor description, which in a few instances have been considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the tables whilst in others they have been entirely disregarded.

Sickness and accidents.

515. The persons included in the first of these classes are those returned as unable to attend to their ordinary occupations by reason of sickness or accident. These numbered as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disabled from sickness	7,590	5,334	12,924
„ „ accident	1,379	289	1,668
Total	8,969	5,623	14,592

516. The sick were in the proportion of 113, and those laid up in consequence of accidents were in that of 15, to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 128 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 78. A similar combination gives a proportion of 150 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 67 ; of 104 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 96.

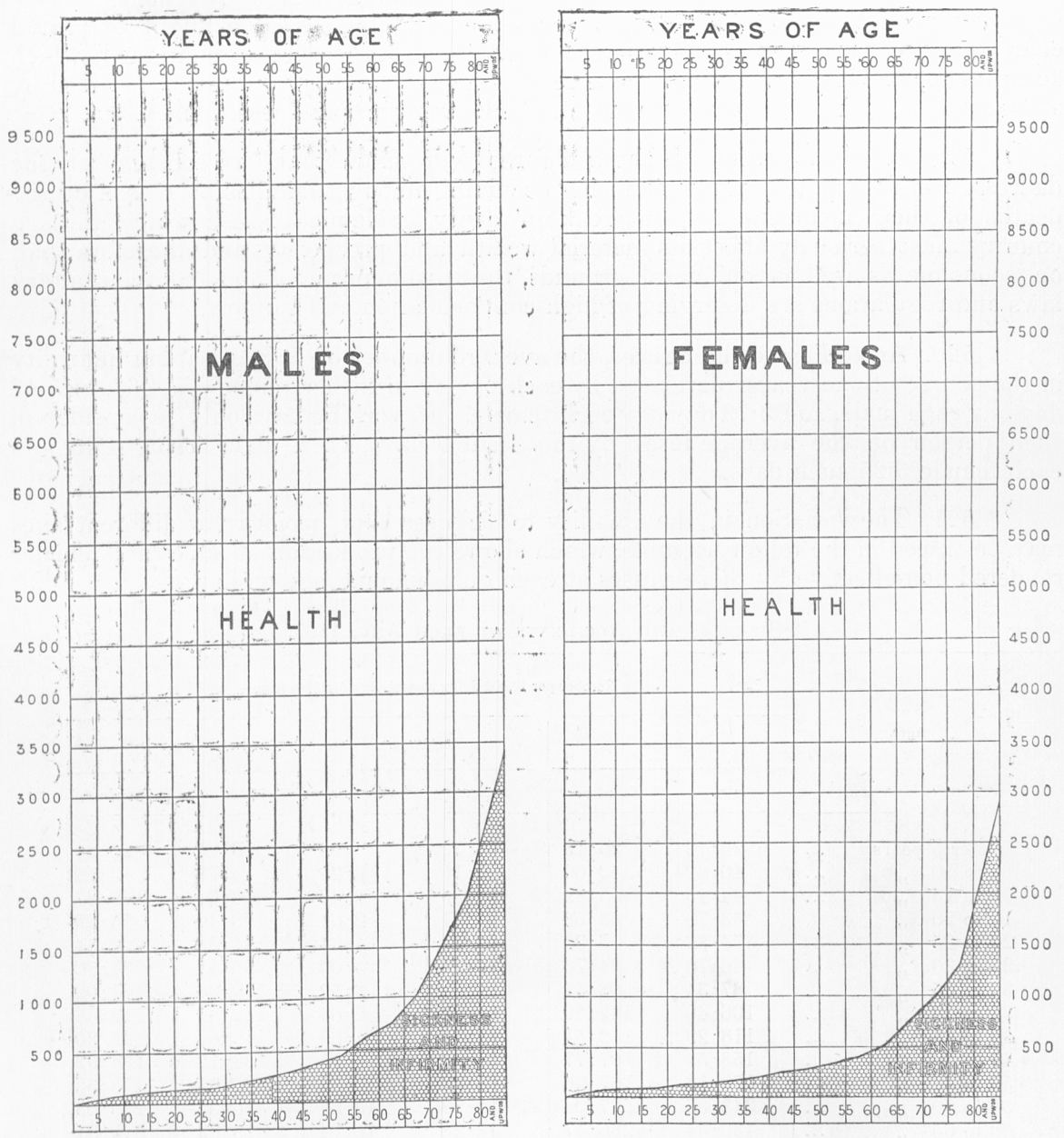
517. In 1881 all the proportions were higher than these. Per 10,000 of each living there were then 169 disabled persons, or 1 in 59 ; 189 disabled males, or 1 in 53 ; 147 disabled females, or 1 in 68.†

518. It will be easily realized that the community sustains considerable loss as well as inconvenience in consequence of some portion of its component parts being always laid up on account of illness or bodily injury. Of those so affected, the children are obliged to discontinue their studies, the men their work or business, and the women their household duties as long as the disablement lasts. Taking the sick and those suffering from accidents together, there were on the Census day 14,592 persons—viz., 8,969 males and 5,623 females—in a disabled condition. Supposing the Census day to have been an average one as regards the amount of infirmity prevailing, there would obviously in one year be an amount of work lost from this cause equal to that of 1 person for 14,592 years, or of 1 male for 8,969 years and of 1

* Including those who were disabled from illness or accident, or were suffering from leprosy, paralysis, epilepsy, or eye affections ; also those who were deaf and dumb, blind, insane, mutilated, maimed, or deformed.

† Paralyzed persons, if entirely disabled, were included with the sick in 1881 ; but, in 1891, when a separate return of paralyzed persons was obtained, they were not so included.

HEALTH AND INFIRMITY IN VICTORIA, 1891.



NOTE.—The diagram represents 10,000 males and 10,000 females at each quinquennial period of age. The figures at the top and bottom express the ages, and the figures at the sides the numbers per 10,000. The light parts represent those at each age who were in a state of health, and the shaded parts those who were suffering from some kind of infirmity.

female for 5,623 years. Or putting it in other words, there would, if Sundays be included, be 5,326,080 days' work lost on account of illness in the year, viz., 3,273,685 by males, and 2,052,395 by females; or, if Sundays be not included, there would be 4,567,296 days' work lost, viz., 2,807,297 by males and 1,759,999 by females. This is altogether irrespective of the loss occasioned by illnesses of a slight or partial character, not serious enough to cause work to be altogether discontinued, which according to instructions were not to be returned, or of the loss to others occasioned by attendance on sick persons, or by reason of deaf-muteism, blindness, lunacy, &c.

519. A consideration of these figures will show that, irrespective of the distress, destitution, and mental suffering occurring amongst families by reason of the deaths of their members, the outbreak of every epidemic disease which visits a country must seriously affect its material wealth and prosperity, and therefore that, on economic as well as on moral grounds, those who promote and enforce sanitary laws and regulations are deserving of high commendation and support.

520. According to the figures, the average number of days' disabling infirmity in the course of one year experienced by each person in the community is 4·67, or 5·47 days by each male, and 3·79 days by each female. If working days only be considered, each person on the average loses by this 4 such days, each male losing 4·69 and each female 3·25 such days.

Disablement at various ages.

521. The variation in the liability to sickness and accident at different ages may be traced in the following table, which shows the proportion of males and females rendered non-effective by these causes at each quinquennial age period :—

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS AT EACH AGE, 1891.

Ages.	Number per 10,000 living at each Age disabled from—					
	Sickness.		Accidents.		Both.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years ...	24·72	20·13	1·33	·68	26·05	20·81
5 to 10 „ ...	40·62	40·00	6·16	3·79	46·78	43·79
10 to 15 „ ...	44·25	45·89	14·35	3·48	58·60	49·37
15 to 20 „ ...	53·79	53·68	24·61	2·61	78·40	56·29
20 to 25 „ ...	74·82	86·20	19·57	4·34	94·39	90·54
25 to 30 „ ...	66·76	84·73	25·75	3·09	92·51	87·82
30 to 35 „ ...	87·34	98·57	22·04	2·52	109·38	101·09
35 to 40 „ ...	106·40	112·89	32·21	2·65	138·61	115·54
40 to 45 „ ...	118·29	142·51	31·35	4·69	149·64	147·20
45 to 50 „ ...	153·59	127·77	34·53	7·15	188·12	134·92
50 to 55 „ ...	178·16	167·96	42·78	10·37	220·94	178·33
55 to 60 „ ...	343·35	207·04	32·98	13·64	376·33	220·68
60 to 65 „ ...	430·54	296·57	48·28	16·34	478·82	312·91
65 to 70 „ ...	608·58	491·60	73·14	28·01	681·72	519·61
70 to 75 „ ...	1,007·78	601·05	76·45	46·07	1,084·23	647·12
75 to 80 „ ...	1,335·00	843·32	119·09	66·58	1,454·09	909·90
80 and upwards ...	2,169·15	1,609·66	74·63	127·43	2,243·78	1,737·09
Total ...	126·84	98·42	23·04	5·33	149·88	103·75

522. Relatively to the numbers living, the amount of sickness experienced by both males and females increased at every period of age, with the no doubt accidental exceptions of that between 25 and 30 years in the case of both sexes, and of that between 45 and 50 in the case of females—the increases at the later periods being very striking ; cases of accident also increased with somewhat less steadiness amongst males up to 80 years of age, and amongst females to the end of life. As the chance of meeting with an accident is not so great in old age as in middle age and youth, it is probable that many of the accidents from which old people were reported to be suffering were received by them at earlier periods of life, the effects being still felt in old age.

523. In proportion to their respective numbers more boys than girls were sick up to 5 years of age ; from 5 to 20 the numbers sick of the two sexes were about equal, but from 20 to 45, embracing the child-bearing period of female life, more women were sick than men. From 45 to the end of life sick men were relatively more numerous than sick women. The proportion of males suffering from accidents was much larger than that of females at each quinquennial age period up to 80, after which it so happened that the proportion of females suffering from accidents was in excess of that of males.

Liability to disablement annually.

524. The following important facts, elicited from the returns, should be taken special note of by those who guide the operations of Friendly Societies, who, in view of them, will at once recognise the desirability of encouraging young men to join their ranks, and the absolute necessity, if they are to remain solvent, of accumulating funds before the members advance in life. The Census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, the figures show that in this colony men between 20 and 30 years are liable to be laid up by reason of sickness or accident for something less than 3, and men between 30 and 40 for about $3\frac{3}{4}$ working days in the year; whereas men between 40 and 50 would probably be laid up for $5\frac{1}{4}$ working days in the year, men between 50 and 60 for $9\frac{1}{4}$ such days, men between 60 and 70 for $17\frac{1}{4}$ such days, and men of 70 and upwards for $42\frac{3}{4}$ such days.

525. The average number of working days for which members of Friendly Societies received sick pay in 1891 was 10·45. Assuming the Census day to have been a normal one in point of the prevalence of illness, the average number of such days during which men of 20 years and upwards might expect to be laid up in twelve months would be 7·05. The period of sickness for which payment was claimed by members of Friendly Societies was thus considerably higher than that experienced by the male portion of the general population living at the period of life named, although the average age of members of Friendly Societies was almost identical with that of the men living at that period ; whence it follows that members of Friendly Societies were disabled for a longer time than might have been expected from the results of the Census. This result, however, is the reverse of that experienced in 1881, when the Census gave 9·3 working days as the period of disablement which might be expected during the year for men of 20 and upwards, or a day and a half more than the time for which sick pay was claimed by members of Friendly Societies in that year.

526. It is probable that sick pay is in many cases allowed by Friendly Societies to paralyzed persons, as well as to those suffering from ordinary illness, but even if such persons (returned separately at the Census) be added to the sick and injured,

the number of working days' disablement experienced according to the Census by men aged 20 and upwards (7·58) would be found to be much less than the average number of days' sick pay disbursed by Friendly Societies in 1891.

Days' disablement in Victoria and England.

527. Calculations as to the average number of days' disablement experienced annually at various ages by members of Friendly Societies in England have been made from time to time by several actuaries, who have studied the working of those bodies; and Mr. E. F. Owen, A.I.A., the Actuary for Friendly Societies attached to the Office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, has made similar calculations respecting the Manchester Unity I.O.O.F. in Victoria. In the following table Mr. Owen's calculations, as well as those relating to three English Friendly Societies, are collated with figures showing the days of disablement which would be experienced in Victoria, supposing the Census days of 1881 and 1891 to have been normal ones in regard to the amount of disabling illness prevailing. The figures relate to males only:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS MEN AT VARIOUS AGES ARE DISABLED ANNUALLY IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND (SUNDAYS INCLUDED).

Ages.	Days laid up Annually from Sickness or Accident in—					
	Victoria.			England.		
	General Population.		Manchester Unity, 1881–1890. (Owen.)	Manchester Unity, 1866–1870. (Ratcliffe.)	Ancient Order of Foresters, 1871–1875. (Neison.)	Independent Order of Rechabites, 1878–1887. (Neison.)
	Census of 1881.[1]	Census of 1891.[1]				
20 to 25 years	3·40	3·54	5·4	5·3	5·7	7·3
25 to 30 „	4·17	3·49	5·1	5·6	6·0	6·9
30 to 35 „	5·06	4·12	5·9	6·5	6·8	7·5
35 to 40 „	6·47	5·22	7·3	7·4	8·1	8·5
40 to 45 „	7·41	5·69	11·1	8·8	9·6	10·6
45 to 50 „	9·79	7·48	13·9	11·5	11·9	12·6
50 to 55 „	11·81	8·92	19·9	15·6	15·9	13·8
55 to 60 „	18·45	15·04	26·6	21·3	22·5	15·7
60 to 65 „	24·98	19·29	40·4	33·0	32·2	28·5
65 to 70 „	37·50	27·55	78·1	50·7	55·8	40·9
70 to 75 „	53·25	43·43	142·7	84·4	84·0	90·9
75 to 80 „	72·09	57·54	220·5	118·1	123·6	137·1

[1] Including paralysis and leprosy, as well as sickness and accidents.

528. Widely different results are shown by the respective computations. The days of disablement derived from calculations based upon the Census day of 1891 are fewer than those upon that of 1881 at all the ages except 20 to 25, but the figures in both these columns show a much smaller amount of disablement than do those in any of the columns relating to Friendly Societies. In regard to these, the figures relating to the Manchester Unity in Victoria show a larger amount of disablement than those relating to any of the English societies except at the younger ages, the large number of days of disablement shown as having prevailed in the Victorian Society at all the ages after 65 being especially noticeable.

529. Whilst the probability of death at any given age is reducible to an average of a sufficiently constant character to enable Life Assurance Companies to pursue their operations with a reasonable prospect of success, the varying results in

the table would make it appear that, so far as Victoria is concerned, no such regularity is discoverable in regard to the occurrence or duration of disabling illness, especially at the older ages ; and that neither the information derived from the Census nor the English experience affords a reliable basis for estimating the amount of sickness likely to be chargeable to the funds of Friendly Societies in this colony.

Disablement, 1871 to 1891.

530. In Victoria, in 1891, the proportion of males suffering from sickness and from sickness and accidents combined was lower than in 1881, but higher than in 1871, whilst the proportion of females suffering from sickness and from sickness and accidents combined was lower than at either of the two previous Census periods. The proportion, however, of males suffering from accidents was lower and that of females so suffering was higher than at either of those periods. The following are the proportions of disabled males and females to their respective numbers living at the three periods referred to, the sick being distinguished from those suffering from the effects of accidents :—

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS, 1871 TO 1891.

Census Year.	Number per 10,000 living Disabled by—								
	Sickness.			Accidents.			Both.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1871 ...	122·55	112·69	118·10	28·65	5·17	18·04	151·20	117·86	136·14
1881 ...	163·27	141·91	153·11	25·70	4·92	15·82	188·97	146·83	168·93
1891 [1] ...	137·70	106·66	122·95	23·04	5·33	14·63	160·74	111·99	137·58

[1] The figures relating to sickness in this line have been based on the numbers of males and females returned as disabled from sickness combined with those returned as suffering from paralysis and leprosy, as those two complaints were not kept distinct from ordinary sickness in 1881 and 1871.

Disablement, town and country.

531. Persons laid up by sickness and accidents are less numerous in proportion to population in rural than in urban districts, which is no doubt partly attributable to the fact that the hospitals situated in the latter receive the disabled residents of the former as well as those whose ordinary abode is within their own limits. It will be observed in regard to accidents that—although the proportion is still greater in town than in country—the difference is not so marked as it is in the case of sickness. The following are the proportions in the two classes of districts :—

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1891.

Sex.	Number per 10,000 living Disabled by—					
	Sickness.		Accidents.		Both.	
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.
Males	165·25	86·17	25·66	20·39	190·91	106·56
Females... ...	120·07	69·54	6·19	4·18	126·26	73·72
Both Sexes ...	142·67	78·72	15·93	13·14	158·60	91·86

Occupations of disabled males.

532. The following are the occcupations of males laid up from sickness and of those disabled by reason of accidents. The occupations are, in both cases, arranged according to the proportion which the number of disabled males of each occupation bears to the total number following the same occupation in the colony:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES* DISABLED BY SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS, 1891.

Sickness.				Accidents.			
Number of Males of each Occupation	Occupations.	Males Disabled.		Number of Males of each Occupation	Occupations.	Males Disabled.	
		Number	Proportion per 1,000 living.			Number	Proportion per 1,000 living.
66	1. Gunsmiths, ammunition makers, pyrotechnists	3	45·45	66	1. Gunsmiths, ammunition makers, pyrotechnists	3	45·45
12,335	2. Occupation not stated (including inmates of charitable institutions and gaols)	428	34·70	298	2. Mat, rope, tent—makers ...	3	10·07
				513	3. Army and Navy—Officers, soldiers, sailors	5	9·75
24,638	3. Miners, quarrymen, &c. ...	794	32·23	12,335	4. Occupation not stated (including inmates of charitable institutions and gaols)	114	9·24
513	4. Army and Navy—Officers, soldiers, sailors	16	31·19				
4,463	5. Of independent means	138	30·92	24,638	5. Miners, quarrymen, &c. ...	129	5·24
38,282	6. Labourers, manufacturers, mechanics (undefined)	1,149	30·01	13,896	6. Coach, cab, dray—men; tram service (all branches)	64	4·61
588	7. Shipwrights, boat-builders, sail-makers, &c.	17	28·91	3,163	7. Artists, photographers, actors, and others ministering to amusements	14	4·43
784	8. Watch, clock, scientific instrument makers	19	24·23	38,282	8. Labourers, manufacturers, mechanics (undefined)	156	4·08
569	9. Woollen, cotton, manufacture (all branches), dyers	12	21·09	3,513	9. Hotel, restaurant, boardinghouse —keepers	14	3·99
5,104	10. Merchant-ship officers, men, watermen	106	20·77	5,104	10. Merchant-ship officers, men, watermen	20	3·92
5,312	11. Banking, finance, insurance, engaged in	106	19·95	10,617	11. Blacksmiths and other workers in metals (not precious)	39	3·67
7,621	12. House, shop—painters, paperhangers, locksmiths	142	18·63	819	12. Authors, journalists, scientific pursuits—engaged in	3	3·66
23,164	13. Builders, bricklayers, house carpenters, and their labourers	421	18·17	10,187	13. Navvies, excavators, railway road labourers, &c.	37	3·63
1,023	14. Gas, electric, hydraulic works (all branches)	18	17·60	23,164	14. Builders, bricklayers, house carpenters, and their labourers	83	3·58
10,074	15. Tailors, hatters, shoemakers, and others working on dress	174	17·27	298	15. Charitable institution (not hospital), officers, attendants	1	3·36
3,513	16. Hotel, restaurant, boardinghouse —keepers	56	15·94	4,463	Of independent means ...	15	3·36
7,188	17. Food, drinks—preparers, makers of	109	15·16	2,099	16. Government and Local Government service	7	3·33
198	18. Grave-diggers, chimney-sweeps, nightmen	3	15·15	4,834	17. Saw-mill workers, paper makers, fencers, coopers	16	3·31
1,280	19. Clergymen	19	14·84	4,845	18. Engine, boiler, machinery—makers; toolmakers	16	3·30
2,645	20. Furniture makers, upholsterers, undertakers, &c.	39	14·74	1,833	19. Foresters, wood-cutters, bark-strippers, fern-gatherers, &c.	6	3·27
10,617	21. Blacksmiths and other workers in metals (not precious)	155	14·60	1,617	20. Fishermen, game, rabbit, vermin —catchers, killers	5	3·09
11,581	22. Servants, hairdressers, shoeblacks, laundry workers	166	14·33	10,527	21. Squatters, graziers, shearers, station labourers, &c.	32	3·04
4,834	23. Saw-mill workers, paper makers, fencers, coopers	67	13·86	3,693	22. Coach, waggon, dray—builders; wheelwrights	10	2·71
293	24. Type, designs, medals, dies—makers of	4	13·65	1,110	23. Messengers, porters, errand boys	3	2·70
4,845	25. Engine, boiler, machinery—makers; toolmakers	66	13·62	7,621	24. House, shop—painters, paperhangers, locksmiths	20	2·62
298	26. Charitable institution (not hospital) officers, attendants	4	13·42	79,110	25. Farmers, farm labourers, market gardeners	200	2·53
449	27. Church officers and others (not clergymen) ministering to religion	6	13·36	395	Water Supply—employed under	1	2·53
1,325	28. Musical instruments, minor art products—working on	17	12·83	6,823	26. Railway service (not constructing) all branches	17	2·49
10,527	29. Squatters, graziers, shearers, station labourers, &c.	135	12·82	889	27. Medical men...	2	2·25
				3,105	Lime, plaster, brick, glass, china—makers	7	2·25
819	30. Authors, journalists, scientific pursuits—engaged in	10	12·21	7,188	28. Food, drinks—preparers, makers of	16	2·23
				10,074	29. Tailors, hatters, shoemakers, and others engaged on dress	22	2·18
1,974	31. Police and penal officers, men ...	23	11·65				
3,105	32. Lime, plaster, brick, glass, china —makers	36	11·59	55,040	30. Merchants, dealers, commercial clerks; shopkeepers	116	2·11

* Including Chinese and Aborigines.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES* DISABLED BY SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS, 1891—*continued.*

Sickness.				Accidents.			
Number of Males of each Occupation.	Occupations.	Males Disabled.		Number of Males of each Occupation.	Occupations.	Males Disabled.	
		Number	Proportion per 1,000 living.			Number	Proportion per 1,000 living.
2,693	33. Teachers, professors	31	11·51	1,974	31. Police and penal officers, men ...	4	2·03
55,040	34. Merchants, dealers, commercial clerks, shopkeepers	632	11·48	2,645	32. Furniture makers, upholsterers, undertakers, &c.	5	1·89
4,228	35. Printers, bookbinders, rulers; newspaper proprietors, &c.	48	11·35	569	33. Woollen, cotton manufacturers (all branches), dyers	1	1·76
889	36. Medical men	10	11·25	4,228	34. Printers, bookbinders, rulers; newspaper proprietors, &c.	7	1·66
13,896	37. Coach, cab, dray men; tram service (all branches)	147	10·58	628	35. Gold, silver smiths; manufacturing jewellers	1	1·59
1,429	38. Law clerks and others (not lawyers) connected with law	15	10·50	1,280	36. Clergymen	2	1·56
79,110	39. Farmers, farm labourers, market gardeners	829	10·48	2,999	37. Post, telegraph, telephone service (all branches)	4	1·33
2,058	40. Engineers, surveyors, architects	21	10·20	5,312	38. Banking, finance, insurance—engaged in	7	1·32
203	41. Manufacturing chemists; ink, starch, soda, salt—makers	2	9·85	761	39. Lawyers	1	1·31
1,574	42. Dentists, druggists, and others (not medical men) ministering to health	15	9·53	784	40. Watch, clock, scientific instrument—makers	1	1·28
2,099	42. Government and Local Government service	20	9·53	1,562	40. Soap, candle—makers; fellmongers, tanners, curriers, &c.	2	1·28
83,362	43. Male relatives, visitors, children (not scholars)	782	9·38	1,574	41. Dentists, druggists, and others (not medical men) ministering to health	2	1·27
761	44. Lawyers	7	9·20	11,581	42. Servants, hairdressers, shoeblacks, laundry workers	13	1·12
1,833	45. Foresters, wood-cutters, bark-strippers, fern-gatherers	15	8·18	1,839	43. Saddlers; harness, leatherware—makers	2	1·09
1,839	46. Saddlers; harness, leatherware—makers	15	8·16	1,023	44. Gas, electric, hydraulic works (all branches)	1	·98
1,110	47. Messengers, porters, errand boys	9	8·11	114,898	45. Students, scholars	88	·77
628	48. Gold, silver smiths; manufacturing jewellers	5	7·96	1,325	46. Musical instruments, minor art products—working on	1	·75
1,562	49. Soap, candle — makers; fellmongers, tanners, curriers	12	7·68	1,429	47. Law clerks and others (not lawyers) connected with law	1	·70
3,163	50. Artists, photographers, actors, and others ministering to amusements	23	7·27	2,058	48. Engineers, surveyors, architects	1	·49
3,693	51. Coach, waggon, dray—building; wheelwrights	26	7·04	83,362	49. Male relatives, visitors, children (not scholars)	38	·46
298	52. Mat, rope, tent—makers ...	2	6·71	2,693	50. Teachers, professors, &c. ...	1	·37
6,823	53. Railway service (not constructing), all branches	45	6·60	293	... Type, designs, medals, dies—makers of	—	—
10,187	54. Navvies, excavators; railway road labourers, &c.	56	5·50	198	... Grave-diggers, chimney-sweeps, nightmen	—	—
395	55. Water Supply—employed under	2	5·06	203	... Manufacturing chemists; ink, starch, soda, salt—makers	—	—
1,617	56. Fishermen; game, rabbit, vermin—catchers, killers	7	4·33	449	... Church officers and others (not clergymen) ministering to religion	—	—
114,898	57. Students, scholars	352	3·06	588	... Shipwrights, boat builders, sailmakers, &c.	—	—
2,999	58. Post, telegraph, telephone service (all branches)	4	1·33				
598,414	Total	7,590	12·68	598,414	Total	1,379	2·30

* Including Chinese and Aborigines.

533. In the case of both sickness and accidents, the largest proportion of disabled males were those engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, but, the numbers being small, this was probably only a coincidence. Miners stood high under both heads, as also did military and naval officers and men, general labourers, and men whose occupations were not stated; the inference in regard to the last named being that their disablement prevented them from following any occupation. Men of independent means stood high in point of sickness, but not nearly so high in point of accidents. Coach, cab, dray, and tram men stood sixth in regard to accidents, but as low as thirty-seventh in regard to sickness. In point of sickness clergymen stood considerably above medical men, but in point of accidents medical men were the higher. Lawyers

stood below members of the other two learned professions in regard to both classes of affections. Servants and others engaged in attendance, who stood rather high in point of sickness, stood low in the matter of accidents. Amongst those who stood lowest in regard to both sickness and accidents were students and scholars, who numbered about 115,000, but they, as a matter of course, were for the most part children. Visitors and male relatives, numbering 83,000, the majority being children too young to go to school, also naturally stood low, especially in regard to accidents.

Occupations of disabled females.

534. The occupations of females disabled from sickness and from accidents are given in the following table. The occupations are arranged according to the proportion which the disabled females of each occupation bore to those following the same occupation in the colony:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES* DISABLED BY SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS, 1891.

Sickness.				Accidents.			
Number of Females of each Occupation.	Occupations.	Females Disabled.		Number of Females of each Occupation.	Occupations.	Females Disabled.	
		Number	Proportion per 1,000 living.			Number	Proportion per 1,000 living.
5,997	1. Occupation not stated (including inmates of charitable institutions and gaols)	631	105·22	350	1. Vagrants and other imperfectly defined industries	3	8·57
25	2. Workers in metals (not gold or silver)	2	80·00	5,997	2. Occupation not stated (including inmates of charitable institutions and gaols)	45	7·50
17	3. House decorators, &c.	1	58·82	362	3. Weavers, lacemakers, &c. ...	2	5·52
21	4. Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones	1	47·62	209	4. Engaged in banking and finance	1	4·78
13,282	5. Of independent means ...	470	35·39	1,980	5. Medical practitioners, nurses, midwives	7	3·54
41	6. Engaged in literary pursuits ...	1	24·39	424	6. Artists, &c.	1	2·36
209	7. Engaged in banking and finance	4	19·14	429	7. Bread, cheese, butter, pickle, cordial—makers	1	2·33
57	8. Pattern designers	1	17·54	13,282	8. Of independent means ...	29	2·18
59	9. Mat, bag—makers	1	16·95	1,583	9. Musicians, music teachers, &c. ...	3	1·90
185	10. Actresses and others ministering to amusements	3	16·22	3,102	10. Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers	5	1·61
39,375	11. Servants and others engaged in attendance	478	12·14	854	11. Gatekeepers and others in railway service	1	1·17
7,497	11. Merchants; shop, store—keepers, &c.	91	12·14	6,028	12. Engaged in agricultural pursuits	7	1·16
1,583	12. Musicians, music teachers, &c. ...	16	10·11	7,497	13. Merchants; shop, store—keepers, &c.	5	·67
26,078	13. Milliners, dressmakers, shoe binders, sewing machinists	244	9·36	26,078	14. Milliners, dressmakers, shoe binders, sewing machinists	16	·61
308,436	14. Wives, daughters, relatives, visitors, children (not scholars)	2,878	9·33	39,375	15. Servants and others engaged in attendance	18	·46
429	15. Bread, cheese, butter, pickle cordial—makers	4	9·32	4,543	16. Governesses, teachers, schoolmistresses	2	·44
4,543	16. Governesses, teachers, schoolmistresses	42	9·25	4,823	17. Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	2	·41
3,102	17. Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers ...	23	7·41	308,436	18. Wives, daughters, relatives, visitors, children (not scholars)	114	·37
854	18. Gatekeepers and others in railway service	6	7·03	113,258	19. Students and scholars	27	·24
593	19. Post, telegraph, and telephone service	4	6·75	25	... Workers in metals other than gold and silver	—	—
6,028	20. Engaged in agricultural pursuits	40	6·64	17	... House decorators	—	—
4,823	21. Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	29	6·01	21	... Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones	—	—
1,980	22. Medical practitioners, nurses, midwives	10	5·05	41	... Engaged in literary pursuits ...	—	—
431	23. Lay readers, Salvation Army officers, &c.	2	4·64	227	... Paper bag, box—makers ...	—	—
227	24. Paper bag, box—makers ...	1	4·41	57	... Pattern designers	—	—
507	25. Printers, embossers, bookbinders	2	3·94	59	... Mat, bag—makers	—	—
113,258	26. Students and scholars ...	347	3·06	185	... Actresses and others ministering to amusements	—	—
362	27. Weavers, lacemakers, &c. ...	1	2·76	593	... Post, telegraph, and telephone service	—	—
424	28. Artists, &c.	1	2·36	507	... Printers, embossers, bookbinders	—	—
350	... Vagrants and other imperfectly defined industries	—	—	431	... Lay readers, Salvation Army officers, &c.	—	—
1,218	... Other pursuits	—	—	1,218	... Other pursuits	—	—
541,991	Total	5,334	9·84	541,991	Total	289	·53

* Including Chinese and Abor n

535. Whilst no woman classed as a vagrant was set down as suffering from sickness, the three female vagrants set down as suffering from accidents bore so high a proportion to the whole number (350) so classed in the female population that they stood at the head of the list. Next to these in the accident list, and at the head of the sickness list, were the women whose occupation was not stated, numbering 6,000, the inference being—as in the case of the males of unstated callings—that their disablement prevented them from following any occupation. Women of independent means, numbering 13,000, stood high in regard to both sickness and accidents; perhaps the constitutional disturbance consequent upon the troubles of maternity may have had something to do with this seeming anomaly. Domestic and other servants, numbering 39,000, occupied rather a high position in point of sickness, but one below the average in point of accidents. Milliners, dressmakers, &c., numbering 26,000, occupied a middle position in regard to both kinds of affections. Wives, female relatives (including young children) and visitors employed, if at all, in domestic duties, and numbering 308,000, stood below the middle of the sickness list, and were near the bottom of the accident list. If wives had been classed separately they would no doubt have stood much higher, at any rate in the former list. Female students and scholars, generally children, were close to the bottom of both lists.

536. Except in the case of leprosy, the sub-enumerators were not instructed to obtain any return of the nature of the disabling illness from which persons were suffering, but nevertheless in 1,363 cases out of a total of 12,924 the name of some complaint was entered on the schedule. The following is a condensed statement of the entries referred to :— Sickness in detail.

SICKNESS IN DETAIL.

Diseases.	Males.	Females	Total.
Miasmatic Diseases—			
Measles	2	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	3	3
Influenza	2	2	4
Whooping-cough	1	2	3
Diphtheria	...	2	2
Typhoid, Enteric Fever	17	7	24
Diarrhœal Diseases—			
Diarrhœa	1	...	1
Dysentery	2	1	3
Venereal Diseases—			
Syphilis	1	...	1
Gonorrhœa	4	...	4
Septic Disease—			
Pyæmia	4	...	4
Parasitic Disease—			
Hydatids	2	...	2
Constitutional Diseases—			
Rheumatic Fever	...	2	2
Rheumatism	176	163	339
Gout	51	35	86
Rickets	...	1	1
Cancer	19	13	32
Hydrocephalus	3	...	3
Phthisis	38	22	60
Scrofula	35	10	45
Leprosy	3	...	3
Diabetes	1	2	3
Developmental Disease—			
Old Age	89	33	122

Diseases.	Males.	Females	Total.
Diseases of the Nervous System—			
Apoplexy	...	1	1
Chorea	2	6	8
Hysteria	...	5	5
Paraplegia	29	25	54
Sciatica, Neuralgia	25	...	25
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense—			
Otitis	...	2	2
Nose Disease undefined	...	2	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System—			
Aneurism	1	1	2
Embolism	...	1	1
Phlebitis	...	1	1
Varicose Veins	3	6	9
Heart Disease undefined	29	16	45
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
Croup	...	1	1
Asthma	73	30	103
Bronchitis	21	11	32
Pneumonia	1	...	1
Congestion of Lungs	3	2	5
Pleurisy	4	1	5
Lung Disease undefined	5	...	5
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
Dentition	...	2	2
Dyspepsia	6	2	8
Stomach Disease undefined	2	...	2

SICKNESS IN DETAIL—*continued.*

Diseases.	Males.	Females	Total.	Diseases.	Males.	Females	Total.
Diseases of the Digestive System —*continued.*				Diseases of the Integumentary System—			
Ulceration of Intestine ...	...	1	1	Lupus	2	...	2
Obstruction of Intestine ...	...	1	1	Ulcer, Bedsore	26	17	43
Hernia	39	2	41	Eczema	5	...	5
Fistula	1	...	1	Skin Disease undefined ...	3	2	5
Peritonitis	1	...	1				
Liver Disease undefined ...	5	4	9	Ill-defined and Unspecified Complaints—			
Diseases of the Urinary System—				Dropsy	...	5	5
Nephritis	..	1	1	Debility	...	156	156
Bright's Disease	2	...	2	Gangrene	2	...	2
Calculus	2	...	2	Tumour	...	6	6
Bladder or Kidney Disease undefined	6	...	6	Abscess	3	...	3
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion—				Sickness undefined	6,836	4,725	11,561
Necrosis	1	1	2				
Synovitis	1	...	1	Total	7,590	5,334	12,924

Leprosy.

537. Leprosy is included amongst the disabling infirmities, as, although a sufferer from that complaint may not be altogether disabled physically, the necessity of keeping him apart from the remainder of the population prevents him from rendering any service to the community at large. Only three lepers were returned at the Census. These were all Chinese, and were resident at the Lepers' Station at Point Nepean. Since the Census was taken one has died,* whilst another man, a European, has been found to be suffering from leprosy, and has been sent to the Nepean Station, where, however, he lives apart from the Chinese lepers. There are thus still three lepers, all male adults, known to exist in the colony.

Lepers in Australasian Colonies.

538. Lepers are present in all the Australasian Colonies except Tasmania. The existence of 36 has been ascertained, viz., 3 in Victoria† (as already stated), 15 in New South Wales,‡ 10 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia, and 4 in New Zealand; all these are males. The numbers of each race in each colony are as follow:—

LEPERS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—ALL MALES.

Colony.	Race.							
	European.	Australian Aboriginal.	Maori.	South Sea Islands.	Chinese.	Singhalese.	Javanese.	Total.
Victoria	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
New South Wales ...	5	...	...	...	9	...	1	15
Queensland	2	1	...	3	3	1	...	10
South Australia[1] ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
New Zealand	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total	8	1	4	3	18	1	1	36

[1] All in the Northern Territory.

* This death took place on the 9th December, 1892; the body was at once cremated under the supervision of the medical officers attached to the Department of Public Health.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press (6th April, 1893) a fresh case of leprosy was reported in Victoria, making 4 cases in all. The sufferer, a Chinese, was at once sent to the depôt at Point Nepean.

‡ According to a report on the administration of the *Leprosy Act* in New South Wales made by Mr. Edmond Sager, Secretary of the Board of Health, the number of lepers under detention in that colony at the end of 1892 was 30, or twice the number returned at the Census.

539. It will be observed that exactly half the lepers are of Chinese and nearly a fourth of European race. It is believed that in all the colonies an endeavour is made to prevent the lepers from coming in contact with the remainder of the population, but it is stated that in Queensland 2 of the lepers mentioned, viz., 1 white and 1 South Sea Islander, had escaped from the Depôt at Friday Island, and are still at large. It is stated that the disease with which the Maoris are afflicted is a native malady (*ngere-ngere*), but it is believed to be true leprosy.*

Sickness in Australasian Colonies.

540. All the Australasian Colonies took advantage of the taking of the Census to obtain returns of sickness and infirmity. According to the following figures, the proportion of those disabled by reason of sickness was higher in Victoria than in any other colony :—

SICKNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria[1]	had 1	person	in every	88	disabled	from sickness
2. South Australia	„	„		91	„	„
3. New South Wales	„	„		111	„	„
4. Tasmania	„	„		125	„	„
5. New Zealand	„	„		128	„	„
6. Queensland	„	„		133	„	„
7. Western Australia	„	„		206	„	„

[1] See next paragraph.

541. With reference to the high position of Victoria relatively to several of the other colonies in regard not only to sickness but to most of the other infirmities respecting which information was obtained, it may be remarked that whilst Victoria has made inquiries on these subjects for the last four Censuses, some of the other colonies of the group made such inquiries for the first time in 1891. For obvious reasons, a new inquiry is not likely to be so fully or so correctly responded to as one to which both the Census collectors and the public have become accustomed, and a first attempt is likely to result in defective information and partial failure, as did the first attempt made in Victoria to obtain particulars of sickness and infirmity 30 years prior to the Census which forms the subject of this report, viz., in 1861. It will be readily understood, in regard to such a return as that under notice, that the more accurate and perfect the statistics, the worse position the country to which they relate appears to be in, and the more unfavorably will it seem to compare with other countries in which the returns are of a less complete character.

Accidents in Australasian Colonies.

542. In regard to disablement resulting from accidents, Victoria occupies the second position on the list, the first being filled by Queensland, which stood lowest but one in regard to sickness. None of the colonies hold the same place on this list that they did on that relating to sickness:—

ACCIDENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Queensland	had 1	person	in every	507	disabled	from an accident
2. Victoria[1]	„	„		684	„	„
3. South Australia	„	„		742	„	„
4. New South Wales	„	„		770	„	„
5. Western Australia	„	„		803	„	„
6. New Zealand	„	„		820	„	„
7. Tasmania	„	„		965	„	„

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

* There is a tradition amongst the Maoris that this complaint (also called *puhipuhi* and *tuwhenua*) was first introduced into New Zealand by the marooning a leper (probably a whaler) at or near Hauraki. Dr. A. Ginders, in an official report dated 4th July, 1890, expresses his firm conviction that the disease is true leprosy.

Sickness and accidents in Australasian Colonies.

543. A combination of the figures relating to sickness and accidents shows the total disablement from infirmity. The numbers are given in the following table as well as the proportions, the colonies being arranged according to the latter:—

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Persons Disabled from Sickness or Accidents.	
	Number.	Persons living to each Disabled Person.
1. Victoria[1]	14,592	78
2. South Australia	3,938	81
3. New South Wales	11,578	98
4. Queensland	3,746	105
5. Tasmania	1,321	111
6. New Zealand	5,076	123
7. Western Australia	304	164
Total	40,555	94

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

544. It appears that in all Australasia 1 person in every 94 was disabled from work by reason of sickness or the effects of an accident. The proportions in Victoria and South Australia were higher than this, and that in New South Wales was just below it. The proportion disabled in the five colonies of Continental Australasia was 1 in 89, or a higher proportion than that obtaining in Continental and Insular Australasia combined.

The partially disabled.

545. The second class of infirmities embraces defects or injuries which are generally permanent, but which often do not disable the sufferers from following some description of labour, and do not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood. These, with the number of persons affected, were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sufferers from Paralysis	650	447	1,097
„ „ Epilepsy	203	217	420
„ „ Deaf-muteism	204	160	364
„ „ Blindness	612	383	995
„ „ Eye affections	94	90	184
„ „ Lunacy	2,077	1,693	3,770
„ „ Idiocy	214	141	355
„ „ Lameness, Mutilation, Deformity, &c. ...	1,652	487	2,139
Total	5,706	3,618	9,324

Paralysis.

546. Some of the paralyzed persons were, no doubt, entirely disabled, and therefore might, with propriety, have been placed with the sick in the first class had it been possible to separate them from the partially paralyzed, of whom a considerable number were included in the returns. The number set down as paralyzed, embracing

those entirely as well as those only partially affected, furnishes a proportion of 9·62 paralyzed persons to every 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 1,039; or of 10·86 paralyzed males to every 10,000 males, or 1 in 921; and of 8·25 paralyzed females to every 10,000 females, or 1 in 1,213.

547. The Census under notice was the first at which a return of paralyzed persons was specially asked for. In 1881 the paralyzed, when returned, were included with the sick, the number mentioned being 292, viz., 198 males and 94 females. There were probably others who were simply set down as sick, besides some who were altogether omitted in consequence of the disablement being only partial.

Paralysis at various ages.

548. Paralysis is a malady which chiefly affects persons advanced in life. The proportion of sufferers therefrom is rather lower between 20 and 40 than it is from birth to 20 years of age; but between 40 and 60 the proportion increases considerably, and from 60 to the end of life it is very high indeed. The proportions at these periods were as follow:—

PARALYSIS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Under 20 years,	1	person	in	every	...	...	2,804 was paralyzed
20 to 40	„	„	„		...	...	2,902 „
40 to 60	„	„	„		...	...	568 „
60 and upwards,	„	„			...	...	149 „

549. In all quinquennial age groups up to 30 years paralyzed females were more numerous than paralyzed males, but in all subsequent groups—except 40 to 45 years, in which the numbers of the sexes were equal—the males suffering from paralysis outnumbered the females. The numbers in each group are subjoined:—

AGES OF PARALYTIC MALES AND FEMALES, 1891.

Ages at which Paralyzed Females outnumbered Paralyzed Males.			Ages at which Paralyzed Males outnumbered Paralyzed Females.		
Ages.	Paralytic Subjects.		Ages.	Paralytic Subjects.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	7	9	30 to 35 years	16	15
5 to 10 „	36	38	35 to 40 „	14	10
10 to 15 „	24	29	45 to 50 „	37	25
15 to 20 „	15	23	50 to 55 „	53	30
20 to 25 „	17	21	55 to 60 „	79	40
25 to 30 „	20	21	60 and upwards	316	170
Total	119	141	Total	515	290

NOTE.—The period 40 to 45 is omitted, as the sexes at it were equal, viz., 15 males and 15 females; 1 male and 1 female of unspecified ages are also omitted.

Paralysis with other infirmities.

550. Besides the paralytic subjects referred to in this part of the Report, 4 deaf and dumb men (1 being also blind) and 34 blind men and 1 blind woman were stated to be also paralytic. These, who are dealt with under the heads of deaf-muteism and blindness respectively, increase the number of paralyzed persons to 1,136, viz., 688 males and 448 females.

Occupations of the paralyzed.

551. The following is a statement of the occupations of the males and females returned as suffering from paralysis:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PARALYZED PERSONS, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Government officers	3	...
Soldier	1	...
Lawyers	2	...
Clergymen	2	...
Charitable institution officers	1	2
Medical men, nurse	2	1
Architect	1	...
Teachers	1	1
Musicians, music teachers	5	2
Hotel-keepers	5	2
Boardinghouse-keepers	1	2
Servants	4	15
Capitalists	4	...
Land proprietors	16	9
Merchants, dealers, shopkeepers, clerks	61	1
Coachmen, conductors, draymen	6	...
Sailors, boatmen, firemen (ship)	8	...
Mailman	1	...
Printer, bookbinder	2	...
Carver and gilder	1	...
Die sinker	1	...
Scientific instrument maker	1	...
Mechanical engineers	4	...
Wheelwrights, harnessmakers	6	...
House painters, plumbers	8	...
Cabinetmakers	3	...
Tailors, dressmakers, seamstresses	2	8
Shoemakers	11	...
Millers, bakers	7	1
Tanner	1	...
Sawyers	2	...
Stone carver	1	...
Brickmakers	4	...
Workers in metals	11	...
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers	9	...
Carpenters	19	...
Navvies, roadmakers	4	...
Labourers	55	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	69	3
Grazing farm-owners, servants	12	...
Game-killer	1	...
Wood-cutter	1	...
Miners, quarrymen	45	...
Of independent means	48	69
Wives, children, relatives	91	257
Scholars	31	33
Dependent on charity	10	41
Prisoner	1	...
Occupation not stated	65	...
Total	650	447

Paralysis in Australasian Colonies.

552. A return of the number of paralyzed persons was obtained in three of the Australasian Colonies besides Victoria. The following are the proportions of such persons to the respective populations of each of those colonies:—

PARALYSIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria[1] had 1 paralyzed person in every 1,039 persons
2. South Australia „ „ „ 1,068 „
3. New South Wales „ „ „ 1,322 „
4. New Zealand „ „ „ 1,339 „

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

Paralysis at Cape of Good Hope.

553. Returns of paralysis were obtained in the Cape of Good Hope Colony as well as in some of the Australasian Colonies. The paralyzed persons in the former numbered 849, or 1 in every 1,799 of the population. According to these figures, paralysis is less common in the Cape Colony than in any of the four Australasian Colonies in which returns of paralysis were obtained.

Epilepsy.

554. Epileptic persons were in the proportion of 3·68 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·39 per 10,000 males, and of 4·00 per 10,000 females; or in other words, 1 person in every 2,715, or 1 male in every 2,948, and 1 female in every 2,497, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

555. Statistics of epilepsy were first obtained in 1871. According to the returns of the two subsequent Censuses the affection appears to be increasing in Victoria, as is shown by the following figures:— Epilepsy, 1871-91.

EPILEPSY AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1871	there was 1 epileptic subject in every				3,310	persons
In 1881	„	„	„	„	2,974	„
In 1891	„	„	„	„	2,715	„

556. Epilepsy is the only infirmity returned at the Census which was found to press more hardly upon females than upon males, and this was only the case in 1891. On the two previous occasions when returns were obtained, the proportion subject to epileptic fits was much smaller in the case of females than in that of males.

557. Under 15 years of age, according to the following figures, the proportion of epileptic subjects is but small, but between that age and 20 it is at its highest; it then becomes somewhat reduced, probably by death, and afterwards remains almost stationary until the end of life:— Epilepsy at various ages.

EPILEPSY AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Under 15 years,	1 person in every			5,459	was subject to epilepsy	
15 to 20	„	„	„	2,008	„	„
20 to 40	„	„	„	2,184	„	„
40 and upwards,	„	„	„	2,154	„	„

558. Under 5 years, at 20 to 25 years, and each quinquennial period of age after 40 except 55 to 60 (when the numbers were equal) epileptic males were more numerous than epileptic females, but at each period between 5 and 40 except 20 to 25 epileptic females outnumbered epileptic males. The following are the numbers of either sex at each period:—

AGES OF EPILEPTIC MALES AND FEMALES, 1891.

Ages at which Epileptic Males outnumbered Epileptic Females.			Ages at which Epileptic Females outnumbered Epileptic Males.		
Ages.	Epileptic Subjects.		Ages.	Epileptic Subjects.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	3	...	5 to 10 years	5	15
20 to 25 „	27	25	10 to 15 „	20	29
40 to 45 „	10	6	15 to 20 „	20	37
45 to 50 „	10	8	25 to 30 „	24	30
50 to 55 „	8	5	30 to 35 „	18	24
60 and upwards	38	12	35 to 40 „	12	18
Total	96	56	Total	99	153

NOTE.—The period 55 to 60 is omitted, as the sexes at it were equal, viz., 7 males and 7 females; 1 male and 1 female of unspecified ages are also omitted.

559. Besides the epileptic subjects referred to in this part of the Report, 1 deaf and dumb man and 1 blind man were stated to be also epileptic. These, who are dealt with under the heads of deaf-muteism and blindness respectively, increase the number of epileptic males to 205, and the total number of sufferers from epilepsy to 422. Epilepsy with other infirmities.

Occupations of epileptic subjects.

560. The following are the callings returned as those practised by persons subject to attacks of epilepsy:—

Occupations of Epileptic Persons, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Law clerk	1	...
Hospital officer	1	...
Teacher	...	1
Civil engineer	1	...
Musician	1	...
Hotel-keeper	1	...
Servants	4	10
Land proprietors	2	2
Newspaper, connected with	1	...
Merchants, dealers, shopkeepers, clerks	11	...
Carter	1	...
Printer	1	...
Carver and gilder	1	...
Gunsmiths	2	...
Mechanical engineer	1	...
Wheelwright	1	...
Weavers	2	...
Tailors, tailoresses	2	2
Shoemakers	5	...
Baker	...	1
Sawyer, cooper	2	...
Tombstone makers	2	...
Brickmakers	2	...
Workers in metals	3	...
Mason	1	...
Carpenters	2	...
Navvy, roadmaker	2	...
Chimney-sweep	1	...
Labourers	22	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	28	1
Grazing-farm servants	1	2
Bee-keeper	1	...
Miners	10	...
Of independent means	7	8
Wives, children, relatives	41	164
Scholars	13	16
Dependent on charity	2	10
Prisoner	1	...
Occupation not stated	23	...
Total	203	217

Epilepsy in Australasian Colonies.

561. Statistics of epilepsy were obtained in all the colonies of the Australasian group except Queensland. The following are the proportions of epileptic subjects to the total population of each colony, the colonies being arranged in order according to the amount of epilepsy said to be prevailing in each:—

Epilepsy in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

1. South Australia had 1 epileptic subject in every 2,322 persons
2. New Zealand „ „ „ 2,701 „
3. Victoria [1] „ „ „ 2,715 „
4. Western Australia „ „ „ 2,766 „
5. New South Wales „ „ „ 3,315 „
6. Tasmania „ „ „ 3,964 „

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

Epilepsy at Cape of Good Hope.

562. At the Census of the Cape of Good Hope, taken on the same day as that of the Australasian Colonies, the number of persons set down as subject to epileptic fits was 531, or 1 in every 2,874 of the population. These figures, if correct, indicate that a less amount of epilepsy prevails in the Cape Colony than in Western Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, or South Australia, but a greater amount than in New South Wales or Tasmania.

Deaf-muteism.

563. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·19 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·41 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·95 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deaf-mute in 3,133 of the total population, or 1 in 2,933 of the males, and 1 in 3,387 of the females.

564. According to the following figures, deaf-muteism appears to be rather diminishing in Victoria, the proportion of deaf and dumb persons to the population not being so high in 1891 as in 1881. Up to 1881, however, deaf-muteism was increasing very rapidly:— Deaf-muteism, 1861-91.

DEAF-MUTEISM AT THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 deaf-mute in every				...	...	9,005	persons
„ 1871	„	„	„	...	...	3,621	„
„ 1881	„	„	„	...	...	3,005	„
„ 1891	„	„	„	...	...	3,133	„

565. No deaf-mute was set down as being under 3 years of age. As deaf-muteism is generally congenital, it is probable there were some deaf-mutes at younger ages, but they were not returned as such, probably owing to the parents being disposed to hope that children in whom the sense of hearing was apparently absent might not ultimately turn out to be deaf and dumb. Deaf-muteism at various ages.

566. As the deafness which eventually results in deaf-muteism generally dates from birth, and the numbers of the deaf and dumb become reduced by death as time advances, the numbers at the later ages are but small. It is to this cause, as also to the fact that deaf-mutes are probably in a more unfavorable position than others in regard to length of life, that the deficiency is observable at these ages. As many as 301 out of a total of 364 deaf-mutes were under 35 years of age; still there are some old deaf-mutes, 1 man and 1 woman of this class being returned at 85 and upwards, 3 men and 1 woman between 75 and 80, 1 woman between 70 and 75, and 2 men and 1 woman between 65 and 70.

567. The following are the proportions of deaf-mutes to the numbers of the population at three periods of life:—

DEAF-MUTEISM AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891,

Under 15 years, 1 person in every			3,478	was deaf and dumb		
15 to 35	„	„	„	2,368	„	„
35 and upwards	„	„	4,794	„	„	

568. It will be observed that the proportion of deaf-mutes to the population is much highest at the middle age-period. The low proportion at the first period is no doubt due to the fact of many infants and young children, who would eventually be deaf and dumb, not being included in the returns, whilst the low proportion at the last period can be due to no other cause than that deaf-muteism frequently has, directly or indirectly, the effect of shortening life, as already stated.

569. Although in proportion to the total population deaf and dumb males were more numerous than deaf and dumb females by 0·46 per 10,000, the latter were the more numerous at under 5, from 15 to 20, 25 to 30, and at 50 years and upwards. Most of the numbers at these ages, however, being very small, the excess of females may have been only accidental.

570. It should be mentioned that several of those tabulated as deaf and dumb were set down in the schedules simply as "dumb." Moreover, of those so tabulated, 3 males and 1 female were entered as partially deaf and dumb, 1 male as deaf, Deaf-muteism with other infirmities.

dumb, and blind, 1 male as deaf, dumb, blind, and paralytic, 3 males as deaf, dumb, and paralytic, 1 male as deaf, dumb, and epileptic, and 2 males and 2 females as deaf, dumb, and crippled. In addition, and not included in the tables, 354 males and 273 females were returned as deaf.

Occupations of deaf-mutes.

571. At the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution the inmates are habitually instructed in such occupations as appear to be most suitable to the deaf and dumb, the chief being bootmaking, tailoring, and gardening for males, and household duties and plain and fancy needlework for females. Some acquire other trades outside the institution, and many in various parts of the colony are able to earn their livelihood and even to marry and support a family. Subjoined is a statement of the various callings followed by the deaf and dumb at the date of the Census :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, 1891.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Engravers	4	...	Fellmongers, tanners	3	...
Charitable institution, engaged at	...	1	Coopers, &c.	3	...
Ministering to amusements ...	1	...	Tin, zinc—workers	4	...
Pawnbroker	1	...	Carpenters, joiners	5	...
Land, house—proprietors, agents ...	2	...	Labourers	8	...
Book hawker	1	...	Farmers, market gardeners, farm servants	31	4
Furniture dealer	1	...	Grazing-farm labourers, shepherds	4	4
Commercial clerks	1	1	Wood-cutter	1	...
Commission agents	2	...	Domestic servants	...	8
Printers	3	...	Annuitant	1	...
Bookbinder	1	...	Children (not scholars), wives, relatives, &c.	43	93
Lithographer	1	...	Students and scholars	38	10
Basketmaker	1	...	Dependent on charity	...	24
Mechanical engineer	1	...	Occupation not stated	16	...
Cart manufacturer	1	...			
Painters, plumbers	2	...	Total	204	160
Tailors, tailoresses, dressmakers ...	6	13			
Shoemakers	16	1			
Matmaker	...	1			
Bakers	2	...			

Deaf-muteism in Australasian Colonies.

572. In proportion to population, deaf-mutes appear to have been most common in South Australia, and more common than in Victoria not only in that colony but in Queensland, Tasmania, and New South Wales. The following are the proportions :—

DEAF-MUTEISM IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. South Australia	had 1	deaf-mute	in every	...	...	1,369 persons
2. Queensland	„	„	„	...	...	2,557 „
3. Tasmania	„	„	„	...	...	2,716 „
4. New South Wales	„	„	„	...	...	2,867 „
5. Victoria[1]	„	„	„	...	...	3,133 „
6. New Zealand	„	„	„	...	...	3,775 „
7. Western Australia	„	„	„	...	...	4,526 „

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

573. As compared with most other countries, the proportion of deaf-muteism existing in all the Australasian Colonies is very small. This is shown by the figures in the following list, which has been compiled from the latest and best authorities available.

DEAF-MUTEISM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaf-mutes per 10,000 living.		Deaf-mutes per 10,000 living.
Switzerland	24·52	Denmark	6·20
Grenada, West Indies (1891) ...	16·54	England (1881)	5·73
Austria	13·07	Italy	5·37
Hungary	12·63	Spain	4·59
Sweden	10·23	Belgium	4·45
Prussia	10·19	Queensland (1891)	3·91
Finland	10·18	Australia (1891)	3·80
Ireland (1891)	9·45	Tasmania (1891)	3·68
Germany (exclusive of Prussia) ...	9·31	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	3·67
Norway	8·64	Australasia (1891)	3·61
Canada	8·05	New South Wales (1891)	3·49
Portugal	7·47	Holland	3·35
South Australia (1891)	7·30	Victoria (1891)	3·19
United States (1880)	6·73	New Zealand (1891)	2·65
Greece	6·46	Sierra Leone (1891)	2·54
France	6·26	Ceylon (1891)	2·31
Scotland (1881)	6·21	Western Australia (1891)	2·21

Blindness.

574. Blind persons were in the proportion of 8·72 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 10·23 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 7·07 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,146 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 978 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,415 females.

Blindness, 1861–91.

575. In proportion to the population, blindness has increased slightly since 1881. A larger increase took place between 1871 and 1881, and, according to the figures, a very much larger one between 1861 and 1871. The Census of 1861, however, being the first at which a return of blindness was asked for, it is almost certain that the number was, in many cases, overlooked by the sub-enumerators, and that, in consequence, the figures obtained did not show the full extent to which blindness prevailed at that time. The following are the proportions at the four periods referred to :—

BLINDNESS AT THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 blind person in every	...	...	4,288	persons
„ 1871	„	„	„	...	...	1,457	„
„ 1881	„	„	„	...	...	1,162	„
„ 1891	„	„	„	...	...	1,146	„

Blindness at various ages.

576. Unlike the deaf and dumb, the proportion of blind persons in the population is much higher at the later than at the earlier ages. This will be at once seen by the following figures:—

BLINDNESS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Under 20 years 1 person in every	...	...	3,874	was blind
20 to 40 „	„	„	...	...	1,974	„
40 to 60 „	„	„	...	...	766	„
60 and upwards	„	„	...	...	161	„

577. Between 40 and 45 years of age blind women exceeded blind men by 1, and between 10 and 15, and 25 and 30, the blind of the two sexes were equal, but at all other quinquennial periods of age the number of males afflicted with blindness was much more numerous than that of females so afflicted.

Blindness with other infirmities.

578. Of the blind, it was stated that 34 males and 1 female were also paralytic; 1 male was also epileptic; 5 males and 1 female were also deaf; and 3 males and

2 females were also crippled. Of the last named, 1 male and 1 female were said to be not only blind and crippled, but also deaf.

579. Besides those set down as blind, 58 males and 45 females were returned as partially or nearly blind, and have not been included in the tables. There were, moreover, 901 males and 256 females who had lost an eye. These have been placed in the tables amongst the lame, mutilated, and deformed, and will be referred to later on. Two blind men were also deaf and dumb, one being also paralytic. These have been already referred to as included under the head of "Deaf-muteism."

Occupations of the blind.

580. As a result of many of the blind having become so after they had reached a mature age, the occupations set down to them are of a more varied character than those of the deaf and dumb. The young are educated at the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, and are taught not only to read and write (in Braille), but receive instruction in vocal and instrumental music and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The trades most commonly taught are basket-making, brush-making, and mat-making, the females learning also to perform household duties and to assist in the laundry, as well as to knit and sew. The following are the occupations returned at the Census as being those of the blind. Some of these callings were, no doubt, being practised by them at the time the Census was taken, whilst others were their former occupations or those they had followed before they lost their sight:—

Occupations of the Blind, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Soldier	1	...
Lawyers, law clerks	3	...
Clergyman	1	...
Medical men	2	...
Nurse	...	1
Charitable institutions — officers, servants	...	7
Teachers (not music)	6	1
Musicians, music teachers	34	5
Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers	5	3
Servants	3	22
Capitalists	3	...
Land, house—proprietors agents	8	2
Dealers, traders, clerks	35	2
Vehicle owners, drivers	3	...
Sailors, ship engineers	5	...
Mailman, messenger	2	...
Printer	1	...
Musical instrument makers, tuners	4	...
Basket, brush, broom—makers	38	6
Mechanical engineers	3	...
Wheelwrights, harnessmakers	3	...
House painters, plumbers	3	...
Cabinetmakers, upholsterers	6	...
Tailors, tailoresses, seamstresses	3	11
Boot, shoe—makers	4	...
Mat, bag—makers	3	1
Food, drink—makers	4	...
Sawyers, splitters	5	...
Brickmakers	4	...
Workers in metals	8	...
Builders, bricklayers, plasterers	7	...
Carpenters, joiners	6	...
Railway worker, navvy	2	...
Labourers	60	...
Farmers, farm servants	63	2
Grazing-farm owners, servants	7	1
Wood-cutter	1	...
Miners, quarrymen	51	...
Pensioners, annuitants	4	...
Of independent means	29	10
Relatives, visitors, children (not scholars)	90	214
Students and scholars	33	3
Dependent on charity	17	76
Occupation not stated	42	16
Total	612	383

Blindness in Australasian Colonies.

581. The colony which, according to the following figures, contained the largest proportion of blind persons was Tasmania; Western Australia standing second, and Victoria third. In New Zealand the proportion of blind persons to the total population appears to be very low indeed.

BLINDNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania	had 1 blind	person	in every	...	889 persons
2. Western Australia	„	„	...	...	922 „
3. Victoria[1]	„	„	...	...	1,146 „
4. South Australia	„	„	...	...	1,297 „
5. New South Wales	„	„	...	...	1,517 „
6. Queensland	„	„	...	...	1,978 „
7. New Zealand	„	„	...	...	2,287 „

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

582. In regard to the proportion of blindness to the population, New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales stand low, and Tasmania and Western Australia stand high as compared with many other countries, whilst Victoria and South Australia occupy a middle position. The following is the latest information available respecting the amount of blindness prevailing in a number of countries:— Blindness in various countries.

BLINDNESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Blind Persons per 10,000 living.		Blind Persons per 10,000 living.
Portugal	21·90	Scotland (1881)	8·46
Finland	21·15	France	8·37
Sierra Leone	16·04	Prussia	8·31
Spain	14·79	Belgium	8·11
Norway	13·57	Sweden	8·06
Hungary	13·24	Germany (exclusive of Prussia) ...	7·93
Ireland (1891)	11·35	Denmark	7·86
Tasmania (1891)	11·25	Italy	7·63
Grenada, West Indies (1891) ...	10·90	Switzerland	7·61
Western Australia (1891)	10·85	Australia (1891)	7·38
Cape of Good Hope (1891) ...	10·67	Australasia (1891)	7·04
United States (1880)	9·73	New South Wales (1891)	6·59
Austria	9·07	Canada	6·19
Greece	8·96	Queensland (1891)	5·05
England (1881)	8·79	Holland	4·45
Victoria (1891)	8·72	New Zealand (1891)	4·37
South Australia (1891)	8·71	Ceylon (1891)	3·37

583. In addition to the return of the sufferers from total or partial blindness, an account was taken by some of the sub-enumerators of persons suffering from eye affections. No instruction was given to collect this information, but, from the fact of its having been sent in voluntarily from various parts of the colony, it is probable that such affections were prevalent. The total number of sufferers from eye affections returned was 184; but it is likely that, had the information been systematically applied for, as in the case of the other infirmities respecting which particulars were obtained, this number would have been much exceeded. In only 20 cases out of the whole number was the nature of the eye affection specified. These were as follow:— Eye affections.

EYE AFFECTIONS, 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amaurosis	1	...	1
Injured eye	2	...	2
Ophthalmia, blight	6	9	15
Ulcerated eye	2	...	2
Unspecified	83	81	164
Total	94	90	184

Occupations of sufferers from eye affections.

584. The occupations of persons suffering from eye affections were returned as follow:—

OCCUPATIONS OF SUFFERERS FROM EYE AFFECTIONS, 1891.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Charitable institution, employed at ...	...	1	Blacksmith	1	...
Music master	1	...	Bricklayers, plasterers	3	...
Boardinghouse-keepers	2	...	Brickmaker	1	...
Hairdresser	1	...	Carpenters	4	...
Servants	...	6	Labourers	14	...
Land proprietor	1	...	Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	7	3
Merchants, dealers, shopmen, clerks	8	...	Grazing-farm servant	...	1
Railway officer	1	...	Miners, quarrymen	6	...
Cab-driver, drayman	2	...	Of independent means	1	...
Sailor	1	...	Wives, children, relatives ...	12	42
Mechanical engineer	1	...	Scholars	19	18
Coach builder	1	...	Dependent on charity	4	18
House painter...	1	...		—	—
Dressmaker	...	1	Total	94	90
Hatmaker	1	...		—	—
Sawyer	1	...			

Eye affections in South Australia.

585. In South Australia, as well as in Victoria, returns of eye affections were received from the Census collectors without having been specially applied for. The number of sufferers in the former colony was set down as 117, or 1 in 2,739 of the population, as against 184 sufferers in this colony, or 1 in 6,198 of the population. It would appear from the figures that these affections were much more prevalent in South Australia than in Victoria, but it is probable that, in both cases, the truth is understated.

Lunacy.

586. The lunatics returned at the Census numbered 3,770, viz., 2,077 males and 1,693 females. All of these except 100, viz., 78 males and 22 females, were detained in the Government lunatic asylums.

587. Lunatics were in the proportion of 33·06 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 34·71 male lunatics per 10,000 males living and 31·24 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 302, or 1 male in every 288, and 1 female in every 320, was a lunatic.

Lunacy, 1861-91.

588. The returns show that, in proportion to population, lunacy has increased very slightly since 1881. Between 1871 and 1881 there was a much larger increase of this infirmity, and apparently a very much larger one between 1861 and 1871. There is reason to believe, however, that the returns of lunacy obtained at the Census of 1861 understated the truth. The proportions at the four periods are subjoined:—

LUNACY AT THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

In 1861	there	was	1	lunatic	in	every	819 persons
In 1871	„	„	„	...	...	...	392 „
In 1881	„	„	„	...	...	...	304 „
In 1891	„	„	„	...	...	...	302 „

589. Lunacy in early life is comparatively rare in Victoria, only 140 persons under 20 years of age being returned as suffering therefrom. From the age of 20 until that of 40 lunacy was found to have increased rapidly; after that age there was a gradual increase continued to the age of 60, from which age onwards to the end of life the proportions remained stationary, as is made evident by the following figures:— Lunacy at various ages.

LUNACY AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Under 20 years	1 person in every	...	...	...	3,625	was a lunatic	
20 to 40	„	„	„	...	...	...	367	„
40 to 60	„	„	„	...	...	...	108	„
60 and upwards	„	„	...	...	...	108	„

590. Female lunatics, relatively to male lunatics, were in the proportion of about 82 to 100, the latter being more numerous than the former at all quinquennial periods of age excepting 45 to 50 and 85 and upwards.

591. Most of the lunatics were in the Government asylums when the Census was taken, where they were following no occupation except such light duties in connexion with the asylums and their surrounding grounds as some of them were capable of performing. Their occupations, however, before they lost their reason were, in many instances, noted on the schedules, with the following results:— Occupations of lunatics.

OCCUPATIONS OF LUNATICS, 1891.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Government and local government officers	2	...	Furniture makers, upholsterers	8	...
Soldiers	6	...	Weavers, dyers	3	...
Lawyers, law clerks	4	...	Tailors, dressmakers, seamstresses	18	65
Police and penal officers	5	...	Shoemakers	37	...
Clergy	4	1	Tentmaker	1	...
Medical men, druggists, nurses	7	2	Workers in food and drinks	15	...
Reporters	2	...	Paper bag, box—maker	...	1
Architects, surveyors	3	...	Fellmonger, tanner	2	...
Teachers	10	17	Sawyers, splitters, coopers	17	...
Artists	3	...	Stone carvers, brickmakers	7	...
Musicians, music teachers	3	4	Workers in metals	33	...
Racing, connected with	2	...	Charcoal-burner	1	...
Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers	4	6	Builders, masons, bricklayers	26	...
Servants	15	438	Carpenters, joiners	40	...
Bank officers	3	...	Navvies, excavators, stonebreakers	5	...
Land proprietor	1	...	Labourers	645	...
Merchants, dealers, shopkeepers, clerks	155	13	Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	132	11
Carriers, carters, tram assistants	26	...	Grazing-farm owners, labourers	22	...
Sailors, boatmen	30	...	Fisherman	1	...
Railway gatekeeper	...	1	Wood-cutters	3	...
Telegraph operators, messengers	3	...	Miners, quarrymen	161	...
Printers, lithographers	13	1	Of independent means	1	1
Ornament makers	4	...	Wives, children, relatives, &c.	4	849
Watch, scientific instrument—makers	4	...	Students and scholars	2	...
Mechanical engineers	13	...	Dependent on charity	2	16
Carriage, harness—makers	13	1	Prisoner	1	...
Shipwright	1	...	Occupation not stated	540	266
House painters, plumbers	14	...	Total	2,077	1,693

592. The Census gave a return of the number of lunatics in all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland. The proportion to the population appears to have been Lunacy in Australasian Colonies.

highest in Victoria and next highest in New Zealand, whilst the proportions were lowest in Western Australia and Tasmania:—

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria[1]	had 1 lunatic	in every	...	...	302 persons
2. New Zealand	„	„	...	...	349 „
3. New South Wales	„	„	...	...	359 „
4. South Australia	„	„	...	...	376 „
5. Tasmania	„	„	...	...	383 „
6. Western Australia	„	„	...	...	386 „

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

Idiots.

593. The persons returned as idiots numbered 355, viz., 214 males and 141 females. Of these, 98, viz., 66 males and 32 females, were in the Kew Idiot Asylum.

594. Idiots were in the proportion of 3·11 per 10,000 of the population; 3·58 idiot males per 10,000 males, 2·60 idiot females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot in every 3,212 persons, 1 idiot male in every 2,796 males, 1 idiot female in every 3,844 females.

Idiocy, 1871-91.

595. Returns of idiocy were obtained in 1871 and 1881; at both those periods, however, the proportion of idiots to the population was apparently much smaller than that at the Census under notice. It should be explained, however, that there is always some difficulty in getting correct returns of idiocy apart from lunacy, and there is reason to believe that the numbers were understated on both the former occasions. The figures, however, are given for what they may be worth:—

IDIOCY AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1871	there was 1 idiot	in every	...	...	6,773 persons
„ 1881	„	„	...	...	5,356 „
„ 1891	„	„	...	...	3,212 „

Idiocy at various ages.

596. At the younger ages the proportion of idiots returned was small; it may, therefore, be supposed that idiocy is not always congenital. On the other hand it is to be considered that parents would probably shrink from returning their children as idiots whilst there was any hope of the weakness of intellect evinced in infancy and childhood not being permanent. Between 15 and 20 the proportion of idiots increased largely, but it fell again between 20 and 40, probably in consequence of the numbers afflicted with idiocy being reduced by death. From 40 to 60 the proportion differed but little from that between 20 and 40, but after 60 to the end of life it rose very rapidly, whence it is probable that persons who had become imbecile through age were frequently returned as idiots. The following are the proportions at five periods of life:—

IDIOCY AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Under 15 years	1 person	in every	...	...	4,679 was an idiot
15 to 20 „	„	„	...	...	2,725 „
20 to 40 „	„	„	...	...	3,213 „
40 to 60 „	„	„	...	...	3,152 „
60 and upwards	„	„	...	...	1,360 „

597. Male idiots were more numerous than female idiots at most periods of life, the exceptions being the age groups 45 to 50, 50 to 55, and 80 to 85, in which females slightly preponderated, and the groups 30 to 35, 40 to 45, and 85 and upwards, in which the numbers of the sexes were equal.

598. The following are the occupations returned in the Census schedules as those of the idiots. It does not follow, however, that all these persons were pursuing those callings at the time of the Census. Indeed the nature of many of the callings is such that they could only be undertaken by persons whose intellect was unimpaired, the inference being that those following them had not been of weak intellect throughout the whole of their lives. In regard to those following some of the other callings it is probable that the morbid mental condition which led to their being set down as idiots only amounted to imbecility and was not of a very marked character *:— Occupations of idiots.

OCCUPATIONS OF IDIOTS,† 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Penal officers	3	
Charitable institution officers	12	
Lawyer	1	
Hotel-keepers	1	1
Servants		6
Land proprietor	1	
Merchants, dealers, shopkeepers, clerks	9	2
Mechanical engineer	1	
Wheelwright	1	
House painter	1	
Cabinetmaker	1	
Tailor, seamstresses	1	2
Shoemakers	1	1
Stone carver	1	
Tinsmith	1	
Plasterer	1	
Carpenter	1	
Navvy	1	
Labourers	27	
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	35	2
Grazing-farm labourer	1	
Miners	9	
Of independent means	5	6
Wives, children, relatives	92	90
Students, scholars	11	1
Dependent on charity	3	15
Prisoners	2	
Occupation not stated	6	
Total	214	141

599. Idiots, like lunatics, were returned in all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland. They seem to have borne the highest proportion to the population in Tasmania, and next in Victoria, the proportions in New Zealand and Western Australia—especially the latter—being very low indeed. The following are the proportions in each of the colonies in which the return was obtained:— Idiocy in Australasian Colonies.

IDIOCY IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1.	Tasmania	had 1 idiot in every	3,188 persons
2.	Victoria[1]	„ „	3,212 „
3.	South Australia	„ „	3,815 „
4.	New South Wales	„ „	3,930 „
5.	New Zealand	„ „	4,896 „
6.	Western Australia	„ „	7,112 „

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

600. Lunacy combined with idiocy may be designated insanity. If the combination be made the sufferers would number 4,125, viz., 2,291 males and 1,834 females, the proportions being 36·17 insane persons per 10,000 of both sexes, or 1 in 276; 38·29 insane males per 10,000 males, or 1 in 261; 33·84 insane females per 10,000 females, or 1 in 296. Insanity.

* In the case of many of those returned as idiots it is doubtful whether they should properly have been placed in that category. Dr. Ireland, in his well-known work *On Idiocy and Imbecility*, subdivides idiots into five grades—the first, comprising those who can neither speak nor understand speech; the second, those who can understand a few easy words; the third, those who can speak and can be taught to work; the fourth, those who can be taught to read and write; and the fifth, those who can read books for themselves. Dr. Ireland seems to treat all idiocy as congenital, or as arising from circumstances taking place shortly after birth. The causes he defines to be, (1) hereditary predisposition, (2) constitutional conditions of one or both parents affecting the constitution of the infant, (3) injuries of the infant head prior to or at birth, or (4) injuries or diseases affecting the infant head during infancy.

† By the nature of some of the occupations it would appear that a number of persons who had become imbecile from age or some other cause were improperly set down in the Census schedules as idiots.

Insanity in Australasian Colonies.

601. The idiots being but few in number as compared with the lunatics, the different colonies stand in the same order in reference to the combination of the two as they do in reference to the lunatics when dealt with singly, except in the case of South Australia and Tasmania, which change places. The following are the figures:—

INSANITY IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1.	Victoria[1]	had 1 lunatic or idiot in every	...	...	276	persons
2.	New Zealand	„	„	„	...	...	325	„
3.	New South Wales	„	„	„	...	...	329	„
4.	Tasmania	„	„	„	...	...	341	„
5.	South Australia	„	„	„	...	...	342	„
6.	Western Australia	„	„	„	...	...	366	„

[1] See paragraph 541, *ante*.

Insanity in various countries.

602. By the following figures, which have been derived, where possible, from official sources, it would appear that insanity (embracing lunacy and idiocy) is more prevalent in Victoria than in any of the countries named except Ireland. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon the figures, for it is probable that in some of the countries only such insane persons as are confined in asylums are returned, those boarded out, or living at large, or with friends being altogether ignored:—

INSANITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Lunatics and Idiots per 10,000 living.
Ireland (1891)	45·04
Victoria (1891)	36·17
Germany (1880)	33·90
United States (1880)	33·67
England (1881)	32·53
Sierra Leone (1891)	31·13
Scotland (1881)	31·09
New Zealand (1891)	30·73
New South Wales (1891)	30·38
Tasmania (1891)	29·25
South Australia (1891)	29·21
Grenada, West Indies (1891)	27·81
Western Australia (1891)	27·32
France (1881)	25·10
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1885)	20·59
Austria (1881)	20·09
Canada (1881)	16·89
Italy (1871)	16·45
Russia (1871)	11·08
Switzerland (1880)	10·89
Holland and Belgium (1886)	10·09
Argentine Republic	9·50
Ceylon (1891)	9·33
Spain and Portugal (1879)	6·10

Lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c.

603. The Census under review was the first at which an inquiry was made as to the number of crippled, mutilated, or deformed persons in the community. Some particulars respecting such persons were voluntarily given in 1871 and 1881, but, as

may be supposed, the numbers set down on these occasions fell very short of those actually existing. The following is the return obtained in 1891:—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, DEFORMITY, ETC.

Nature of Affliction.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nature of Affliction.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lost an arm	86	12	98	Lame	117	83	200
„ both arms	2	...	2	„ and deaf	...	1	1
„ „ and one leg ...	1	1	2	„ and nearly blind ...	...	1	1
„ use of an arm	3	4	7	Injured knee	3	2	5
„ „ and both feet	1	...	1	Bad leg	1	1	2
„ a hand	61	4	65	Cripple	61	34	95
„ use of a hand	2	1	3	„ and infirm	...	1	1
„ a leg	146	25	171	Contracted sinews	1	...	1
„ „ and two fingers ...	1	...	1	Deformed back	4	...	4
„ use of a leg	9	2	11	„ foot	5	1	6
„ a foot	43	5	48	„ hip	1	...	1
„ limbs	183	37	220	„ leg	1	...	1
„ use of limbs	1	3	4	„ eyes	1	...	1
„ an eye	887	256	1,143	„ undefined ...	14	8	22
„ „ and deaf ...	2	...	2	Born with only one arm ...	...	1	1
„ „ deaf, and a cripple	1	...	1	„ „ hand ...	1	1	2
„ „ and fingers ...	6	...	6	Cleft palate	...	1	1
„ „ and injury to leg...	2	...	2	Curvature of spine	2	2	4
„ „ and lame ...	1	...	1				
„ „ and nearly blind...	1	...	1	Total	1,652	487	2,139
„ „ and rheumatic ...	1	...	1				

604. The total number of injured and deformed persons, as given in the table, was in the proportion of 18·76 to every 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 533; the proportion of males so afflicted was 27·61 per 10,000 males living, or 1 in 362; and the proportion of females so afflicted was 8·99 per 10,000 females living, or 1 in 1,113.

Ages of maimed and deformed persons.

605. The descriptions of infirmity classed as lameness, mutilation, and deformity appear to increase rapidly as life advances, as is shown by the following figures, which indicate the proportions thus affected at various periods of age:—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, DEFORMITY, ETC., AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

Under 15 years	1 person	in every	1,554	was crippled,	mutilated,	or deformed
15 to 20	„	„	854	„	„	„
20 to 40	„	„	633	„	„	„
40 to 60	„	„	292	„	„	„
60 and upwards	„	„	129	„	„	„

606. In all the quinquennial age groups the number of maimed and deformed males greatly exceeded that of females.

Minor injuries.

607. Besides the maimed and deformed persons to whom reference is made in the table, a number were returned who had received minor injuries or who were only slightly deformed. Amongst these, who were not considered sufficiently important to be tabulated, there were 115 males and 17 females who had lost fingers, and 12 males who had lost toes.

Occupations of maimed and deformed persons.

608. The following is a statement of the occupations followed by the maimed, mutilated, and deformed persons:—

OCCUPATIONS OF CRIPPLED, MUTILATED, AND DEFORMED, 1891.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Government and municipal officers	13	...	Chemicals, workers in	4	...
Soldiers	2	...	Weaver	1	...
Penal establishment attendant ...	...	1	Tailors, dressmakers, seamstresses	13	23
Lawyers, law clerks	7	...	Hatmaker	1	...
Clergyman, church officer ...	2	...	Shoemakers	40	1
Charitable institution officers, attendants	...	5	Hosiery makers, umbrella menders	3	...
			Rope, tent, bag—makers ...	7	...
Medical men, druggists, nurses ...	4	4	Manufacturers of food and drinks	28	1
Author	...	1	Fellmongers, tanners	5	...
Civil engineers, surveyors, architects	7	...	Sawyers, splitters, coopers ...	17	...
Teachers	14	2	Stone carvers	2	...
Photographer	1	...	Lime-burners	2	...
Musicians, music teachers ...	8	3	Brick, pottery—makers	9	...
Amusements, connected with ...	6	...	Glassmaker	1	...
Hotel-keepers	15	3	Workers in metals	31	...
Boardinghouse, restraurant—keepers	2	1	Gasworks service	2	...
Servants	27	44	Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and their labourers	23	...
Hairdressers	11	...			
Capitalists	4	2	Carpenters, joiners, turners ...	32	...
Land proprietors	17	3	Navvies, road-makers, stonebreakers	29	...
Merchants, dealers, shopkeepers, clerks	211	8	Nightman	1	...
			Labourers, &c.	162	...
Railway officials	41	4	Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	252	8
Coachmen, conductors, draymen ...	31	...	Grazing-farm owners, servants ...	48	1
Sailors, stewards, boatmen, lumpers	16	...	Fishermen, game-hunters ...	3	...
Mailmen, postmen	3	...	Wood-cutters, tree-ringers ...	3	...
Telegraph service, messengers ...	4	...	Miners, quarrymen	124	...
Printers, bookbinders	12	...	Of independent means	40	29
Basket, brush—makers	3	...	Wives, children, relatives ...	57	261
Watchmakers	2	...	Scholars	124	62
Mechanical engineers, millwrights	23	...	Dependent on charity	6	20
Coach, harness—makers, wheelwrights	16	...	Occupation not stated	59	...
Sailmakers	2	...			
House painters, plumbers ...	13	...	Total	1,652	487
Cabinetmakers, upholsterers ...	6	...			

Lameness, mutilation, &c., in Australasian Colonies.

609. For the first time, in pursuance of a suggestion made by the present writer in his Report upon the Census of 1881,* all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland obtained returns of lameness, mutilation, and deformity in 1891. Comparing the numbers in the different colonies with their respective populations, Victoria, according to the following figures, occupied the lowest position but one, the highest place being occupied by Tasmania, and the lowest by New Zealand:—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, AND DEFORMITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 crippled, mutilated, or deformed person in every 104 persons
2. Western Australia „ „ „ „ 178 „
3. New South Wales „ „ „ „ 312 „
4. South Australia „ „ „ „ 413 „
5. Victoria „ „ „ „ 533 „
6. New Zealand „ „ „ „ 640 „

Lameness, mutilation, &c., at Cape of Good Hope.

610. So far as is known, the only country out of Australasia in which returns of lameness, mutilation, and deformity have ever been obtained at a Census is the Cape of Good Hope, in which colony, following the suggestion referred to in the last

* See that Report, paragraphs 530 and 540.

paragraph, an inquiry respecting the prevalence of such affections was embodied in the Census schedule used in 1891. The number of persons returned as so suffering was 3,496, which, compared with a population of 1,527,224, furnishes a proportion of 2,289 maimed or deformed persons per 10,000 living, or 1 in 437. These figures show that a lower proportion of these affections exists in the Cape Colony than in Tasmania, Western Australia, New South Wales, or South Australia, but a higher one than in Victoria or New Zealand.

Live Stock.

611. It was provided by the Census Act that, in addition to the various inquiries respecting the inhabitants of the colony, a return should also be asked for of the numbers of each description of live stock belonging to or under the charge of each householder. Columns were accordingly printed in the householder's schedule for obtaining the information. Live stock.

612. Persons refusing or wilfully neglecting to answer, or untruly answering, this inquiry were subject to the same penalties as they would have been if the offence had been committed in regard to the returns of population, there being, however, a proviso to the effect that the penalty should not be enforced against any one who, not being aware of the precise number of his live stock, should give an estimate or reasonable approximation to the truth in respect thereof.

613. Similar returns were obtained at the previous Census, so that it is possible to compare the numbers at the two periods. On both occasions live stock was considered to include not only four-footed animals, but poultry. The following were the numbers of the former in 1881 and 1891:— Live stock, 1881 and 1891.

Live-stock, 1881 and 1891.

Description of Live Stock.	Date of Enumeration.		Increase.	Decrease.
	3rd April, 1881.	5th April, 1891.		
Milch cows	329,198	395,192	65,994	...
Other cattle (including calves) ...	957,069	1,387,689	430,620	...
Total cattle ...	1,286,267	1,782,881	496,614	...
Sheep (including lambs) ...	10,360,285	12,692,843	2,332,558	...
Pigs	241,936	282,457	40,521	...
Goats	68,426	44,482	...	23,944
Horses	275,516	436,469	160,953	...
Mules	78	224	146	...
Asses	135	139	4	...

614. Omitting the goats, mules, and asses, there were, according to the figures, 20 head of cattle, 145 sheep, 5 horses, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 173 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.* At the Census of 1881 there were 15 head of cattle, 118 sheep, 3 pigs, and 3 horses, or, altogether, 139 head of stock to the square mile.

* The area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles.

Live stock per head.

615. To every 100 persons living there were, in 1891, 156 head of cattle, 1,113 sheep, 38 horses, and 25 pigs, or 1,332 head of stock of the four kinds.

Density of live stock in each county.

616. It is estimated that one horse or one head of cattle consumes as much grass as ten sheep. Reducing the stock of these kinds to a common standard, so far as their food-consuming capabilities are concerned, there were in Victoria, taken as a whole, the equivalent of 397 sheep, or close on 40 head of cattle or horses to the square mile. The capacity of the different counties for carrying live stock varies greatly according to the quality of the soil, its freedom from timber and scrub, the extent to which it is cultivated, &c. The following is the proportion of live stock to the square mile in each county reduced to its equivalent in cattle or horses :—

LIVE STOCK TO THE SQUARE MILE IN EACH COUNTY, 1891.

	Stock per Square Mile (equivalent in Cattle or Horses).
Villiers	107
Bourke	102
Hampden	97
Dalhousie	91
Normanby	74
Talbot	74
Grant	73
Grenville	70
Rodney	68
Moira	63
Dundas	61
Mornington	59
Anglesey	58
Bendigo	58
Ripon	52
Tanjil	52
Delatite	49
Gunbower	48
Gladstone	45
Buln Buln	44
Bogong	42
Heytesbury	40
Kara Kara	40
Polwarth	40
Benambra	37
Borung	37
Follett	34
Evelyn	28
Lowan	21
Tambo	18
Tatchera	16
Dargo	15
Wonnangatta	8
Croajingolong	5
Karkarooc	4
Millewa	2
Weeah	...
Total of Victoria	40

NOTE.—A cypher placed after the figures of any county would indicate approximately the equivalent in sheep to the square mile.

617. The county of Villiers, although well adapted for agriculture owing to the richness of its soil, is to a great extent occupied by large pastoral holdings, and thus stands at the head of the list. The high position of Bourke is caused by the large number of animals stalled or stabled in Melbourne and its surrounding municipalities. Similarly, the presence of important towns in Dalhousie, Normanby, Talbot, Grant, and Grenville has the effect of raising the proportions in those counties. The numbers of the different kinds of live stock enumerated in Victoria in the last seven Census years were as follow :— Live stock, 1851-91.

LIVE STOCK, 1851 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.
1851	378,806	6,032,783	21,219	9,260
1854	410,139	5,594,220	15,166	9,137
1857	646,613	4,641,548	47,832	52,227
1861	722,332	5,780,896	76,536	61,259
1871	776,727	10,477,976	209,025	180,109
1881	1,286,267	10,360,285	275,516	241,936
1891	1,782,881	12,692,843	436,469	282,457

618. If the cattle, sheep, and horses be reduced to their equivalent in sheep, the increase from Census to Census will be more easily realized. The figures are as follow :—

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.
1851	10,033,033
1854	9,847,270
1857	11,585,998
1861	13,769,576
1871	20,335,496
1881	25,978,115
1891	34,886,343

619. In the year of the gold discoveries (1851) the live stock in Victoria represented the equivalent of about ten million sheep, but three years later, according to the figures, this equivalent had fallen off by 185,000. Since then, however, there has been a steady increase from period to period, so much so that, in 1891, the equivalent number had become three and a half times as large as it was in 1851.

620. The live stock to the square mile, reduced to its equivalent in sheep, was as follows at the respective periods:— Density of live stock, 1851-91.

In 1851 there was to the square mile the equivalent of 114 sheep.
„ 1854 „ „ „ 112 „
„ 1857 „ „ „ 132 „
„ 1861 „ „ „ 157 „
„ 1871 „ „ „ 231 „
„ 1881 „ „ „ 296 „
„ 1891 „ „ „ 397 „

Live stock per head, 1851-91.

621. Comparing the equivalent numbers with the population, and omitting fractions, the results for the different periods would be as follow:—

In 1851 there was to each person living the equivalent of 130 sheep.
„ 1854 „ „ „ 41 „
„ 1857 „ „ „ 28 „
„ 1861 „ „ „ 26 „
„ 1871 „ „ „ 28 „
„ 1881 „ „ „ 30 „
„ 1891 „ „ „ 31 „

622. The population being so small in 1851, it is not surprising that the live stock bore a much larger proportion to it than it has to any subsequent population. The lowest point was reached in 1861, when the figures show an equivalent of only 26 sheep to each individual. Since then the proportion at each period has been larger than that at the previous one.

Net exports of pastoral products.

623. The following is a statement of the quantities and values of certain pastoral products exported in 1891, after deducting the quantities and values of the same articles imported:—

Excess of Exports over Imports in 1891 of certain Products of the Pastoral Industry.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Butter	4,337,534 lbs.	214,228
Cheese	82,261 „	1,930
Lard	8,302 „	188
Meats, preserved and salted	835,404 „	7,458
Bacon	56,729 „	2,106
Bones and Bonedust	2,117 tons	11,570
Flock	47 „	913
Glue pieces	22 „	272
Hair	138,978 lbs.	1,302
Horns and Hoofs	3,840 cwt.	3,665
Leather	47,637 „	114,581
Neatsfoot Oil	2,173 gals.	234
Sheepskins	597,203 No.	107,097
Soap, common	1,685,162 lbs.	13,762
Stearine	314 cwt.	669
Tallow	7,491 tons	155,365
„ Oil	69,609 gals.	5,617
Wool	74,029,194 lbs.	3,792,938
Horses	2,672 No.	34,597
Total	...	4,468,492

Net imports of pastoral products.

624. Notwithstanding the large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs which Victoria possesses, she is obliged to import a considerable number of those animals, and of their products. The following table shows the quantities and values of such productions imported in 1891, less the quantities and values of similar productions exported.

EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS IN 1891 OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Milk, preserved	893,944 lbs.	18,556
Meats, fresh, potted, &c.	...	13,440
Hams	127,175 lbs.	5,694
Pork, salted	504 cwt.	928
Bristles	17,184 lbs.	3,537
Candles	405,058 „	8,193
Combs	...	5,207
Glue, liquid and other	...	6,119
Grease	64 tons	1,028
Hair, curled	101,275 lbs.	3,911
Hair, seating	...	1,761
Hides	67,299 No.	70,586
Lard Oil	16,489 gallons	2,709
Leather, cut into shapes, fancy, &c. ...	...	15,283
Leatherware	...	28,168
Sausage skins	201,447 lbs.	8,769
Skins, undescribed	106,295 No.	12,394
Soap, fancy, perfumed	106,786 lbs.	7,488
Cattle	96,215 No.	508,370
Calves	1,712 „	1,998
Sheep	1,577,451 „	613,562
Pigs	3,194 „	5,633
Total	...	1,343,334

625. It will be seen that the net imports of the pastoral products named are of a value of over $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling, which being deducted from the net exports of other pastoral products as named in the previous table, the value of the latter is reduced to $3\frac{1}{8}$ millions (£3,125,158).

626. The following is a statement of the number of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs in the various Australasian Colonies in the Census year:— Live stock in Australasian Colonies.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.
Victoria	1,782,881	12,692,843	436,469	282,457
New South Wales ...	1,909,009	55,986,431	444,163	284,453
Queensland	5,558,264	18,007,234	365,812	96,836
South Australia [1] ...	359,938	7,004,642	187,686	116,277
Western Australia ...	134,997	2,563,866	48,999	32,267
Total	9,745,089	96,255,016	1,483,129	812,290
Tasmania	162,440	1,619,256	31,165	81,716
New Zealand ...	831,831	18,117,186	211,040	308,812
Grand Total ...	10,739,360	115,991,458	1,725,334	1,202,818

[1] Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

627. Reducing the figures representing the cattle and horses to their equivalent in sheep in the manner already described, and adding the results to the figures representing the sheep, the following numbers are obtained for the different colonies:—

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.
1. New South Wales	79,518,151
2. Queensland	77,247,994
3. Victoria	34,886,343
4. New Zealand	28,545,896
5. South Australia	12,480,882
6. Western Australia	4,403,826
7. Tasmania	3,555,306

Density of live stock in each colony.

628. Comparing the equivalent numbers with the area of each colony, the following results are arrived at:—

1. Victoria has,	to the	square	mile,	the equivalent of	397 sheep.
2. New Zealand	,,	,,	,,	273	,,
3. New South Wales	,,	,,	,,	257	,,
4. Tasmania	,,	,,	,,	135	,,
5. Queensland	,,	,,	,,	116	,,
6. South Australia	,,	,,	,,	33 [1]	,,
7. WesternAustralia	,,	,,	,,	5	,,

[1] Calculated on area, exclusive of the Northern Territory.

629. The figures show Victoria to be much more heavily stocked than any of the other Australasian Colonies, and that both it and New Zealand contain more stock to the square mile than New South Wales; also that over the immense territories of South Australia, and especially Western Australia, the proportion of live stock is very small indeed.

Live stock per head in each colony.

630. If the equivalent numbers should be compared with the populations of the respective colonies, the results would be as follow:—

1. Queensland has	to each	person	living	the equivalent of	196 sheep.
2. Western Australia	,,	,,	,,	88	,,
3. New South Wales	,,	,,	,,	70	,,
4. New Zealand	,,	,,	,,	46	,,
5. South Australia	,,	,,	,,	39	,,
6. Victoria	,,	,,	,,	31	,,
7. Tasmania	,,	,,	,,	24	,,

Live stock in Australia and Australasia.

631. Taking the sum of the numbers of live stock in all the colonies in the Australian Continent, and adding thereto the numbers in Tasmania and New Zealand, the results are as follow:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1891.

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.		
	Total Number.	Number to the Square Mile.	Number to each Person living.
Australian Continent	208,537,196	71	68
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ...	240,638,398	78	63

632. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions respecting which the information is available is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named :— Live stock in British possessions.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom	1891	11,343,686	33,533,988	2,026,170	4,272,764
Malta	1887	10,673	14,609	7,171	...
Cyprus	1890–91	45,742	230,172	45,771	...
India [1]	1890–91	52,701,299	29,987,215	1,050,655	518,700
Ceylon	1891	1,064,751	87,391	4,730	...
Mauritius	1884	15,000	30,000	12,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	1891	2,210,834	14,479,854	444,147	288,190
Natal	1891	694,347	959,246	62,077	45,676
Canada	1891	4,097,915	3,473,093	1,226,295	1,710,758
Newfoundland ...	1884	19,884	40,326	5,436	...
Jamaica	1891	108,221	14,100	69,785	...
Falkland Islands ...	1891	6,531	667,344	3,824	54
Australasia [2] ...	1891	10,739,360	115,991,458	1,725,334	1,202,818
Fiji	1891	9,861	6,072	959	1,778

[1] There are also in India 12,000,000 buffaloes, and nearly 1,000,000 mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.
[2] Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia. For particulars relating to each colony, see table following paragraph 626, *ante*.

633. The following table contains a statement of the number of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs in the principal foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents :— Live stock in foreign countries.

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.
EUROPE.					
Austria	1890	8,643,936	3,186,787	1,548,197	3,549,700
Belgium	1880	1,383,000	365,000	272,000	646,000
Bulgaria	1887	...	6,872,000	...	395,000
Denmark	1888	1,460,000	1,225,000	376,000	771,000
France	1891	13,661,533	21,791,909	3,522,545	6,096,232
Germany	1883	15,787,000	19,190,000	3,522,000	9,206,000
Greece	...	164,000	3,465,000	108,000	180,000
Holland	1889	1,490,148	771,963	276,245	493,530
Hungary	1884	4,879,000	10,595,000	1,749,000	4,804,000
Italy	1890	5,000,000	6,900,000	720,000	1,800,000
Norway	1890	1,017,000	1,686,000	152,000	121,000
Portugal	1882	625,000	2,977,000	...	971,000
Roumania	1888	2,260,000	4,807,000	554,000	770,000
Roumelia (Eastern) ...	1883	371,000	1,859,000	44,000	107,000
Russia (European) ...	1888	24,909,000	44,465,000	19,663,000	9,243,000
Servia	1887	1,145,000	3,684,650	120,350	1,963,400
Spain	1880	1,460,000	13,774,000	310,000	1,163,000
Sweden	1890	2,399,500	1,351,000	487,000	645,000
Switzerland ...	1886	1,213,000	342,000	99,000	395,000

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.
ASIA.					
Japan	1890	1,060,000	...	1,548,000	...
Java and Madura ...	1889	2,245,500	...	561,000	...
Russia in Asia ...	1874–83	3,716,000	10,612,000	1,070,000	...
AFRICA.					
Algeria	1889	1,217,000	9,475,000	329,783	87,000
Egypt	1887	462,000	958,000	21,000	...
Orange Free State ...	1890	895,000	6,620,000	249,000	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic ...	1888	23,000,000	67,000,000	4,300,000	400,000
Brazil	1891	17,000,000	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1884	206,000	...	...	...
Guadaloupe ...	1888	21,000	10,000	8,000	20,000
Guatemala... ...	1885	494,000	460,000	118,000	...
Martinique ...	1887	22,000	18,000	6,000	17,000
Nicaragua	1884	400,000	...	...	...
Paraguay	1891	862,000	63,000	100,000	11,000
United States ...	1891	52,400,000	47,300,000	16,206,000	46,000,000
Uruguay	1889	8,340,000	23,000,000	590,000	23,000
Venezuela	1888	8,476,000	5,727,000	388,000	1,930,000

Live stock of the world.

634. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published in February, 1893, by Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States :—

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

Continents.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe	104,430,093	187,144,203	36,483,400	49,164,341	3,155,297	18,941,295
Asia	60,846,904	39,922,366	4,279,241	488,937	1,079,723	1,646,934
Africa	6,094,883	35,589,208	1,238,574	546,909	390,059	12,566,612
North America ...	57,887,438	51,292,797	17,717,139	48,059,045	2,391,738	45,536
South America ...	57,610,183	96,242,137	5,486,036	2,723,516	1,666,225	2,695,697
Australasia[1]	11,871,313	124,654,326	1,786,844	1,156,478	...	116,257
Oceania	131,796	12,607	4,066	33,151	110	13,102
Total	298,872,610	534,857,644	66,995,300	102,172,377	8,683,152	36,025,433

1 Corrected according to the most recent Colonial returns. Northern Territory of South Australia and Fiji are included.

Poultry.

635. The application of the term "live stock," as it appears in the Census Act, has been considered, at the last three Censuses, to extend to poultry, and thus, on each of those occasions, a return has been obtained of the different kinds of poultry kept.

Poultry, 1881 and 1891.

636. The following table shows the numbers of each description of poultry in 1881 and 1891, and the increase during the intervening decennial period :—

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Description of Poultry.	Date of Enumeration—		Increase.	Decrease.
	3rd April, 1881.	5th April, 1891.		
Turkeys	153,078	216,440	63,362	...
Fowls	2,328,521	3,476,751	1,148,230	...
Geese	92,654	89,145	...	3,509
Ducks	181,698	303,520	121,822	...
Guinea Fowls ...	2,307	7,815	5,508	...
Pea Fowls	1,701	3,423	1,722	...

637. The number of keepers of poultry increased from 97,920 in 1881 to 142,797 in 1891, or by 44,877.

Imports of eggs.

638. With such large numbers of poultry, it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would be able to obtain from her own resources enough eggs to supply the wants of her population, but this is not the case. In 1891 as many as 45,877 gross of eggs (6,575,760), valued at £22,658, were imported, and this although they were subject to an import duty of 2s. per gross, from which £4,550 was realized.

Imports of poultry.

639. It may also be mentioned that the surplus of imports over exports of poultry in 1891 amounted to 5,444 heads, valued at £2,236. There is no import duty on poultry.

Poultry in Australasian Colonies.

640. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian Colonies in which returns of poultry were obtained at the Census of 1891 are New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand; in the last named the total number only being returned without reference to kinds. The following is a statement of the numbers in the four colonies referred to :—

POULTRY IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Turkeys.	Fowls.	Geese.	Ducks.	Total.
Victoria	216,440	3,476,751	89,145	303,520	4,085,856
New South Wales[1] ...	198,083	2,061,555	70,876	270,837	2,601,351
Western Australia ...	2,774	145,682	972	10,585	160,013
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1,790,070

[1] The Government Statistician of New South Wales says too much reliance must not be placed upon the figures relating to that colony.

Poultry at the Cape of Good Hope.

641. At the Census of the Cape of Good Hope, returns were obtained of 67,913 turkeys, 145,630 geese, 2,452,312 fowls and ducks, and 154,880 ostriches.

LAND.

Land.

642. The Census Act contained no instruction to take account of the extent of land in occupation or cultivation, but it was nevertheless considered desirable to obtain such information, if only to act as a check upon the persons appointed to collect the agricultural statistics which the municipal bodies are required to furnish annually to the Government. Provision was accordingly made in the householder's schedule for the insertion of the particulars referred to respecting every holding which exceeded 1 acre in extent.

Alienated land.

643. The total area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres; the extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with up to the end of 1890 (three months before the Census was taken) was 16,076,720 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 15,160 acres. The whole area alienated in fee simple was thus 16,091,880 acres, of which 6,628,159 acres, or 41 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 10,430,182 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 4,163,008 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 6,267,174 acres.

Unalienated land.

644. If from the area of the colony, just stated to be 56,245,760 acres, be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,359,054 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1890 to 33,886,706 acres.

Public estate.

645. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes, the State forests, water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 7,679,438 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under special conditions, and 6,644,118 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,886,706 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 7,991,150 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1890 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee simple	16,091,880
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	6,267,174
Roads in connexion with the above	1,327,000[1]
Water reserves	288,530
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms	137,013[2]
Timber reserves and State forests	2,079,550
Other reserves	2,127,030[3]
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, &c., &c.	1,720,315
Mallee country	11,572,000[4]
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,490,812
Grazing area leases	4,719,624
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	432,439
Swamp leases	1,243
Available for occupation at end of 1890	7,991,150[5]
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

[1] Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1890.

[2] Only 13,393 acres of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance 125,226 acres was leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £6,312.

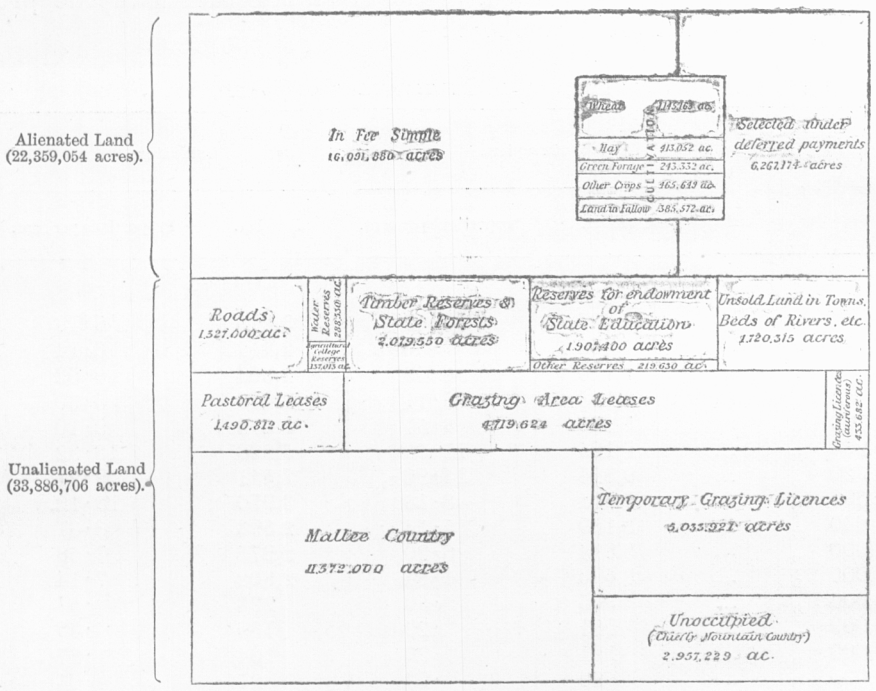
[3] Including 1,907,400 acres reserved in 1889 as an endowment for State education.

[4] Available chiefly for pastoral purposes, under Part II. of the *Land Act* 1890, for terms not exceeding twenty years; the extent leased is 9,912,971 acres.

[5] Of this area 5,033,921 acres is temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 76,079 acres of it may be sold by auction.

646. The relative proportions of the different divisions of the public estate of Victoria, as named in the table, are indicated in the following diagram, the proportion of the alienated land cultivated with various crops being also distinguished:— Diagram

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA AT END OF 1890.



NOTE.—The square represents the total area of Victoria (56,245,760 acres).

647. According to the Census returns, the number of occupiers of holdings in Victoria of more than one acre in extent was 61,512, and the area occupied was 33,434,750 acres, the average to each occupier being thus 544 acres. Average size of holdings.

648. Adding the sold and selected land (22,359,054 acres) to the Crown land held under pastoral leases and licences (21,716,236 acres), a total is obtained of 44,075,290 acres; the whole extent set down as actually under occupation being no more than 33,434,750 acres, and 500,000 acres being allowed for lots of one acre or less, it follows that, of the land held under a tenure entitling it to be occupied, upwards of 10,000,000 acres (10,140,540), or 23 per cent., showed no sign of occupation when the Census was taken. Sold and leased land unoccupied.

649. The number of cultivators returned at the Census was 39,249, and the extent of land set down as under tillage was 2,454,085 acres. The latter is less by about 200,000 acres than the extent returned about the same time by the collectors of agricultural statistics, the difference being probably owing to the fact that the collectors enter all the land lying fallow—amounting to 386,000 acres—as under cultivation, whereas in many instances the occupiers may not have so entered it in the Census schedules. Cultivation.

650. According to the Census, the land under tillage was in the proportion of $62\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each cultivator, of about 40 acres to each occupier, or of $2\frac{1}{7}$ acres to each individual in the colony.

651. The figures show that about 60 per cent. of the area of the colony was in occupation, but only about 7 per cent. of the land in occupation was under cultivation.

Classification of occupiers and cultivators.

652. The following table shows the number of occupiers and cultivators, classified according to the size of the respective holdings, together with the proportions of those of each class to the total numbers :—

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPIERS AND CULTIVATORS OF LAND, 1891.

Size of Holdings.	Occupiers.		Cultivators.	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.	Number.	Proportions per cent.
1 to 5 acres ...	11,333	18·42	3,215	8·19
6 „ 15 „ ...	4,525	7·36	2,411	6·14
16 „ 30 „ ...	4,110	6·68	2,364	6·02
31 „ 50 „ ...	3,145	5·11	2,079	5·30
51 „ 100 „ ...	5,235	8·51	3,573	9·10
101 „ 200 „ ...	7,125	11·58	5,228	13·32
201 „ 320 „ ...	9,815	15·96	7,541	19·21
321 „ 500 „ ...	5,014	8·15	3,970	10·12
501 „ 640 „ ...	3,159	5·14	2,593	6·61
641 „ 1,000 „ ...	3,814	6·20	2,975	7·58
1,001 „ 5,000 „ ...	3,593	5·84	2,802	7·14
5,001 „ 10,000 „ ...	305	·50	223	·57
10,001 „ 20,000 „ ...	181	·29	139	·35
20,001 „ 50,000 „ ...	121	·20	104	·27
50,001 „ 100,000 „ ...	23	·04	21	·05
100,001 and upwards ...	14	·02	11	·03
Total ...	61,512	100·00	39,249	100·00

653. It must be remembered that holders of Crown, as well as of purchased or selected lands, are represented by the figures in the table. Many of the larger holdings no doubt consist to a great extent of the former. Some Crown lands, however, are also included in the smaller holdings, being held as grazing areas, from which the occupier may select his freehold up to 320 acres. The grazing areas are limited to a maximum of 1,000 acres, the balance above the extent selected being retained by the selector for the depasturing of stock.

654. From the fact that the largest extent the law allows to be selected for a freehold is 320 acres, it would appear that it is considered desirable to limit estates to this size if possible. The figures in the table show that 45,288, or 74 per cent., of the occupiers, and 26,411, or 67 per cent., of the cultivators were holding lots of or under this area.

Classification of occupied land.

655. The number of acres embraced in holdings classified as to size, the proportion of the land in each class to the total area in occupation, and the average area of the holdings in each class, are subjoined :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND IN OCCUPATION, 1891.

Size of Holdings.	Acres in Occupation.		
	Number.	Proportions per cent.	Average to each Occupier.
1 to 5 acres ...	24,912	·07	2·20
6 „ 15 „ ...	44,569	·13	9·85
16 „ 30 „ ...	90,414	·27	22·00
31 „ 50 „ ...	129,292	·39	41·11
51 „ 100 „ ...	408,937	1·22	78·12
101 „ 200 „ ...	1,079,467	3·23	151·50
201 „ 320 „ ...	2,788,942	8·34	284·15
321 „ 500 „ ...	2,043,171	6·11	407·49
501 „ 640 „ ...	1,862,890	5·57	589·71
641 „ 1,000 „ ...	3,125,348	9·35	819·44
1,001 „ 5,000 „ ...	6,729,538	20·13	1,872·96
5,001 „ 10,000 „ ...	2,066,956	6·18	6,776·90
10,001 „ 20,000 „ ...	2,623,987	7·85	14,497·17
20,001 „ 50,000 „ ...	3,578,784	10·70	29,576·73
50,001 „ 100,000 „ ...	1,720,633	5·15	74,810·13
100,001 and upwards ...	5,116,910	15·31	365,493·57
Total	33,434,750	100·00	543·55

656. It will be observed that less than five million (4,566,533) acres, or only 13⅔ per cent. of the whole area occupied, are embraced in lots not exceeding 320 acres, and, moreover, that the greatest extent of land is embraced in lots of from 1,001 to 5,000 acres in extent, and the next in lots of over 100,000 acres. Each of the 14 holders in the last-named class occupies on the average more than 365,000 acres.

Classification of cultivated land.

657. The next table shows the extent of land in cultivation on each class of holdings; the proportion of the extent embraced in each class to the whole area cultivated; the average extent of land embraced in each class to each occupier and to each cultivator; and the proportion of the cultivated land in each class to the area occupied in the same class:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION, 1891.

Size of Holdings.	Acres under Cultivation.				
	Number.	Proportions per cent.	Average to each Occupier.	Average to each Cultivator.	Percentage of Land in Occupation.
1 to 5 acres ...	6,317	·26	·56	1·96	25·36
6 „ 15 „ ...	13,175	·54	2·91	5·46	29·56
16 „ 30 „ ...	22,258	·91	5·41	9·42	24·62
31 „ 50 „ ...	30,078	1·22	9·56	14·47	23·26
51 „ 100 „ ...	85,114	3·47	16·26	23·82	20·81
101 „ 200 „ ...	207,063	8·44	29·06	39·61	19·18
201 „ 320 „ ...	556,068	22·66	56·65	73·74	19·94
321 „ 500 „ ...	343,644	14·00	68·54	86·56	16·82
501 „ 640 „ ...	340,295	13·87	107·72	131·24	18·27
641 „ 1,000 „ ...	353,618	14·41	92·72	118·86	11·31
1,001 „ 5,000 „ ...	447,933	18·25	124·67	159·86	6·66
5,001 „ 10,000 „ ...	27,377	1·11	89·76	122·77	1·32
10,001 „ 20,000 „ ...	11,665	·47	64·45	83·92	·44
20,001 „ 50,000 „ ...	8,078	·33	66·76	77·67	·23
50,001 „ 100,000 „ ...	872	·04	37·91	41·52	·05
100,001 and upwards ...	530	·02	37·86	48·18	·01
Total	2,454,085	100·00	39·90	62·53	7·34

658. More than nine-tenths of the cultivation, or all except a little over 200,000 acres, is upon blocks between 100 and 5,000 acres in extent, the largest quantity—more than a fifth—being upon blocks ranging from 200 to 320 acres, and the next largest—nearly a fifth—being upon blocks ranging between 1,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. The largest extent of cultivation to each occupier, viz., 125 acres, and the largest extent to each cultivator, viz., 160 acres, are upon blocks ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. The occupiers who cultivate the largest proportion of their holdings are those on lots of from 6 to 15 acres, and the next are those on lots not exceeding 5 acres. After the former the average proportion of cultivation on holdings diminishes pretty regularly with each class, until on lots of 10,000 acres and upwards the proportion cultivated amounts to only a very small fraction of the estate.

Occupation and cultivation, 1871 and 1891.

659. The following table contains a statement of the number of occupiers, the extent of land in occupation, and the extent under cultivation in 1871 and 1891, classified according to the size of the holdings:—

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPIERS AND OF LAND OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATED, 1871 AND 1891.

Size of Holdings.	Occupiers.			Acres in Occupation.			Acres in Cultivation.		
	1871.	1891.	Increase (+) Decrease (−)	1871.	1891.	Increase (+) Decrease (−)	1871.	1891.	Increase (+) Decrease (−)
1 to 5 acres	5,595	11,333	+ 5,738	12,716	24,912	+ 12,196	5,295	6,317	+ 1,022
6 to 15 „	4,770	4,525	− 245	40,818	44,569	+ 3,751	17,638	13,175	− 4,463
16 to 30 „	4,253	4,110	− 143	87,471	90,414	+ 2,943	31,039	22,258	− 8,781
31 to 50 „	3,519	3,145	− 374	136,467	129,292	− 7,175	41,095	30,078	− 11,017
51 to 100 „	6,593	5,235	− 1,358	480,658	408,937	− 71,721	125,101	85,114	− 39,987
101 to 200 „	6,137	7,125	+ 988	848,227	1,079,467	+ 231,240	187,162	207,063	+ 19,901
201 to 500 „	4,907	14,829	+ 9,922	1,477,741	4,832,113	+3,354,372	245,152	899,712	+ 654,560
501 & upwards	2,784	11,210	+ 8,426	33,844,016	26,825,046	−7,018,970	152,026	1,190,368	+ 1,038,342
Total ...	38,558	61,512	+ 22,954	36,928,114	33,434,750	−3,493,364	804,508	2,454,085	+ 1,649,577

660. At the Census of 1881 no account was taken of the number of holders of land or of the extent occupied and cultivated, and thus the difference between the two periods named in the table is twenty years. It will be noticed that whilst there was an increase during that interval of 5,738 in the number of holdings of from 1 acre to 5 acres, and of 19,336 in the number of holdings of upwards of 100 acres, also an increase of 1,022 acres and 1,712,803 acres in the land under cultivation on those groups of holdings respectively, there was a falling-off of 2,120 holdings containing from 6 acres to 100 acres, and of 64,248 acres in the cultivation upon such holdings.

661. It will further be remarked that of the land returned as in occupation, there was a falling-off of nearly 80,000 acres in lots of from 31 to 100 acres, and of 7,000,000 acres in lots of 501 acres and upwards, the net falling-off, after allowing for increases which took place under other heads, being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. It is not likely, however, that less land was in profitable occupation at the latter period than at the former, but it is probable that some tracts of country which, from remoteness or other circumstances, had been found unsuitable for settlement were abandoned by the Crown lessee rather than that he should continue to pay rent for territory which, so far as his purpose was concerned, had turned out to be worthless.

662. The condition of the public estate of Victoria at different periods in regard to alienation, occupation, and cultivation may be traced by means of the following figures :— Public estate, 1857-91.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA, 1857 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Acres.			
	Alienated.[1]	Unalienated.	Occupied.	Cultivated.
1857	2,286,769	53,958,991	33,000,165	179,983
1861	3,994,432	52,251,328	40,540,127	419,380
1871	11,069,106	45,176,654	36,928,114	804,508
1881	19,820,871	36,424,889	32,476,168	1,997,943
1891	22,359,054	33,886,706	33,434,750	2,454,085

[1] Including land sold or selected, also the small quantity granted without purchase.

663. The public estate was parted with to private individuals at the rate per annum of 427,000 acres between 1857 and 1861, of 707,000 acres between 1861 and 1871, of 875,000 acres between 1871 and 1881, but of only 254,000 acres between 1881 and 1891. The occupied land, which includes Crown as well as purchased land, has been practically stationary throughout the 34 years over which the table extends. The proportion of alienated land placed in cultivation has fluctuated considerably, it being, however, larger in 1891 than at any former period ; thus, in 1857 1 acre was cultivated to nearly 13 alienated, in 1861 1 to nearly 10, in 1871 1 to nearly 14, in 1881 1 to about 10, and in 1891 1 to about 9.

664. The principal crops raised have always been wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay. The following figures show the extent of land under each of these, and its proportion to the total land under crop at the respective periods :— Land under principal crops, 1857-91.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1857 to 1891.

Year of Census.	Land under—			
	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1857	80,155	25,025	16,281	51,987
1861	161,252	86,337	24,841	90,920
1871	284,167	149,309	39,026	163,181
1881	977,285	134,089	45,951	249,656
1891	1,145,163	221,048	53,818	413,052

Year of Census.	Proportion to Total Land under Crop.[1]			
	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1857	44·53	13·90	9·05	28·88
1861	41·64	22·29	6·41	23·48
1871	41·01	21·55	5·63	23·55
1881	63·10	8·66	2·97	16·12
1891	56·36	10·88	2·65	20·33

[1] Exclusive of land under artificial grass and in fallow. After these deductions the number of acres under tillage was 179,983 in 1857 ; 87,282 in 1861 ; 602,835 in 1871 ; 1,548,809 in 1881 ; and 2,031,955 in 1891.

665. More land was placed under wheat than under any other crop on each occasion. It will be noticed, however, that whilst wheat covered less than half the area under crop at the first three periods, it covered nearly two-thirds of that area in 1881, and considerably more than half in 1891. Concurrently with the rise in the proportion of land under wheat the proportion of land under oats fell from 14 per cent. at the first to 11 per cent. at the last period. At the same time the land under potatoes fell from 9 per cent. to 3 per cent., and that under hay fell from 29 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Alienated and unalienated land in Australasian Colonies.

666. The laws and regulations under which land passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian Colonies. In almost all, however, provision is made to allow any person of 18 years of age or over—not being a married woman—to select a certain limited area of Crown land, and to pay the purchase money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant. Prior to the adoption of this system, the Crown lands were disposed of either at a fixed price or by auction, and in the early days of some of the colonies large blocks were granted to individuals without payment. The following are the areas of the different colonies and the extent of territory alienated and remaining unalienated in each colony at the end of 1890 :—

ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED LAND IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY AT END OF 1890.

Colony.	Number of Acres in each Colony.		
	Alienated.[1]	Unalienated.	Total.
Victoria	22,359,054	33,886,706	56,245,760
New South Wales ...	44,758,151	153,113,849	197,872,000
Queensland	12,316,620	415,346,740	427,663,360
South Australia ...	12,343,522	565,848,478	578,192,000
Western Australia ...	5,595,710	618,993,090	624,588,800
Total	97,373,057	1,787,188,863	1,884,561,920
Tasmania	4,695,022	12,184,978	16,880,000
New Zealand	20,182,239	46,679,225	66,861,464
Grand Total ...	122,250,318	1,846,053,066	1,968,303,384

[1] Including lands sold, selected, or granted without purchase.

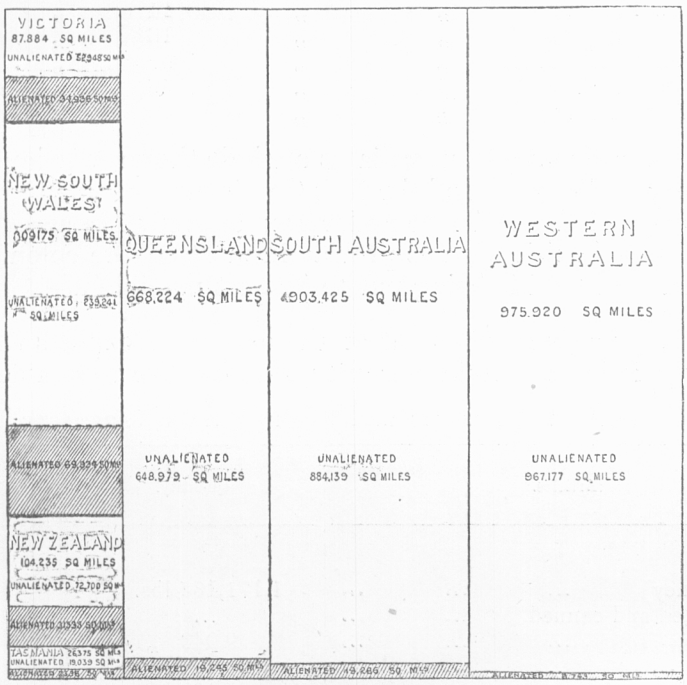
667. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, while Victoria has parted with considerably more than a third, New Zealand with nearly a third, Tasmania with more than a fourth, and New South Wales with nearly a fourth of their Crown lands, the proportion of such lands alienated in the other three colonies is very small indeed. The respective proportions are subjoined :—

PROPORTION OF THE PUBLIC ESTATE OF EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY ALIENATED TO THE END OF 1890.

	Per cent.
1. Victoria	39·75
2. New Zealand	30·25
3. Tasmania	27·81
4. New South Wales	22·62
5. Queensland	2·88
6. South Australia	2·13
7. Western Australia	·90

668. The proportion of Crown lands alienated and unalienated in the different colonies will perhaps be better realized by the aid of the following diagram:— iagram.

ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED LAND IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.



NOTE.—The square represents the area of the whole of Australasia (1,968,303,384 acres), and the divisions represent the areas of the respective colonies. The shaded parts indicate the proportion alienated, and the white parts the proportion unalienated in each colony.

669. It has been the custom in most of the Australasian Colonies to return the area of land laid down with permanent artificial grasses, also that lying fallow, as forming part of the land in cultivation, and this has led many to adopt an exaggerated view of the extent of land on which crops are actually being raised. Deducting these areas from the extent set down as under tillage, the following is that actually under crop in the season immediately preceding the date of the Census :— Land under crop in Australasian Colonies.

LAND UNDER CROP IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890-91.

	Acres.
Victoria	2,031,955
New South Wales	852,704
Queensland	224,993
South Australia	2,079,098
Western Australia	69,676
Total	5,258,426
Tasmania	294,647
New Zealand	1,425,670
Grand Total	6,978,743

670. Comparing these figures with the number of acres alienated in each colony, the following results are arrived at :—

In South Australia	1 acre	was under crop to every	6	acres alienated.
„ Victoria	„	„	11	„
„ New Zealand	„	„	14	„
„ Tasmania	„	„	16	„
„ New South Wales	„	„	52	„
„ Queensland	„	„	55	„
„ Western Australia	„	„	80	„

671. For the Continent of Australia as a whole the proportion was 1 acre under crop to every 18½ acres alienated, and for that Continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand the proportion was 1 acre under crop to every 17½ acres alienated. With such small proportions of cultivation as prevail in most of the colonies, it can hardly be said that the alienated land is being put to its best possible use.

Net exports of certain vegetable products.

672. The following is a statement of the excess of exports from, over imports into, Victoria during 1891 of certain agricultural and other vegetable products :—

Excess of Exports over Imports in 1891 of certain Vegetable Products.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Biscuit (fancy)	1,171,135 lbs.	18,615
Fruit, bottled and canned	...	15,070
„ pulp	69,040 „	783
Barley	27,484 centals	8,794
Beans and Peas	8,469 „	4,064
Wheat	2,660,714 „	853,917
Pearl Barley	34 „	39
Flour	929,780 „	453,298
Malt	44,950 bushels	11,530
Oatmeal	43,682 centals	31,504
Split Peas	5,334 „	2,005
Onions	7,533 tons	32,906
Potatoes	8,299 „	27,784
Vegetables, fresh	8,131 cwt.	114
„ preserved	21,632 lbs.	486
Hops	72,933 „	...
Bark	5,857 tons	68,082
Bran	14,217 centals	2,797
Hay and Chaff	45,818 tons	159,260
Pollard	8,197 centals	2,033
Total	...	1,693,081

Net imports of certain vegetable products.

673. Notwithstanding the wide area of land under cultivation and capable of being cultivated in Victoria, and the vast extent of her forests, she imports vegetable products in considerable quantity, many of which could doubtless be grown on or derived from the soil of her own territory if more enterprise were shown. The following is a statement of the excess of imports over exports of certain of such articles in 1891.

EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS IN 1891 OF CERTAIN VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Arrowroot	84,206 lbs.	1,414
Fruit, dried	856,020 lbs.	16,727
„ peel, candied and dried	212,954 „	3,827
„ Currants	3,506,702 „	45,940
„ Raisins	1,122,297 „	21,748
„ fresh (Oranges and Lemons) ...	287,539 bushels	100,897
„ „ other [1]	4,690 „	8,581
Jams and Preserves	67,832 lbs.	2,777
Almonds	153,750 „	6,207
Walnuts	36,994 „	766
Nuts (undefined)	65,915 lbs.	1,024
Maize	1,897 centals	1,050
Oats	93,646 „	21,948
Peanuts	2,732 „	2,074
Grain (undefined)	162 „	95
Macaroni and Vermicelli	89,116 lbs.	1,518
Maizena and Cornflour	183,137 „	3,789
Semolina	44 centals	72
Vegetables, bottled	3,706 doz. pts.	1,816
„ salted	110 cwt.	86
Chicory	31,728 lbs.	432
Ginger	71,274 „	852
Hops	...	496
Mustard	238,683 lbs.	11,590
Opium	15,380 „	30,871
Perfumery	...	6,692
Pickles	...	2,149
Sauces	2,595 doz. pts.	5,975
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	2,007,344 lbs.	200,715
Cork	231,554 „	14,174
Firewood	2,852 tons	1,584
Flax (phormium)	556 „	8,495
Gum	110 „	4,702
Hemp	1,241 „	44,635
Jute	90 „	1,008
Linseed Meal	347,609 lbs.	1,848
Millet, Broom Corn, &c.	360 tons	7,333
Seeds (Canary, Grass, Clover, &c.) ...	...	24,212
Starch	459,516 lbs.	5,586
Tares	14 centals	5
Timber	...	856,487
Oil, Almond	45 gallons	34
„ Castor	392,770 „	51,297
„ Colza	14,967 „	2,153
„ Linseed	348,682 „	39,897
„ Olive	18,762 „	3,546
„ Salad	40,043 „	10,910
„ Seed	2,983 „	378
„ Vegetable	2,724 „	534
Total	...	1,580,946

[1] Not including bananas.

674. The difference between the net value of the imports of certain vegetable products, as shown in this table, and that of the exports of certain other of such products, as shown in the previous one, is only £112,135 in favour of the exports, but if timber should not be taken into account, the difference, also in favour of exports, would be £968,622.

Net imports of wine, spirits, beer, cider, and vinegar.

675. It will be noticed that neither wine, spirits, beer, cider, nor vinegar is included amongst the articles named in the table. In the case of each of these the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports, viz., by £60,253 in the case of wine, £369,116 in that of spirits, £242,170 in that of beer, £751 in that of cider, and £9,455 in that of vinegar. The sum of these is £681,745, which, added to the total in the table, gives an amount of £2,262,691 as the value of the net imports of certain products derived either directly or indirectly from the soil. With knowledge and enterprise most of these articles might have been raised or manufactured in Victoria to the manifest advantage of the colony.

Occupations of the People.

Occupations, Table LXI. *et seq.*

676. The inquiry respecting the occupations of the people is one of the most important of those made at the Census, yet it is the most difficult to deal with, and the one which often affords the least satisfactory results after being completed.

Changes in mode of classifying occupations.

677. The subject received special consideration at the hands of the Statistical Conference to which allusion has more than once been made, and it was resolved to make important changes in the methods adopted on previous occasions.

678. The form in accordance with which the Victorian tables were constructed in 1871 and 1881 was based upon a system of classification originally devised by the late Dr. Farr, C.B., F.R.S., of the General Register Office, London, for use in connexion with the Census of England and Wales, modifications having been made in it by myself at the former period in order to render it suitable to the circumstances of the Australasian colonies. Following the example set by Victoria in 1871, the form thus modified was adopted in 1881 in all the colonies of the group except New South Wales. The method is accurate and scientific, and, when introduced by Farr, was much in advance of any classification which had been previously attempted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere ; with some slight variations it has been used in compiling the Census of England and Wales ever since it was inaugurated in 1851.

679. It had, however, certain defects which were recognised by Farr, but were considered by him too formidable to cope with.* The Census Conference referred to, however, resolved to attempt to overcome them, and has, I believe, been fairly successful in accomplishing that object.

680. So far as the commercial and manufacturing members of the community were concerned, Farr's system was based on a consideration of the materials dealt in

* These defects could only be met by the insertion of special provisions in the Householder's Schedule, in the preparation of which it is probable that Farr had no voice.

or worked upon, but it was deemed by him impossible to separate the dealers from the workers. Thus those who sold boots and shoes, clothes, or millinery, but did not manufacture any such articles, were classed with shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers, and others who did do so under the head of "dealers and workers in dress;" those who dealt in wool, leather, or hides were classed with fellmongers and tanners under the head of "dealers and workers in animal matters;" those who kept butchers' shops but did not slaughter any animals were classed with slaughtermen under the head of "dealers and workers in animal food;" wine, beer, and spirit merchants were classed with brewers and distillers under the head of "dealers and workers in drinks and stimulants;" and so on in the case of a number of other trades.

681. The Conference determined to meet this difficulty by placing a special column in the Householder's Schedule in which persons might enter the letter "D" or "M," as the case might be, to signify whether they were dealers or manufacturers. It was foreseen that in many cases both letters would be inserted to indicate that the individual respecting whom the entry was made occupied both positions, which was no doubt the case as, goods being made to sell, he who makes them must be, in a certain sense, a dealer as well as a manufacturer. On this point it was decided that, in tabulating the returns, when the two letters occurred the letter indicating the manufacturer should, for obvious reasons, have the preference, whilst that indicating the dealer should, in such case, be ignored.

682. It was, moreover, considered by Farr that, except in the case of domestic servants, farm labourers, and a few other callings, it would be impossible to separate the employed from the employers, as almost every grocer's assistant would not improperly be returned as a grocer, every tailor's or bootmaker's journeyman would be returned as a tailor or a bootmaker, as the case may be, and there would similarly be an absence of distinction between masters and men in the case of other trades; it was therefore determined by the Conference to place a special column in the schedule wherein the person making the entries should write the letter "E" for employer, "O" if working on own account without employing others, "W" if in receipt of wages or salary, and "U" if unemployed or out of work during the week preceding the day on which the Census was taken.

683. These were the two main points in which the system adopted in connexion with the occupations differed from Farr's modified system used at former Censuses, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that, so far as Victoria is concerned, and I believe also in the case of most of the other Australasian colonies, the changes referred to were effected with marked success. There is always a danger of some misapprehension occurring when any novelty is introduced in the taking of a Census, but it appears that, on the present occasion, what was required was in most instances readily understood both by the sub-enumerators and the public, and that, with a few exceptions, the new entries were correctly made. If the same system should be carried out at the next Census, it may reasonably be expected that even greater accuracy will be achieved.

684. In tabulating the Census returns it has hitherto been the custom to include in Class I., under the head of Government officers, all persons known to be employed by the State except those connected with the administration of the law

and those engaged in railway or telegraph service. Owing to these exceptions, also in consequence of professional men, clerks, draughtsmen, &c., in Government employment often merely entering their profession or status without stating they were connected with the Government, the Census list was always imperfect; and it was consequently decided by the Conference that no attempt should be made to give a complete statement of public officers from the Census returns, but that all who were returned as performing duties of a special, technical, or professional nature should be classed according to their employment without reference to their official position, and that those only should be classed as Government officers who were attached to departments in which the work was mainly administrative or clerical, or who returned themselves simply as "civil servants," "Government or public officers," &c., without any reference to the department in which they served or their position therein. The same system was also to a certain extent carried out in regard to officers of municipal government—engineers, surveyors, and draughtsmen in that service being classed according to their professions, not as municipal officers.

685. But although a complete account of the number of public officers was not, and could not be, compiled from the Census schedules, such an account, together with particulars of the salaries paid, has been obtained for the different Departments of the State in regard to Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and will be given later on.*

686. Another important change in the Census tabulation was made in reference to the wives and grown-up daughters of farmers, all of whom at previous Censuses were tabulated as engaged in agricultural pursuits unless some other occupation was entered. Although no doubt the female relatives of farmers, if living on the farm, attend, as a rule, to the lighter duties of the poultry-yard and dairy, it was felt by the Conference that the statement that so many females were engaged in agricultural pursuits would create an impression elsewhere that women were in the habit of working in the fields as they are in some of the older countries of the world, but certainly are not in Australia. It was therefore decided not to class any women as engaged in agricultural pursuits except those respecting whom words were entered expressing that they were so occupied, the others to be classed in the same way as other women respecting whom no employment was entered—under the head of "Domestic Duties."

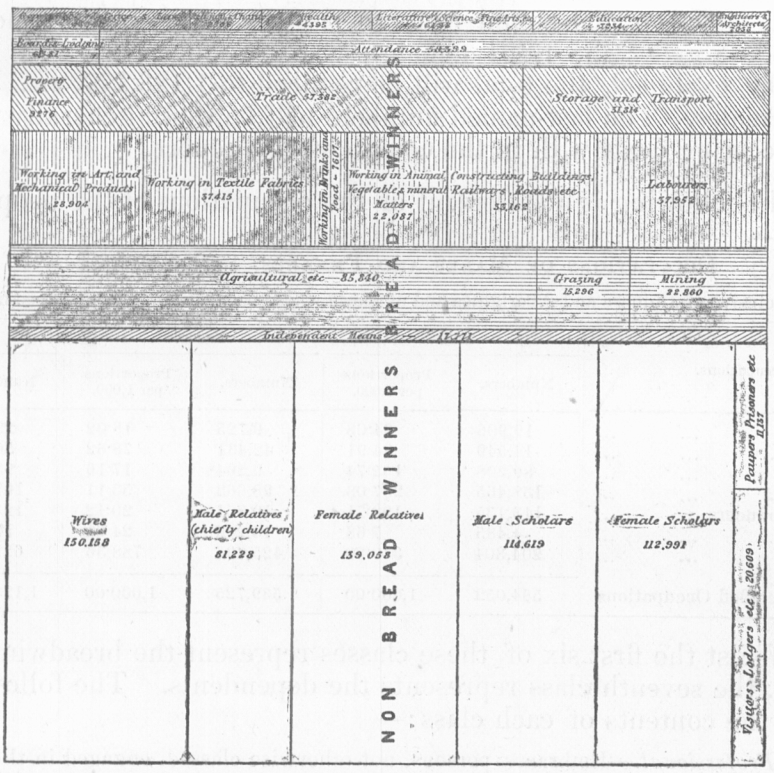
687. In 1871 and 1881, so far as Victoria was concerned, the occupations of males and females under and over 20 years of age were alone distinguished in the returns, but on this occasion, in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Registrar-General of England, the persons following the different callings have been grouped, as in England and Wales, in seven periods of age, viz.:—Under 5 years, 5 to 15 years, 15 to 20 years, 20 to 25 years, 25 to 45 years, 45 to 65 years, and 65 years and upwards.

Diagram.

688. In the following diagram the relative importance, numerically, of the various occupations followed by the people of Victoria is demonstrated by means of spaces corresponding in size with the number of persons engaged in the respective trades or callings represented by the groups to which the spaces refer :—

* See paragraph 758 *et seq.*, *post.*

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1891.



NOTE.—The square represents the population of Victoria, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned (1,123,777). The shaded portions indicate the breadwinners, and the open portions the non-breadwinners or dependents.

Classes, orders, and sub-orders.

689. As on former occasions, the inhabitants of the colony have been grouped according to their occupations, in classes, orders, and sub-orders; but, as might be expected, the separation of the traders from the workers, which has been already referred to, has caused the tables to be considerably more lengthy than heretofore. The classes now number 7 instead of 6, the orders 25 instead of 15, and the sub-orders 107 instead of 62, whilst the specific occupations tabulated number 561 instead of 380. The latter are still further subdivided, so that, in all, the names of nearly 1,200 distinct callings are shown, together with the number of males and females following each calling.

690. All of the classes, orders, and sub-orders contain males, and all of the classes and orders contain females. Twelve of the sub-orders, however, contain no female, viz., those embracing persons ministering to defence, and to engineering, surveying, and architecture; persons dealing in type, designs, medals and dies, in watches, clocks, and scientific instruments, in arms and explosives, in harness, saddlery, and leatherware, and in animal waste products; speculators in chance events; workers in musical instruments, in equipment for sports and games, and in ships and boats; and persons engaged in forestry and acquiring the products of natural vegetation.

Chinese and Aborigines omitted.

691. As recommended by the Conference, the occupations of the people have been tabulated omitting the Chinese and Aborigines. Unless otherwise stated, therefore, the following paragraphs relate to the population exclusive of members of those two races. The occupations of the Chinese and Aborigines, however, have been tabulated separately, and will be referred to later on.

692. Exclusive of the Chinese and Aborigines, the population amounted to 1,130,463, viz., 589,317 males and 541,146 females; there were, moreover, 6,686 persons, viz., 5,265 males and 1,421 females, whose occupations were not returned. If these also be excluded, the total will be reduced to 1,123,777, viz., 584,052 males and 539,725 females. The last-named numbers will be those generally used when the occupations are being dealt with in the course of this report.

Occupations in classes. Tables LXIV. and LXIX.

693. The following is a statement of the occupations of the people divided into seven classes :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1891.—CLASSES.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not specified.)

Class.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
		Numbers.	Proportions per 1,000.	Numbers.	Proportions per 1,000.	Numbers.	Proportions per 1,000.
I.	Professional	19,906	34·08	9,725	18·02	29,631	26·37
II.	Domestic	14,549	24·91	42,431	78·62	56,980	50·70
III.	Commercial	89,208	152·74	9,264	17·16	98,472	87·63
IV.	Industrial	138,465	237·08	28,662	53·11	167,127	148·72
V.	Primary Producers	113,135	193·71	10,861	20·12	123,996	110·34
VI.	Indefinite	4,485	7·68	13,286	24·61	17,771	15·81
VII.	Dependents	204,304	349·80	425,496	788·36	629,800	560·43
	Total of Specified Occupations	584,052	1,000·00	539,725	1,000·00	1,123,777	1,000·00

694. Whilst the first six of these classes represent the breadwinning portion of the population, the seventh class represents the dependents. The following is a short description of the contents of each class:—

Class I.—Professional.—Embraces persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in the government and defence of the country, in maintaining law and order, or in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants.

Class II.—Domestic.—Embraces persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, or in rendering personal services for which payment is usually made.

Class III.—Commercial.—Embraces persons engaged in pursuits connected with the purchase, sale, exchange, hire, custody, or security of money, land, and goods; or with the conveyance, distribution, and delivery of passengers, goods, or communications.

Class IV.—Industrial.—Embraces persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in works or specialities connected with the construction, modification, or alteration of materials, so as to render them more suitable for the use of man.

Class V.—Primary Producers.—Embraces persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, or in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources.

Class VI.—Indefinite.—Embraces persons living upon incomes awarded for services rendered at some previous period, or upon fixed incomes derived from moneys invested.

Class VII.—Dependents.—Embraces wives, relatives, and others employed, if employed at all, in household or other pursuits for which payment is not usually made; also children and others being educated, and persons supported by public or private charity or detained in penal institutions.

Distributers, modifiers, and producers.

695. The persons grouped in the third or Commercial class may be termed "Distributers," those in the fourth or Industrial class "Modifiers," and those in the fifth class "Producers." The sum of the numbers in the fourth and fifth classes is 291,123, and there being 98,472 in the third class, it follows that there were 34 distributers or traders to every 100 modifiers and producers.

Proportions of persons in each class.

696. It is shown by the table that in every 1,000 of the population 26 belonged to the Professional Class, 51 to the Domestic Class, 88 to the Commercial Class, 149 to the Industrial Class,110 to the Primary Producing Class, 16 to the Indefinite Class, and 560 to the Class of Dependents.

697. The Professional, Domestic, and Commercial Classes together contained 185,083 persons. These do not create wealth, but either distribute it or render services for which realized wealth is paid. The Industrial and Primary Producing Classes—which are those which create wealth—together contained 291,123 persons, or 106,040 more than the first three, the proportion being 64 of the former to every 100 of the latter. Distributers and creators of wealth.

698. In the Professional, Commercial, Industrial, and Primary Producing Classes males greatly exceeded females, but in the Domestic, Indefinite, and Dependent Classes females were much the more numerous. Males and females in each class.

699. In the Indefinite Class there were only 4,485 males and as many as 13,286 females. This class relates almost entirely to persons of independent means, amongst whom, in consequence of there being so many widows living on incomes (probably for the most part of small amount), females greatly preponderated. Independent means.

700. The classes just referred to are divided into the orders named in the following table, in which the number of males and females in each order and their proportions to the total of their respective sexes are also shown:— Occupations in orders. Tables LXV. and LXX.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1891.—ORDERS.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not specified.)

Class.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
			Numbers.	Proportions per 1,000.	Numbers.	Proportions per 1,000.	Numbers.	Proportions per 1,000.
I.	1	Ministering to Government, law, and order [1] ...	6,771	11·59	169	·31	6,940	6·18
	2	„ religion, charity, science, &c. ...	13,135	22·49	9,556	17·71	22,691	20·19
II.	3	„ board, lodging, and attendance ...	14,549	24·91	42,431	78·62	56,980	50·70
III.	4	Dealing in money and real property	8,135	13·93	1,141	2·11	9,276	8·25
	5	„ art and mechanic productions ...	2,101	3·60	413	·76	2,514	2·24
	6	„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5,157	8·83	900	1·67	6,057	5·39
	7	„ food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12,727	21·79	1,401	2·60	14,128	12·57
	8	„ animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,452	7·62	269	·50	4,721	4·21
	9	„ minerals and metals	1,894	3·24	65	·12	1,959	1·74
	10	„ fuel and light	1,647	2·82	17	·03	1,664	1·48
	11	General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	22,832	39·09	3,507	6·50	26,339	23·44
	12	Engaged in storage	383	·66	7	·01	390	·35
	13	Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	29,880	51·16	1,544	2·86	31,424	27·96
IV.	14	Working in art and mechanic productions ...	27,880	47·73	1,024	1·90	28,904	25·72
	15	„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	10,928	18·71	26,487	49·08	37,415	33·29
	16	„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,178	12·29	429	·79	7,607	6·77
	17	„ animal and vegetable substances ...	6,382	10·93	289	·54	6,671	5·94
	18	„ minerals and metals	14,330	24·54	64	·12	14,394	12·81
	19	„ fuel, light, and energy	1,020	1·75	2	...	1,022	·91
	20	„ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	33,144	56·75	18	·03	33,162	29·51
	21	Undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	37,603	64·38	349	·65	37,952	33·77
V.	22	Engaged on land and about animals	113,135	193·71	10,861	20·12	123,996	110·34
VI.	23	Of independent means	4,485	7·68	13,286	24·61	17,771	15·81
VII.	24	Performing household duties and being educated	197,728	338·54	420,935	779·91	618,663	550·52
	25	Dependent on charity or in prison	6,576	11·26	4,561	8·45	11,137	9·91
		Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	1,000·00	539,725	1,000·00	1,123,777	1,000·00

[1] See paragraph 684, *ante*.

701. The names of the various orders admit of the following extended definition:—

ORDERS.

1. Persons engaged in government (not otherwise classed) or in defence, law, or protection.
2. Persons ministering to religion, charity, health, education, art, science, or amusements.
3. Persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, or in rendering personal service for which remuneration is usually paid.

4. Persons who perform offices in connexion with the exchange, valuation, insurance, lease, loan, or custody of money or real property.

5. Persons dealing in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.

6. Persons dealing in textile fabrics, dress, or fibrous articles.

7. Persons dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, or stimulants.

8. Persons dealing in animals, or animal or vegetable substances not used for food.

9. Persons dealing in minerals, mineral substances, or metals.

10. Persons dealing in substances mainly used for fuel and light.

11. General and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events.

12. Persons engaged in storage.

13. Carriers of persons, goods, letters, or messages.

14. Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, art and mechanic productions, in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination.

15. Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, textile fabrics, dress, or fibrous articles.

16. Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, food, drinks, narcotics, or stimulants.

17. Persons engaged in manufacturing, or otherwise treating, animal and vegetable substances.

18. Persons engaged in manufactures relating to minerals, mineral substances, or metals.

19. Persons engaged in converting coal and other substances to purposes of heat, light, or energy.

20. Persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, railways, roads, docks, canals, and earthworks, or in the disposal of dead matter and refuse.

21. Persons engaged in mechanical operations or labour, the nature of which is undefined.

22. Persons engaged in cultivating land, breeding or rearing, preserving, capturing, or destroying animals, or obtaining raw products from natural sources.

23. Persons not stated to have any fixed occupation but apparently living on incomes, also persons whose pursuits were imperfectly described.

24. Persons engaged, if engaged at all, in household duties or being educated.

25. Persons dependent upon the State or upon public or private support.

Occupations in sub-orders and specific occupations. Tables LXVI., LXVII., LXXI., and LXXII.

702. The final grouping of the occupations is into sub-orders. The following is a list of these, together with a statement of the number of males and females following the various occupations placed in each sub-order:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS.[1]

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, and of those whose occupations were not specified.)

Order 1, *Sub-order* 1.—*Ministering to General Government.**

	M.	F.
Aborigines department—officer of ...	3	...
Aboriginal station officer	1	1
Accountant—Government service (undefined)	67	...
„ Royal Mint †	1	...
Audit Commissioner, and officers in department	21	...
Bailiff—Crown lands	21	...
Chairman of committees, Legislative Assembly (no other occupation stated)	1	...
Chief Secretary's office—officer of ...	11	...
Crown Lands department officer (not surveyor or draughtsman)	80	...
Customs—officer of department of ...	297	...
Distilleries department—officer of ...	4	...
Excise department—officer of ...	18	...
Executive Council—officer of ...	3	...
Factories and shops—inspector of, and officer of department	16	1
Government clerk, public officer, civil servant (undefined) ...	580	34
„ messenger	56	...
Carried forward... ...	1,180	36

* See paragraph 684, *ante*.

† Should have been included with mint officers, Order 18, Sub-order 2, *post*.

Order 1, *Sub-order* 1.—*Ministering to General Government*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	1,180	36
Governor, His Excellency the ...	1	...
Imperial pensions—paymaster of ...	3	...
Inspector of explosives ‡	2	...
Legislative Assembly and Council—officer of	15	...
Member of Parliament (no other occupation stated)	15	...
Office-keeper (Government service) ...	...	2
Premier's department—officer of ...	1	...
Private secretary to Governor ...	1	...
Public Service Board — member or officer of	12	...
„ Works department—officer of (not professional man) ...	82	...
Receiver and paymaster	15	...
Registrar—deputy or electoral ...	56	26
Registrar-General's department—officer of	12	...
Speaker, Legislative Assembly ...	1	...
Storekeeper (Government)	10	...
Treasury department—officer of ...	46	2
Water bailiff	6	...
Total	1,458	66

‡ Should have been placed in Order 5, Sub-order 9, *post*.

[1] For an alphabetical list of the occupations, see Table LXI., *post*.

Occupations, 1891.—Sub-orders and Distinct Callings—*continued.*

Order 1, *Sub-order* 2.—*Ministering to Local Government.**

	M.	F.
Borough, city, corporation, municipal, shire—officer (undefined)	90	...
Cattle-yard inspector	2	...
Collector—rates	83	...
Corporation municipal labourer ...	108	...
Inspector—markets	9	...
„ nuisances	33	...
„ weights and measures ...	7	...
Local body—servant of	7	...
Messenger—local council	1	...
Office keeper—town, shire hall, &c. ...	3	5
Poundkeeper	50	3
Shire councillor (no other occupation stated)	1	...
„ secretary, officer	149	2
„ inspector	2	...
„ overseer	1	...
Town clerk, councillor, crier	68	...
Treasurer—city, town, borough ...	4	...
Valuator (municipal)	4	...
Weighbridge keeper, clerk, inspector (municipal officer)	19	2
Total	641	12

* See paragraph 684, *ante.*

Order 1, *Sub-order* 3.—*Ministering to Defence.*

	M.	F.
Defence department—officer of ...	4	...
Navy officer in actual service	8	...
„ petty officer, sailor, stoker, servant, in actual service	104	...
Army officer in actual service ...	24	...
„ non-commissioned officer, private, in actual service	313	...
Drill instructor (military)	36	...
Marker (rifle butts)	2	...
Militia officer, man (no other occupation stated)	11	...
Naval reserve (no other occupation stated)	6	...
Officer—volunteers (no other occupation stated)	2	...
Storekeeper—military or naval ...	3	...
Total	513	...

Order 1, *Sub-order* 4.—*Ministering to Law and Order.*

	M.	F.
Law department—officer of	63	...
Judge	16	...
Bailiff, law court officer	39	...
Clerk of courts, petty sessions ...	73	...
Law-court crier	2	...
Registrar of law courts	2	...
Attorney	13	...
Barrister	170	...
Conveyancer	12	...
Examiner of titles	6	...
Lawyer (undefined)	19	...
Notary public	7	...
Solicitor	516	...
Queen's counsel	2	...
Articled clerk	109	...
Law clerk	952	6
„ student	16	...
Constable	1,478	...
Detective officer	21	...
Police inspector	10	...
Carried forward... ...	3,526	6

Order 1, *Sub-order* 4.—*Ministering to Law and Order*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	3,526	6
Railway police	1	...
Superintendent of constabulary ...	6	...
Gaol officer, warder, servant, gaoler ...	350	85
Governor of gaol	3	...
Penal department—officer of (undefined)	98	...
Reformatory officer, servant	4	...
Commissioner for taking affidavits (not lawyer)	2	...
Detective—private	5	...
Engrosser, engrossing clerk	8	...
Judge's associate	5	...
Justice of the peace, J.P. (no other occupation stated)	6	...
Law agent	5	...
„ stationer	22	...
Official agent	6	...
Parliamentary agent	1	...
Police magistrate	16	...
Private inquiry office—proprietor, clerk	2	...
Process server	2	...
Sheriff, sheriff's officer, and department	30	...
Titles office—officer of, titles agent ...	58	...
Warden (gold-fields)...	3	...
Total	4,159	91

Order 2, *Sub-order* 1.—*Ministering to Religion.*

	M.	F.
Anglican clergyman	22	...
Archbishop	1	...
Archdeacon	1	...
Baptist minister	32	...
Bible Christian minister	4	...
Bishop	5	...
Chaplain (Melbourne General Cemetery)	1	...
Clergyman (undefined)	653	...
„ (irregular)	14	...
Congregational minister	6	...
Dean	1	...
Doctor of divinity	1	...
Hebrew rabbi	8	...
Incumbent (undefined)	5	...
Independent minister	2	...
Lutheran pastor, minister	6	...
Methodist minister	3	...
Minister of religion (undefined) ...	97	3
Presbyterian minister	101	...
Priest (probably Roman Catholic) ...	141	...
Primitive Methodist minister ...	12	...
Wesleyan minister	113	...
City missionary	7	...
Lay reader, reader (Church of England)	28	1
Local preacher	3	...
Occasional preacher (no other occupation stated)	2	...
Theological student	19	...
Church officer	52	5
Nun	...	236
Superioress of convent	...	4
Bible reader	2	17
Chapel-keeper	5	...
Chinese catechist	1	...
Chorister	4	1
District visitor	...	1
Evangelist	24	...
Mission agent (not clergyman), missionary, missionary society officer ...	67	10
Probationer (foreign mission) ...	...	1
Carried forward... ...	1,443	279

Occupations, 1891.—Sub-orders and Distinct Callings—*continued.*

Order 2, Sub-order 1.—Ministering to Religion—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	1,443	279
Diocesan Registrar, officer	2	...
Salvation Army officer	199	149
Scripture reader	2	...
Sexton, sextoness	55	1
Young Men's, Women's—Christian Association officer	2	2
Total	1,703	431

Order 2, Sub-order 2.—Ministering to Charity.

	M.	F.
Charity department—officer of ...	4	1
Attendant, charitable institution (not hospital)	1	80
Benevolent society—officer, clerk ...	8	2
Blind asylum—officer of	1	2
Charitable institution—officer, servant, attendant	12	...
Cook (charitable institution)	17	19
Deaf and dumb asylum officer ...	1	1
Lunatic asylum officer (not medical man), attendant, servant	63	169
Refuge—matron, officer of	...	1
Warder, charitable institution (not hospital)	190	29
Sister of charity or mercy, little sister of the poor	...	71
Total	297	375

Order 2, Sub-order 3.—Ministering to Health.

	M.	F.
Health department—officer of (not medical man)	9	...
Medical practitioner (legally qualified)	776	1
Aurist (not qualified medical man) ...	4	...
Electro-magnetizer (magnetizer) ...	3	1
Hydropathist (not qualified medical man)	6	...
Masseur, masseuse	5	19
Medical botanist, clairvoyant, galvanist, herbalist, mesmerist, psychopathist	50	6
„ assistant (not qualified medical man)	2	1
Medium (healing)	...	2
Oculist (not qualified medical man) ...	7	...
Specialist (medical, not qualified medical man)	2	...
Surgeon's assistant (not qualified) ...	2	...
Medical student	123	8
Dentist	226	6
Pharmaceutical chemist, druggist ...	1,032	26
Hospital officer, attendant (not medical man)	74	86
„ nurse	4	266
Inebriate asylum officer (not medical man)	1	...
Midwife, monthly nurse	...	930
Sick nurse (not hospital)	9	615
Veterinary surgeon	71	...
Chiropodist	5	...
Medical agent	1	...
Patent medicine vendor	8	...
Proprietor of private hospital ...	...	3
Wet nurse	...	5
Total	2,420	1,975

Order 2, Sub-order 4.—Ministering to Literature.

	M.	F.
Author, editor, journalist	506	28
Reporter, shorthand writer	101	6
Amanuensis—literary	1	...
Interpreter (translator)	6	1
Lecturer (not university, college, &c.) ...	10	4
Literary society—officer of	2	...
University graduate (no occupation stated)	8	2
Total	634	41

Order 2, Sub-order 5.—Ministering to Science.

	M.	F.
Statistical department—officer of, statistician	15	...
Observatory—officer of, astronomer, meteorologist	9	...
Botanical department—officer of, botanist	11	...
Analytical chemist	22	...
Assayer, metallurgist	55	...
Geologist, mineralogist	8	...
Agricultural chemist	6	...
Curator of museum	4	...
Explorer	2	...
Entomologist	1	...
Geographical society—officer of ...	2	...
Irrigationist	11	...
Laboratory assistant	2	...
Naturalist	4	...
Pathologist (Agricultural department)	1	...
Philosopher	1	...
Physiognomist	1	...
Phrenologist	11	1
Science—teacher of (not university) ...	2	...
Scientific society—officer of	2	...
Telescope exhibitor	2	...
Total	172	1

Order 2, Sub-order 6.—Ministering to Engineering, Surveying, and Architecture.

	M.	F.
Architect	600	...
Civil engineer	427	...
Consulting mechanical engineer ...	23	...
Electrical engineer, electrician (not connected with telegraph or telephone service)	65	...
Surveyor	404	...
Chainman to surveyor	136	...
Land surveyor's assistant (not surveyor)	7	...
Civil engineer's draughtsman ...	1	...
Draughtsman (undefined)	270	...
Lithographic draughtsman	10	...
Railway draughtsman	11	...
Building surveyor	10	...
Engineering student	13	...
Surveyor—cadet, pupil, labourer to ditto	81	...
Total	2,058	...

Order 2, Sub-order 7.—Ministering to Education.

	M.	F.
Education department—officer of ...	89	3
University, college—professor, lecturer, demonstrator	70	15
School master, mistress, teacher ...	1,196	2,171
Tutor, governess	1,179	2,268
Carried forward... ...	2,534	57

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 2, *Sub-order* 7.—*Ministering to Education*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	2,534	4,457
Astronomy—teacher of	2	...
Agriculture—professor of	1	...
Boxing—teacher of	5	...
Calisthenics—teacher of	6	...
Chemistry—teacher of (not university)	1	...
Classics—teacher of (not university) ...	2	...
Dancing—teacher of	10	8
Elocution—teacher of	3	8
French—teacher of	2	11
German—teacher of	...	1
Gymnastics—teacher of	9	1
Languages (undefined), teacher of ...	36	48
Mathematics—teacher of (not university)	1	...
Philosophy—teacher of (not university)	1	...
Physical science—teacher of (not university)	1	1
Riding master, mistress	3	1
Shorthand—teacher of	26	...
Swimming—teacher of	1	2
Writing—teacher of	3	...
Deaf and dumb asylum—teacher in ...	1	...
Industrial schools—teacher in ...	2	...
Registrar of university	1	...
Scholastic agent	2	1
School of mines—teacher in	7	1
Truant officer	33	1
Total	2,693	4,541

Order 2, *Sub-order* 8.—*Ministering to Fine Arts.*

	M.	F.
Artist, painter	245	178
Sculptor	44	...
Engraver—metal, stone	149	...
„ (undefined)	...	2
Line engraver	221	...
Seal engraver	2	...
Wood engraver	18	...
Photographer, photographic colourist ...	415	157
School of design—lecturer at; art teacher	19	41
Art student	8	40
Enameller	15	1
Art gallery attendant	1	1
Artists' model	...	2
Heraldic painter	19	1
Glass stainer	38	1
Total	1,194	424

Order 2, *Sub-order* 9.—*Ministering to Music.*

	M.	F.
Musician, vocalist	556	148
Music—teacher of	222	1,131
Pianoforte teacher	2	...
Singing professor, teacher	13	286
Music composer	3	1
„ copyist	1	...
Organ blower	1	...
„ grinder (hand-organ player) ...	5	...
Student of music	3	17
Total	806	1,583

Order 2, *Sub-order* 10.—*Ministering to Amusements.*

	M.	F.
Actor, actress	163	170
Call boy	2	...
Opera impresario, lessee, &c.	10	...
Carried forward... ...	175	170

Order 2, *Sub-order* 10.—*Ministering to Amusements*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	175	170
Property man (theatre)	4	...
Stage carpenter, machinist	19	...
Theatre proprietor, lessee, manager ...	18	6
„ ticket taker	23	...
Caretaker, racecourse	...	1
Handicapper	3	...
Jockey	474	...
Race club official	11	...
Bowling-green proprietor, keeper, servant	2	...
Cricket-ground keeper, cricketer ...	7	...
Professional baseballer, billiard player, bowler	4	...
Skating-rink proprietor, attendant, professional skater	4	3
Billiard-table proprietor, keeper, marker	280	1
Acrobat	3	...
Athlete	19	...
Circus proprietor, manager, rider, attendant...	33	...
Check taker (undefined)	2	...
Clairvoyant (not medical)	1	...
Cyclist	2	...
Equestrienne (circus rider)	...	1
Exhibition—assistant at	3	3
Machinist (stage or theatrical) ...	10	...
Merry-go-round proprietor, assistant ...	5	...
Monster	1	...
Pedestrian (professional)	19	...
Professional (undefined)	4	...
Pugilist	5	...
Shooting-gallery proprietor, assistant ...	5	...
Show keeper, proprietor, assistant ...	20	...
Ventriloquist	2	...
Total	1,158	185

Order 3, *Sub-order* 1.—*Engaged in Boarding, Lodging, and Entertaining.*

	M.	F.
Hotel-keeper; wife assisting	2,953	1,331
Coffee palace, house—keeper, manager, secretary; wife assisting	38	23
Boarding, lodging house—keeper; wife assisting	259	1,646
Restaurant, eating-house—keeper; wife assisting	113	76
Club-house manager, secretary ...	12	...
Boarding children	...	5
Caterer	38	14
Hotel clerk	11	...
„ runner	1	...
Oyster-room proprietor, assistant ...	53	5
Sailors' home officer	1	...
Tea gardens proprietor, manager ...	...	2
Total	3,479	3,102

Order 3, *Sub-order* 2.—*Engaged in Attendance.*

	M.	F.
Servants' registry-office keeper, assistant	6	52
Housekeeper	30	2,877
Lady help, lady's companion	...	455
Attendance—engaged in	11	...
Butler	48	...
Coachman	380	...
Cook (domestic servant)	865	2,190
Footman	17	...
Carried forward... ...	1,357	5,574

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 3, *Sub-order* 2.—*Engaged in Attendance*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	1,357	5,574
Gardener	760	4
General or undefined servant	1,146	15,262
Groom	2,810	...
Housemaid	...	7,809
Kitchenmaid (domestic servant) ...	...	38
Lady's maid	...	71
Laundress (domestic servant)	...	1,447
Nursemaid	...	2,594
Page	21	...
Parlour maid	...	279
Still-room maid	...	6
Valet	9	...
Barman, barmaid	390	536
Boots	211	1
Butler (hotel, club, eating-house) ...	5	...
Cellarman (hotel, club, eating-house) ...	125	68
Chambermaid	...	...
Club-house servant	11	...
Coffee-palace, house servant	2	...
Cook (hotel, club, or eating-house servant)	259	1,383
Hotel, club, &c., servant (undefined) ...	1,545	1,628
Kitchenmaid (hotel, club, or eating-house)	...	57
Laundress (hotel, &c.)	...	25
Ostler	15	...
Pantryman	4	...
Porter, night porter (club, hotel, &c.) ...	94	...
Runner—boarding-house	2	...
Scullery maid, scullion (undefined) ...	...	4
Waiter, waitress (hotel, club, &c.) ...	467	833
Office keeper, cleaner	17	76
Charwoman...	...	442
Bath keeper, attendant	30	12
Professed cook (not servant)	94	158
Laundry keeper, assistant; washerwoman, mangler	103	982
Hairdresser, barber	1,419	17
Shoeblack	1	...
Arcade beadle, servant	1	1
State school caretaker	...	12
College servant	3	4
Cook to party of men (diggers, drovers, surveyors)	108	2
Hall cleaner, keeper, porter (not Government or municipal)	52	3
Janitor (undefined)	2	1
Lodge keeper	1	...
Porter at university	4	...
Tourists' guide	2	...
Total	11,070	39,329

Order 4, *Sub-order* 1.—*Engaged in Banking and Finance.*

	M.	F.
Capitalist	687	175
Banker, bank manager, officer, clerk ...	2,503	14
Building society, deposit bank—manager, secretary, officer, clerk	48	...
Money lender, broker, bill discounter ...	13	...
Share, stock—broker, dealer, jobber, speculator	664	5
Pawnbroker	114	15
Secretary financial company	2	...
Stock exchange officer	3	...
Total	4,034	209

Order 4, *Sub-order* 2.—*Engaged in Insurance and Valuation.*

	M.	F.
Insurance company manager, officer, clerk	315	3
„ agent, canvasser	205	9
Actuary, average stater	24	...
Accountant (professional), auditor ...	67	...
Underwriter	6	...
Official or trade assignee	26	...
Auctioner, appraiser, valuer	606	3
Friendly, benefit society—officer of ...	9	3
Fire brigade officer, member (no occupation stated)	18	...
Surveyor, building society	1	...
„ insurance company ...	1	...
Total	1,278	18

Order 4, *Sub-order* 3.—*Dealing in Real Property.*

	M.	F.
Land, house—proprietor, speculator, buyer, seller ...	2,271	903
„ „ estate—agent, factor, rent collector	523	7
Hotel broker	17	...
Total	2,811	910

Order 4, *Sub-order* 4.—*Dealing in Patents and Trade Marks.*

	M.	F.
Patents and trade-marks department, officer of	11	...
Patent, trade-mark agent	1	4
Total	12	4

Order 5, *Sub-order* 1.—*Dealing in Books and Publications.*

	M.	F.
Library officer, attendant	78	18
Mechanics' or undefined institute — officer, attendant	6	6
Parliamentary library—officer of ...	2	...
Circulating library keeper, attendant ...	1	...
Bookseller	340	65
Book hawker, canvasser	6	4
News agent	199	33
Newspaper proprietor, publisher, seller, &c.	341	5
Advertiser, advertising agent	54	...
Bill sticker, distributer	33	...
Publisher	59	3
Total	1,119	134

Order 5, *Sub-order* 2.—*Dealing in Musical Instruments.*

	M.	F.
Musical instrument importer, agent, seller, dealer	42	2

Order 5, *Sub-order* 3.—*Dealing in Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.*

	M.	F.
Picture dealer	10	1
Print, map—dealer	2	...
Photographic materials — importer, dealer	10	2
Art material importer, dealer ...	6	...
Total	28	3

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 5, *Sub-order* 4.—*Dealing in Ornaments and Minor Art Products.*

	M.	F.
Picture-frame dealer	23	2
Basket, wickerware—seller	1	1
Brush, broom—dealer	2	...
Fancy goods dealer	119	200
Total	145	203

Order 5, *Sub-order* 5.—*Dealing in Equipment for Sports and Games.*

	M.	F.
Toy-shop keeper, toy dealer	1	4
Cricket, football, tennis, &c., materials —dealer, seller	3	...
Total	4	4

Order 5, *Sub-order* 6.—*Dealing in Type, Designs, Medals, and Dies.*

	M.	F.
Dealer in printers' materials ...	21	...

Order 5, *Sub-order* 7.—*Dealing in Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.*

	M.	F.
Watch, clock—importer, dealer ...	69	...
Philosophical instrument importer, dealer	9	...
Total	78	...

Order 5, *Sub-order* 8.—*Dealing in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.*

	M.	F.
Surgical instruments and appliances dealer	4	1

Order 5, *Sub-order* 9.—*Dealing in Arms and Explosives.*

	M.	F.
Arms, explosives, fireworks—importer, agent, dealer	1	...

NOTE.—For inspector of explosives, see Order 1, Sub-order 1, *ante.*

Order 5, *Sub-order* 10.—*Dealing in Machinery, Implements, and Tools.*

	M.	F.
Engine, machinery, implement—importer, agent, dealer	44	...
Sewing machine importer, agent, dealer	44	5
Tool, cutlery—importer, agent, dealer ...	13	1
Total	101	6

Order 5, *Sub-order* 11.—*Dealing in Carriages and Vehicles.*

	M.	F.
Carriage, waggon, cart—dealer ...	3	...
Perambulator, wheel chair, bicycle—dealer	5	...
Coachmakers' sundries—importer, dealer	1	1
Total	9	1

Order 5, *Sub-order* 12.—*Dealing in Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.*

	M.	F.
Harness, saddlery—dealer	8	...
Saddlers' ironmongery dealer ...	11	...
Leatherware dealer	6	...
Total	25	...

Order 5, *Sub-order* 13.—*Dealing in Ships, Boats, and their Equipment.*

	M.	F.
Ship chandler, ships' stores dealer ...	78	3
Ship's compass adjuster	1	...
Total	79	3

Order 5, *Sub-order* 14.—*Dealing in House Fittings.*

	M.	F.
Colour dealer, colourman	8	2
Oilman and assistants	63	1
Paperhangings—dealer in	7	8
Gasfittings dealer	5	...
Total	83	11

Order 5, *Sub-order* 15.—*Dealing in Furniture.*

	M.	F.
Furniture importer, dealer	353	44

Order 5, *Sub-order* 16.—*Dealing in Chemicals and By-products.*

	M.	F.
Chemicals—dealer in	5	...
Perfumer	1	1
Salt agent, dealer, merchant	3	...
Total	9	1

Order 6, *Sub-order* 1.—*Dealing in Textile Fabrics.*

	M.	F.
Manchester warehouse man, woman ...	1,493	73
Linen, woollen—draper; draper ...	2,894	643
Silk dealer, mercer, broker	2	...
Carpet dealer, warehouseman... ...	12	...
Cashier—draper's	45	26
Gold lace importer, dealer	2	...
Lace dealer	...	2
Total	4,448	744

Order 6, *Sub-order* 2.—*Dealing in Dress.*

	M.	F.
Outfitter, clothes dealer, slop seller ...	176	18
Hosier, haberdasher, glover	23	10
Hat, cap, bonnet—dealer, seller ...	53	10
Shoe, boot—dealer, seller	428	93
Fur dealer, opossum-rug seller ...	2	1
Umbrella, parasol, stick—dealer ...	6	2
Secondhand clothes dealer	...	2
Boot protector dealer	1	...
Corset dealer	1	3
Total	690	139

Order 6, *Sub-order* 3.—*Dealing in Fibrous Materials and Fabrics.*

	M.	F.
Rope, cord—dealer	1	...
Canvas, sail cloth—dealer	1	...
Tent, tarpaulin—dealer	4	15
Sacking, sack, bag—dealer	6	2
Flax, hemp, twine, net—dealer ...	7	...
Total	19	17

Occupations, 1891.—Sub-orders and Distinct Callings—*continued.*

Order 7, Sub-order 1.—Dealing in Animal Food.

	M.	F.
Milk, dairy produce—seller, salesman, agent	666	91
Cheesemonger, butter seller	14	5
Butcher, meat salesman; wife, son, and daughter assisting	5,113	112
Preserved or salt provision dealer ...	70	3
Poulterer; game, rabbit—dealer, hawker	115	12
Fishmonger, fish salesman, hawker ...	238	8
Oyster, shellfish—dealer, hawker ...	10	2
Egg dealer, merchant	11	...
Pork-shop keeper and assistant ...	1	1
Total	6,238	234

Order 7, Sub-order 2.—Dealing in Vegetable Food.

	M.	F.
Grain, flour, meal—merchant, dealer ...	292	5
Bread, biscuit—dealer	...	43
Confectionery dealer	176	156
Greengrocer, fruiterer; fruit hawker, salesman	1,186	442
Potato merchant, salesman	20	...
Muffin seller, man	1	...
Onion merchant	7	1
Pie hawker	1	...
Vegetable food dealer	2	...
Total	1,685	647

Order 7, Sub-order 3.—Dealing in Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

	M.	F.
Wine, beer, spirit—merchant	355	25
Colonial wine seller; wife assisting ...	5	3
Aerated water, cordial—seller ...	119	2
Grocer, tea dealer; wife assisting ...	3,647	395
Tobacconist, tobacco importer, merchant	368	64
Water carter, carrier, dealer	11	...
Ice carter, dealer	19	...
Coffee-stall keeper	13	...
Hop merchant, dealer, packer ...	1	18*
Ice-cream vendor	15	...
Pickle dealer	3	...
Sampler	1	...
Spice dealer	1	...
Sugar broker, salesman	10	...
Tea broker, merchant (not grocer), taster	236	13
Total	4,804	520

* Probably hop pickers, in which case they should have been tabulated as engaged in Agricultural pursuits (22—1).

Order 8, Sub-order 1.—Dealing in Animals.

	M.	F.
Live stock dealer, salesman, agent ...	338	5
Horse letter, livery-stable keeper ...	853	...
,, and dog trainer, tamer; horse-breaker	541	...
Zoological gardens, menagerie—keeper, officer, assistant	8	...
Bird keeper, dealer	5	...
Horse clipper	9	...
Hounds—master, keeper, attendant ...	3	...
Omnibus stables manager, groom ...	3	...
Pig dealer, salesman	12	...
Race-horse owner, racing man ...	6	...
Stud owner, manager, groom	18	...
Yardsman at cattle-yards	7	...
Total	1,803	5

Order 8, Sub-order 2.—Dealing in Animal Matters not otherwise classed.

	M.	F.
Tallow chandler, merchant	8	...
Wool—merchant, agent, broker, buyer, classer, valuer, salesman, sorter, stapler	521	...
Hide, skin—dealer	43	1
Leather dealer, merchant	68	2
Fat collector, dealer	2	...
Flock dealer	...	1
Wool warehouse keeper and assistants ...	65	...
,, carrier, carter	9	...
Total	716	4

Order 8, Sub-order 3.—Dealing in Animal Waste Products.

	M.	F.
Bone dealer, gatherer, collector ...	4	...
Feather dealer	2	...
Total	6	...

Order 8, Sub-order 4.—Dealing in Vegetable Matters not otherwise classed.

	M.	F.
Timber merchant, broker, clerk, salesman, carter	657	3
Bark merchant, dealer	9	...
Cork merchant	6	...
Clothes peg, prop—dealer	5	...
Timber measurer and valuer	7	...
Total	684	3

Order 8, Sub-order 5.—Dealing in Fodder, Seeds, and Flowers.

	M.	F.
Hay and straw dealer, salesman, carter	672	24
Seed merchant, dealer, seedsman ...	133	6
Florist (flower, bouquet—seller) ...	36	66
Total	841	96

Order 8, Sub-order 6.—Dealing in Paper and Papermakers' Materials.

	M.	F.
Paper importer, dealer	13	...
Stationery dealer	386	158
Rag, waste-paper—dealer, gatherer, picker	3	3
Total	402	161

Order 9, Sub-order 1.—Dealing in Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.

	M.	F.
Lime, cement, plaster—importer, dealer, merchant	59	...
Brick, tile—agent, dealer, carter ...	12	...
Pottery, earthenware—dealer	4	...
Glass, glassware—dealer	28	3
China, crockeryware—dealer	50	21
Bottle dealer, collector, boy	49	2
Stone, marble, slate, gravel, sand—dealer, carter	103	...
Dealer in building materials	39	...
Total	344	26

Occupations, 1891.—Sub-orders and Distinct Callings—*continued.*

Order 9, *Sub-order* 2.—*Dealing in Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.*

	M.	F.
Gold, silver—dealer, broker, buyer ...	212	3
Precious stone dealer, buyer, importer ...	82	12
Total	294	15

Order 9, *Sub-order* 3.—*Dealing in Metals other than Gold or Silver.*

	M.	F.
Ironmonger (not saddlers' or coach-builders'), hardware dealer	1,211	23
Iron merchant, dealer, importer ...	30	1
Brass, lead, tin and metal—dealer, importer, &c.	15	...
Total	1,256	24

Order 10, *Sub-order* 1.—*Dealing in Fuel.*

	M.	F.
Coal, coke—merchant	83	1
Firewood dealer, carter	1,559	15
Charcoal dealer	5	1
Total	1,647	17

Order 11, *Sub-order* 1.—*General and Undefined Dealers.*

	M.	F.
Merchant, importer, general dealer, dealer (undefined)	2,713	100
Commercial clerk, clerk, secretary, book-keeper, accountant (undefined) ...	9,414	414
Shopkeeper, shopman (undefined), storekeeper, storeman (not engaged in storage); wife assisting	4,648	1,421
Hawker, pedlar (undefined)	750	40
Broker, broker's clerk (undefined) ...	131	1
Commission agent, agent (undefined) ...	1,511	25
Commercial traveller, salesman, saleswoman (undefined)	2,409	1,385
Officer in public company (undefined)	95	...
Canvasser (undefined)	61	7
Caretaker (undefined)	625	111
Chamber of commerce—officer of ...	2	...
Collector of accounts, subscriptions, &c.	291	1
Consul; consulate—officer of ...	9	...
Custom-house agent	20	...
Inspector of stores	2	...
Lessee of market, clerk, market-keeper	8	...
Stall-keeper—market	4	...
Office-keeper (undefined)	...	2
Total	22,693	3,507

Order 11, *Sub-order* 2.—*Speculators on Chance Events.*

	M.	F.
Bookmaker, bettor, metallician ...	114	...
Speculator (undefined)	25	...
Total	139	...

Order 12, *Sub-order* 1.—*Engaged in Storage.*

	M.	F.
Store (free or bonded) keeper, manager, clerk	105	...
„ labourer, storeman (not shopman)	274	7
Powder magazine, hulk—keeper, assistant	4	...
Total	383	7

Order 13, *Sub-order* 1.—*Connected with Railway Traffic.*

	M.	F.
Railway station-master, clerk ...	1,511	23
„ engine-driver, stoker, cleaner	1,119	...
„ guard, porter, pointsman, signalman, shunter, carriage cleaner, greaser, labourer, &c.	4,173	831
Forwarding agent (by rail)	10	...
Storekeeper—railway	9	...
Total	6,822	854

Order 13, *Sub-order* 2.—*Connected with Tramway and Road Traffic.*

	M.	F.
Tramway owner, officer, clerk ...	98	9
„ driver, gripman, conductor, servant	1,454	...
Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietor, agent, clerk ...	490	16
„ „ driver, conductor	1,358	...
Drayman, carter, waggoner, carrier, (undefined)	10,431	24
Carrier's agent, clerk, manager ...	45	...
Packer (on pack-horses)	3	...
Parcels delivery agent, carrier ...	8	...
Total	13,887	49

Order 13, *Sub-order* 3.—*Connected with Sea and River Traffic.*

	M.	F.
Boatman (harbor service)	8	...
Dock clerk, superintendent, hand, labourer	15	...
Harbor Trust—officer, labourer (not dredging or excavating) ...	151	...
„ master, and others in harbor service	26	...
Pier master, officer, clerk, watchman ...	12	...
Ports and harbors department—officer of	8	...
River master	1	...
Wharfinger	5	...
Pilot service	39	...
Light-house keeper, assistant ...	52	...
Ship-owner, agent, clerk	101	...
Boatswain (merchant service) ...	14	...
Captain, master (merchant service) ...	296	...
Carpenter, joiner (merchant vessel) ...	39	...
Mariner, sailor (merchant service) ...	1,413	...
Mate, officer (merchant service) ...	316	...
Midshipman (merchant service) ...	3	...
Purser (merchant service)	7	...
Coal trimmer (merchant steamer or undefined)	31	...
Engineer (merchant steamer) ...	400	...
Fireman, stoker (merchant steamer or undefined)	449	...
Greaser (merchant steamer)	13	...
Pantry-boy (merchant ship or steamer)	138	...
Cook, servant, steward, stewardess (merchant ship or steamer) ...	926	41
Lighterman, bargeman	48	...
Stevedore, lumper	364	...
Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor ...	107	2
Ballast master, agent, heaver	31	...
Diver	11	...
Ferry lessee, ferryman	19	...
Marine Board officer, member (not otherwise described)	5	...
Carried forward... ...	5,048	43

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 13, *Sub-order* 3.—*Connected with Sea and River Traffic*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	5,048	43
Punt keeper, owner, puntsman ...	3	...
Ship surveyor	1	...
„ watchman	11	...
Stowaway	1	...
Supercargo	1	...
Surveyor—marine or shipping ...	1	...
Total	5,066	43

Order 13, *Sub-order* 4.—*Postal Service.*

	M.	F.
Postal officer, clerk, sorter, letter-carrier	1,035	65
Mail contractor, carrier, guard; mailman	291	11
Post master, mistress (not in Civil Service, no other occupation stated) ...	126	344
Total	1,452	420

Order 13, *Sub-order* 5.—*Telegraph and Telephone Service.*

	M.	F.
Telegraph officer, operator, clerk, messenger	1,265	136
Electrician, electrical engineer—telegraph or telephone service	146	...
Telephone service (except engineer) ...	22	37
Telegraph line repairer	113	...
Total	1,546	173

Order 13, *Sub-order* 6.—*Messengers and Porters.*

	M.	F.
Messenger, porter (not Government or local government)	683	1
Errand boy, girl	419	4
Commissionaire	5	...
Total	1,107	5

Order 14, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Books and Publications.*

	M.	F.
Government Printer, and officers, compositors, &c.	78	17
Newspaper manager, clerk	22	...
Compositor	1,514	14
Machinist	12	...
Newspaper printer, reader, folder ...	80	...
Printer (not lithographic), all branches...	2,103	42
„ copper-plate	19	...
Printing-office clerk	6	...
Reader in printing office	...	1
Type-setter	2	...
Bookbinder, ruler (all branches) ...	381	347
Printing materials—maker of ...	5	...
Type-writer	6	86
Total	4,228	507

Order 14, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Musical Instruments.*

	M.	F.
Musical instrument maker	6	...
Organ builder	38	...
Pianoforte maker	38	...
Violin maker	2	...
Musical instrument tuner, repairer ...	81	...
Total	165	...

Order 14, *Sub-order* 3.—*Working in Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.*

	M.	F.
Lithographer, lithographic printer ...	291	1
Picture restorer, cleaner	...	10
Artists' materials manufacturer ...	4	...
Map maker, colourer, mounter ...	9	1
Ticket-writer	12	2
Total	316	14

Order 14, *Sub-order* 4.—*Working in Ornaments and Minor Art Products.*

	M.	F.
Carver (not sculptor), gilder	210	5
Picture-frame maker	100	2
Image maker, modeller	140	2
Basket, wickerware—maker	136	...
Brush, broom—maker	166	63
Hair, seaweed, shells—artist in ...	10	2
Artificial flower maker	6	8
Taxidermist	16	5
Bone worker	2	...
Illuminator	2	1
Ivory worker, cutter, turner	6	...
Leather fancy-goods manufacturer ...	1	...
„ cutter	2	...
Meerschaum-pipe maker	1	...
Ornament maker	...	2
Pipe maker—tobacco	16	...
Straw worker (ornamental)	1	1
Total	815	91

Order 14, *Sub-order* 5.—*Working in Equipment for Sports and Games.*

	M.	F.
Toy manufacturer	5	...
Cricket, football, tennis, &c., materials—manufacturer	9	...
Billiard, bagatelle table, ball—manufacturer	6	...
Skate repairer	1	...
Total	21	...

Order 14, *Sub-order* 6.—*Working in Types, Designs, Medals, and Dies.*

	M.	F.
Type maker, founder	43	...
Pattern designer, maker	205	7
Diesinker; mould, medal—maker ...	19	...
Rubber-stamp maker	11	...
Embosser	7	48
Model maker	1	...
Ornamental designer	...	2
Painter—heraldic	2	...
Stamp-cutter	4	...
Stencil-cutter	1	...
Total	293	57

Order 14, *Sub-order* 7.—*Working in Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.*

	M.	F.
Watch, clock—maker	600	10
Scientific instrument maker (undefined)	16	1
Optician	42	...
Gas or water meter maker	44	...
Electrical apparatus maker	7	...
Mathematical instrument maker ...	1	...
Telegraph instrument maker, fitter ...	50	...
Telephone maker	1	...
Weighing machine, scale—maker, adjuster	7	...
Total	768	11

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 14, *Sub-order* 8.—*Working in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.*

	M.	F.
Surgical instrument maker	11	...
„ appliance, truss, bandage—maker	5	3
Total	16	3

Order 14, *Sub-order* 9.—*Working in Arms and Explosives.*

	M.	F.
Gunsmith, armourer	33	2
Torpedo maker	1	...
Gunpowder, fuse—maker	17	7
Ammunition, cartridge—maker ...	3	12
Shot maker	3	...
Pyrotechnist	3	...
Explosive manufacturer	6	...
Total	66	21

Order 14, *Sub-order* 10.—*Working in Machinery, Implements, and Tools.*

	M.	F.
Boiler caulker, cleaner, maker ...	644	...
Engineer (mechanical), engine maker, fitter, smith, apprentice ...	2,265	1
„ (undefined)	1,478	...
Machine, machinery—maker	58	...
Railway engine maker, fitter, repairer ...	96	...
Agricultural implement, machine—manufacturer	92	...
Sewing machine manufacturer ...	9	1
Tool maker, manufacturing cutler ...	58	...
Saw sharpener, setter, grinder ...	30	...
Knife, scissors, razor—grinder ...	15	...
Millwright	47	...
Bellows maker	18	...
Brick-mould maker	6	...
Engine-driver (undefined)	14	...
Feeder—machine	2	...
Freezing-machine maker	2	...
Machinery—contractor for erecting ...	4	...
Pump maker	1	...
Soda-water engine maker	1	...
Still maker...	3	...
Total	4,843	2

Order 14, *Sub-order* 11.—*Working in Carriages and Vehicles.*

	M.	F.
Railway carriage, truck, trolly—manufacturer	138	...
Carriage, coach—builder, trimmer, liner	1,614	8
Cart, waggon, van—manufacturer ...	30	...
Perambulator, wheel chair, bicycle—maker	37	2
Wheelwright	815	1
Coachmakers' sundries, materials—maker	10	1
Wheelbarrow maker*	19	...
Carriage, coach—painter	570	1
Coach smith	460	...
Total	3,693	13

* Twenty-one wheelbarrow makers (all males) were returned ; two of them have been improperly placed in Order 17, Sub-order 2, *post.*

Order 14, *Sub-order* 12.—*Workers in Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.*

	M.	F.
Harness, saddlery—maker; saddler ...	1,701	6
Whipmaker	55	2
Leather-belt maker, leather cutter ...	20	...
Portmanteau, leather-bag, leather-case—maker	39	4
Fancy leather worker	17	2
Hames maker	1	...
Leather dyer, stainer, embosser, enameller, japanner	1	...
Saddle-tree maker	5	...
Total	1,839	14

Order 14, *Sub-order* 13.—*Workers in Ships, Boats, and their Equipment.*

	M.	F.
Ship, boat—builder ; shipwright ...	462	...
„ rigger	11	...
Oar, block, mast—maker	7	...
Sailmaker	107	...
Naval architect	1	...
Total	588	...

Order 14, *Sub-order* 14.—*Workers in House and Shop Fittings.*

	M.	F.
House painter, paperhanger, glazier ...	4,920	13
„ plumber, gasfitter	2,502	3
Bellhanger, locksmith	37	...
Venetian blind maker	113	1
Elevator maker, fitter, worker ...	37	...
Shop case and fittings—maker ...	4	...
Ventilator maker	3	...
Whitewasher	2	...
Total	7,618	17

Order 14, *Sub-order* 15.—*Workers in Furniture.*

	M.	F.
Furniture, cabinet—maker	1,174	15
Mattress, bed—maker ; upholsterer ...	611	197
Undertaker, coffin maker	147	5
Carpet beater, planner, sewer... ...	35	6
French polisher	420	1
Looking-glass, mirror maker, silverer ...	9	...
Safe maker (wood)	2	...
Spring mattress maker	10	...
Total	2,408	224

Order 14, *Sub-order* 16.—*Workers in Chemicals and By-products.*

	M.	F.
Manufacturing chemist	63	26
Ink, blacking—maker	13	1
Baking powder maker	...	6
Blue manufacturer	2	2
Starch manufacturer...	9	5
Washing powder, solution—maker ...	1	...
Soda, alkali—maker	3	...
Salt manufacturer	19	...
Eucalyptus oil maker	34	2
Black-lead maker	1	...
Brunswick-black maker	2	...
Calcium maker	1	...
Coal-dust manufacturer	2	...
Colour maker	3	...
Disinfectant manufacturer	1	...
Carried forward... ...	154	42

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 14, *Sub-order* 16.—*Workers in Chemicals and By-products*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	154	42
Drysalter	7	...
Glycerine maker	1	...
Paint maker, grinder...	29	...
Pill maker	2	...
Sealing-wax maker	2	...
Scent maker	...	8
Sulphate maker	1	...
Varnish maker	7	...
Total	203	50

Order 15, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Textile Fabrics.*

	M.	F.
Woollen-mill proprietor, manager, secretary, clerk... ...	27	...
„ weaver, spinner, factory hand	228	297
Cotton, flax—manufacture (all branches)	8	1
Silk manufacture (all branches) ...	...	1
Dyer, scourer, calendrer	125	25
Carpet weaver	2	...
Crochet maker, worker	...	1
Embroiderer	3	13
Flag maker	3	3
Lace maker	3	8
Loom tuner	15	...
Presser	154	12
Total	568	361

Order 15, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Dress.*

	M.	F.
Tailor, tailoress	2,634	4,757
Milliner, dressmaker...	26	17,316
Hat, cap, bonnet—maker	293	204
Shoe, boot—maker; cobbler	6,838	816
Clothing, slop-clothing—manufacturer	69	106
Fur garment or rug maker; furrier ...	55	38
Hosiery maker; knitter	15	94
Umbrella, parasol, walking-stick—maker, mender	76	67
Feather dresser, glove cleaner ...	2	25
Sewing machinist, seamstress... ...	2	2,411
Bootlace maker	2	...
Braider	1	1
Corset maker	...	33
Glove cutter, maker...	2	1
Leather bootlace maker	1	...
Macintosh maker	3	50
Manager Ladies' Work association ...	...	1
Shirt manufacture—engaged in ...	20	127
Theatrical dressmaker	2	1
Waterproof clothing maker	22	...
White worker	...	19
Total	10,063	26,067

Order 15, *Sub-order* 3.—*Working in Fibrous Materials and Fabrics.*

	M.	F.
Mat, matting—maker	23	10
Rope, cord—maker	154	33
Tent, tarpaulin—maker	63	3
Sacking, sack, bag—maker	28	9
Engine packing maker	2	...
Felt manufacture—engaged in ...	14	...
Floorcloth maker	1	...
Net maker	2	...
Oilcloth maker	1	...
Twine maker	9	4
Total	297	59

Order 16, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Animal Food.*

	M.	F.
Cheese, butter—maker; milk preserver	82	10
Ham, bacon, sausage—curer; meat preserver	106	4
Slaughterman, abattoirs assistant ...	277	...
Creamery proprietor, manager, worker	15	...
„ expert	2	...
Margarine manufacturer	1	...
Small goods maker	15	...
Total	498	14

Order 16, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Vegetable Food.*

	M.	F.
Miller, flour or rice mill worker ...	787	4
Baker, pastrycook	3,392	183
Biscuit manufacture (all branches) ...	105	69
Sugar refining (all branches)	60	...
Confectionery maker	241	21
Jam maker, fruit preserver	63	17
Food specialist	...	1
Macaroni maker	2	...
Maizena manufacturer	...	7
Total	4,650	302

Order 16, *Sub-order* 3.—*Working in Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.*

	M.	F.
Brewer and others engaged in brewing	663	3
Maltster	138	1
Distiller and others engaged in distilling	44	...
Wine manufacturer (not vine-grower)	114	4
Beer, wine, spirits—bottler	161	...
Aerated water, cordial—manufacturer...	515	24
Sauce, pickle—maker	35	8
Coffee, chicory—roaster, grinder ...	8	...
Cocoa, chocolate—maker	9	2
Tobacco, cigar, cigarette, snuff—manufacturer	325	68
Mustard, pepper, spice—grinder, maker	3	1
Ice manufacturer	5	...
Hop-beer maker	2	1
Vinegar maker	8	1
Total	2,030	113

Order 17, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Animal Matters.*

	M.	F.
Tallow-melter, boiler-down (not meat preserver)	18	...
Soap—boiler, maker	137	1
Candle maker, candle factory worker ...	58	...
Fellmonger	345	...
Tanner, currier	953	7
Animal manure, bone-dust—manufacturer	18	...
Curled hair manufacturer	7	...
Flock maker	14	3
Glue maker	10	1
Gut maker, spinner	1	...
Total	1,561	12

Order 17, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Wood and Vegetable Matters not otherwise classed.*

	M.	F.
Saw-mill owner, worker, sawyer ...	2,184	...
Fence, hurdle—maker, splitter ...	1,523	3
Bark-mill owner, worker	11	...
Cooper	428	1
Box maker (wood)	59	1
Carried forward... ...	4,205	5

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 17, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Wood and Vegetable Matters not otherwise classed*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	4,205	5
Bush carpenter	35	...
Case (packing) maker	63	...
Cork cutter	17	...
Fancy-box maker (wood)	4	44
Garden seat maker	1	...
India-rubber worker	4	...
Ladder maker	2	...
Last maker	4	...
Lath maker, splitter	83	...
Sleeper (railway) maker	73	...
Wheelbarrow maker*	2	...
Total	4,493	49

* Wheelbarrow makers should have been placed in Order 14, Sub-order 11, *ante*, which see.

Order 17, *Sub-order* 3.—*Working in Fodder and Seeds.*

	M.	F.
Chaffcutter	181	1
Seed-crusher, oilcake maker	16	...
Total	197	1

Order 17, *Sub-order* 4.—*Working in Paper.*

	M.	F.
Paper manufacturer (all branches) ...	90	37
Stationer (manufacturing)	26	34
Paper bag maker	14	76
Pasteboard box maker	1	80
Total	131	227

Order 18, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.*

	M.	F.
Stone-carver (not sculptor or mason) ...	377	...
Tombstone, monument—maker ...	338	...
Limeburner	91	1
Plaster, cement—maker	23	...
Brick, tile—maker	1,812	8
Pottery maker, potter	230	5
Glass maker	184	1
China, crockeryware—maker	...	2
China, glass—mender, riveter	9	...
Asphalte, pitch—manufacturer ...	23	...
Asbestos worker	1	1
Glass engraver	9	...
Pipe dresser	1	...
Slate enameller	1	...
Total	3,099	18

Order 18, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.*

	M.	F.
Mint officer,* worker (not assayer or metallurgist)	29	...
Goldsmith, silversmith (not watch-maker)	25	...
Manufacturing jeweller, lapidary, precious stone worker	494	8
Electro-plater, plater	42	8
Gold beater, chaser, smelter, refiner ...	36	3
Silver smelter	1	...
Silver-plate cleaner, polisher	...	2
Total	627	21

* Except accountant, which has been improperly placed in Order 1, Sub-order 1, *ante*.

Order 18, *Sub-order* 3.—*Working in Metals other than Gold and Silver.*

	M.	F.
Coppersmith, copperworker	191	1
Tin, zinc—worker	874	6
Lead, antimony—worker (not type or shot maker)	16	...
Iron founder, moulder, worker, roller, puddler	2,561	4
Blacksmith, whitesmith, farrier (not veterinary surgeon)	6,130	4
Brass founder, moulder, worker, finisher; brazier	383	2
Tinker	6	...
Bell founder	1	...
Bolt, nut—maker	37	...
Buckle maker	1	...
Burnisher	1	...
Cage maker	1	...
Canister maker	1	...
Chain maker	4	...
Gas-stove maker	22	...
Grate maker	1	...
Grating maker	3	...
Hinge maker	1	...
Iron box, safe—maker	12	...
Iron last and boot-tree maker ...	1	...
Iron bed maker	2	...
Kitchen range maker	1	...
Lamp maker	28	...
Lacquerer	...	3
Metal worker (undefined)	20	...
Nail maker	27	...
Oven maker	40	...
Railway lamp, lamp signal—maker ...	19	...
Screw maker	2	...
Spouting maker	1	...
Spring maker	39	...
Steel manufacturer	14	1
Stove maker	15	...
Tank maker (iron)	1	...
Tire and axle maker	1	...
Turner (brass, iron, &c.)	26	...
Wire drawer, maker, worker	121	4
Total	10,604	25

Order 19, *Sub-order* 1.—*Workers in Fuel, Light, and Electric and Hydraulic Energy.*

	M.	F.
Engineer, gasworks	31	...
Gasworks service (all branches) ...	674	1
Gasworks proprietor	1	...
Lamp lighter	112	...
Meter inspector (gasworks or undefined)	3	...
Pipe inspector, joiner, &c., gasworks ...	1	...
Stoker—gas	30	...
Firewood chopper, sawyer	28	...
Charcoal burner	110	...
Hydraulic energy (all branches) ...	19	1
Electric lighting—connected with ...	4	...
Fire kindler maker	7	...
Total	1,020	2

Order 20, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Houses and Buildings.*

	M.	F.
Builder, building contractor, foreman, measurer, clerk	1,662	1
Stone, marble—mason; mason ...	1,941	...
Bricklayer	2,996	...
Plasterer	2,058	...
Carried forward... ...	8,657	1

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 20, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Houses and Buildings*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	8,657	1
Slater, tiler, shingler, thatcher ...	213	...
Mason's, bricklayer's, plasterer's, slater's—labourer; hodman ...	526	...
Carpenter, joiner, turner	13,176	3
Bridge carpenter, builder, labourer ...	27	...
Clerk of works	117	...
House remover	1	...
Inspector of works	10	...
Lather	14	...
Pile driver	3	...
Surveyor—building	13	...
Timekeeper	1	...
Trellis worker	...	1
Watchman at building	14	...
Total	22,772	5

Order 20, *Sub-order* 2.—*Working in Railways, Roads, Excavations, Earthworks, &c.*

	M.	F.
Contractor for railway, road, dock, or undefined	3,644	8
Foreman, inspector, ganger, timekeeper, clerk to ditto	326	1
Navvy, excavator; railway, road—labourer	5,516	...
Pavior	119	...
Asphalte pavement layer, worker ...	90	1
Stone-breaker, stone-breaking machine worker	416	...
Dredging, landing silt—engaged in ...	37	...
Drainer	9	...
Fettler (railway)	7	...
Gravel labourer	1	...
Snagging—engaged in	9	...
Total	10,174	10

Order 20, *Sub-order* 3.—*Working in the Disposal of Dead Matter and Refuse.*

	M.	F.
Cemetery keeper, clerk, labourer; grave-digger	27	2
Scavenger, street cleaner	28	...
Chimney sweep	48	...
Nightman, night-cart driver	95	1
Total	198	3

Order 21, *Sub-order* 1.—*Working in Imperfectly Defined Industries.*

	M.	F.
Labourer (undefined)	34,302	31
Assistant (undefined)	147	45
Learning a trade (undefined) ...	15	6
Mechanic, tradesmen, &c. (undefined)...	157	2
Manufacturer (undefined); factory (undefined) proprietor, workman, hand, &c.	2,186	200
Superintendent, manager, &c. (undefined)	392	26
Watchman, &c. (undefined)	259	...
Apprentice (undefined)	123	39
Inventor (undefined)	10	...
Jack-of-all-trades	3	...
Timekeeper (undefined)	9	...
Total	37,603	349

Order 22, *Sub-order* 1.—*Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits.*

	M.	F.
Department of Agriculture—officer of (not scientific expert)	6	2
Farmer, market gardener	36,447	1,841
Wife, son, daughter, relative—assisting	18,343	1,819
Farm bailiff, overseer	145	3
„ servant, labourer; ploughman ...	16,616	2,223
Fruit grower, orchard keeper, worker ...	398	30
Hop grower, worker, picker	128	32
Tobacco grower, worker		1
Wine grower, worker, vigneron ...	957	38
Gardener (not domestic servant or market gardener)	3,240	38
Park, public garden, reserve—custodian, worker	57	...
Agricultural engine, machine, implement—proprietor, maker	67	...
„ agent	3	...
„ Society officer	1	1
Agriculture—student of	5	...
Carter on farm	21	...
Coffee planter	1	...
Horticultural Society officer, worker, gardener	5	...
Planter	10	...
Irrigation works—assisting on ...	1	...
Manager scent farm	1	...
Sugar planter	2	...
Total	76,454	6,028

Order 22, *Sub-order* 2.—*Engaged in Pastoral Pursuits or Breeding Animals.*

	M.	F.
Squatter, grazier, dairy farmer ...	4,043	647
Wife, son, daughter, relative—assisting	1,383	4,064
Station, grazing or dairy farm—manager, overseer, superintendent, storekeeper, clerk	1,245	2
Boundary rider	381	...
Dairy man, maid; milkmaid	23	58
Shepherd	267	...
Station hand, hut-keeper, labourer, servant	1,741	18
Stock rider, man	138	...
Shearer	311	...
Herds—man, woman (not on grazing or other farm)	188	3
Drover	528	...
Bullock-driver on grazing farm or station	61	...
Carter on grazing farm or station ...	5	...
Colonial experience, acquiring, on squatting station	8	...
Horse breeder	4	...
Inspector of live stock	33	...
Pig breeder, keeper, minder	10	...
Poultry breeder, keeper, farmer ...	104	22
Sheep inspector	7	...
Station agent	2	...
Total	10,482	4,814

Order 22, *Sub-order* 3.—*Engaged in Preserving, Capturing, or Destroying Wild Animals.*

	M.	F.
Fisheries inspector, officer; water bailiff	11	...
Fisher—man, woman	856	3
Game, wild fowl, hare—hunter, catcher, killer	73	...
Carried forward... ...	940	3

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 22, *Sub-order* 3.—*Engaged in Preserving, Capturing, or Destroying Wild Animals*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	940	3
Rabbit, rat, dingo, vermin, sparrow—catcher, killer, trapper, poisoner ...	539	1
Gamekeeper	8	...
Bee hunter, keeper	25	3
Rabbit inspector	68	...
Skin collector, hunter	7	...
Whipper-in	1	...
Total	1,588	7

Order 22, *Sub-order* 4.—*Engaged in Forestry or Acquisition of Products of Natural Vegetation.*

	M.	F.
Forest inspector, officer, ranger ...	32	...
Woodcutter, woodman, axeman ...	1,366	...
Bark stripper, collector	71	...
Tree ringer, grubber	119	...
Fern gatherer, collector	1	...
Bushman (not fencer or splitter) ...	161	...
Gum collector, gatherer	9	...
Native seed collector	1	...
State forests and nurseries—officer ...	3	...
Total	1,763	...

Order 22, *Sub-order* 5.—*Engaged in Water Conservancy and Supply.*

	M.	F.
Water Supply department officer, overseer, rate-collector, turncock, labourer	292	1
„ trust officer, overseer, labourer	38	...
Well sinker, borer	21	...
Tank, dam—maker	28	...
Reservoir keeper	8	...
Water-pipe layer	8	...
Total	395	1

Order 22, *Sub-order* 6.—*Engaged in Mines and Quarries.*

	M.	F.
Mining Department officer (not geologist, mineralogist, geological surveyor, &c.)	18	...
„ registrar	6	...
„ engineer, inspector, surveyor (not Government officer) ...	289	...
Mine owner, mining manager, director, clerk	627	1
Gold miner, alluvial	5,098	...
„ quartz	6,847	3
„ undefined; miner, digger	7,074	4
Coal mining—engaged in	136	...
Antimony miner, prospector	5	...
Copper miner	6	...
Graphite miner	2	...
Miner (metals or minerals other than gold or coal)	32	...
Silver miner, prospector	7	...
Tin miner, prospector	104	...
Quarry owner, manager, clerk, labourer	1,531	2
Engine-driver, stoker at mine or quarry	385	...
Amalgamating—engaged in	9	...
Boring for minerals—engaged in ...	2	...
Braceman (at mine)	13	...
Carried forward	22,191	10

Order 22, *Sub-order* 6.—*Engaged in Mines and Quarries*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	22,191	10
Carpenter (mining)	26	...
Carter (mining)	18	...
Diamond-drill worker	61	...
Drill worker (mining)	25	...
Lander at mine	2	...
Mining board officer	1	...
„ contractor	4	...
„ expert	1	...
„ smith	38	...
„ watch man, woman	10	1
Prospector	44	...
Puddling-machine owner, worker, puddler	5	...
Quartz crusher	1	...
Whim driver (mining)	23	...
Whip driver (boy)	2	...
Whiting miner	1	...
Total	22,453	11

Order 23, *Sub-order* 1.—*Persons of Independent Means.*

	M.	F.
Pensioner (including retired officers not following any occupation, although not stated to be pensioned)	689	16
Annuitant (so returned)	363	350
Independent means (so returned) ...	2,373	12,451
Gentleman, lady (so returned) ...	1,030	461
Tourist	3	4
Total	4,458	13,282

Order 23, *Sub-order* 2.—*Persons of Imperfectly Defined Pursuits.*

	M.	F.
Business man, woman	25	4
Experimentalist	1	...
Theorist	1	...
Total	27	4

Order 24, *Sub-order* 1.—*Persons employed (if at all) in Household Duties.*

	M.	F.
Wife		150,158
Son, daughter, relative	81,228	139,058
Visitor, lodger (no other occupation stated)	1,881	18,728
Total	83,109	307,944

Order 24, *Sub-order* 2.—*Students (not Law, Medicine, Art, or Music) and Scholars.*

	M.	F.
Student at University (not law or medicine), Working Men's College, &c.	182	53
Scholar at home	5,245	7,174
„ State school	87,660	82,531
„ private school	14,880	16,769
„ school (not stated)	6,500	6,435
Student (undefined)	152	29
Total	114,619	112,991

OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS AND DISTINCT CALLINGS—*continued.*

Order 25, *Sub-order* 1.—*Persons Dependent on Charity.*

	M.	F.
Inmate of hospital	1,223	628
" benevolent asylum (including Immigrants' Home) ...	1,333	535
" lunatic asylum	1,926	1,641
" orphan asylum	259	290
" Blind Asylum	59	55
" Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	25	26
" Refuge	22	100
" Home of Hope	24	20
" Salvation Army Home ...	45	24
" Old Colonists' Home ...	6	9
" alms house	3	12
" Dr. Singleton's Home ...	...	33
" South Yarra Home ...	...	28
" Elizabeth Fry Retreat ...	...	20
Carried forward... ...	4,925	3,421

Order 25, *Sub-order* 1.—*Persons Dependent on Charity*—continued.

	M.	F.
Brought forward ...	4,925	3,421
Inmate of Home of Little Sisters of the Poor	86	48
" St. Vincent de Paul's Home ...	...	11
" convent (not nun) ...	20	647
Pauper, beggar	3	52
Total	5,034	4,179

Order 25, *Sub-order* 2.—*Persons under Legal Detention.*

	M.	F.
Inmate of gaol or penal establishment...	1,474	302
" reformatory (not including those boarded out) ...	68	80
Total	1,542	382

Alphabetical list of occupations. Table LXI.

703. In the foregoing statement the names of the various occupations have been set down as nearly as possible in the same words as those in which persons described their respective occupations in the Census schedules, the only exceptions being when several names were applied to the same occupation, in which case the term which appeared most popular and comprehensive has been that adopted. The occupations are arranged in groups (sub-orders), but in order to enable any occupation to be readily found a table* has been prepared in which the names of the various occupations are placed alphabetically, the number of males and females following each occupation, and the manner in which it is classified, being also shown.

Breadwinners and dependents. Tables LXIII. and LXVIII.

704. The first and most important division of the population in respect to their occupations is into two sections, viz., breadwinners or food providers and non-breadwinners or dependents. The first comprises all persons embraced in the first six classes, and the second those in the seventh class. Their numbers and relative proportions are set forth in the following table:—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese, Aborigines, and of those whose occupations were not specified.)

Sex.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.	
	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.
Males	379,748	204,304	584,052	65·02	34·98
Females	114,229	425,496	539,725	21·16	78·84
Total of specified occupations ...	493,977	629,800	1,123,777	43·96	56·04

705. It will be observed that the breadwinners numbered 493,977, upon whom devolved the maintenance of 629,800 dependents. In other words, 44 per cent. of the population was charged with the support of the remaining 56 per cent. As may be supposed, the majority of the breadwinners were males, nearly two-thirds of the persons of that sex, but little more than a fifth of the females, being breadwinners.

* Table LXI., *post.*

706. Both boys and girls sometimes begin to earn money at early ages. Between 5 and 15 years of age 8,798 of the former and 3,668 of the latter were set down as engaged in remunerative work, the proportions being about 7 and 3 per cent. respectively of the numbers living at that period of life. Of the child breadwinners referred to 4 of the boys were 7 years of age; 36 of the boys and 28 of the girls were 8; 67 of the boys and 52 of the girls were 9; 148 of the boys and 86 of the girls were 10; 255 of the boys and 129 of the girls were 11; 717 of the boys and 289 of the girls were 12; 2,359 of the boys and 918 of the girls were 13; 5,208 of the boys and 2,164 of the girls were 14; whilst of 4 of the boys and 2 of the girls the exact age was not stated. Youthful breadwinners.

707. The following table shows the number of breadwinners of either sex, grouped in periods of age:— Breadwinners at each age.

BREADWINNERS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, and of those whose ages and occupations were not specified.)

Ages.	Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per 100 at each age.	Numbers.	Proportions per 100 at each age.	Numbers.	Proportions per 100 at each age.
5 to 15 years	8,798	7·14	3,668	3·04	12,466	5·11
15 to 20 „	49,645	88·23	27,256	47·52	76,901	67·68
20 to 25 „	60,788	97·56	26,712	43·09	87,500	70·40
25 to 45 „	159,355	98·27	30,777	21·66	190,132	62·49
45 to 65 „	79,509	97·32	20,029	29·67	99,538	66·71
65 and upwards	20,158	93·46	5,529	35·37	25,687	69·05
Total of specified ages and occupations [1]	378,253 [2]	64·96	113,971 [2]	21·16	492,224 [2]	43·92

[1] As no child under 5 years of age has been returned as pursuing a breadwinning occupation, children at that period of life are not included.
[2] These numbers are slightly less than the corresponding ones in the previous table, as those unspecified as to age are also excluded.

708. It will be noticed that all but about 12 per cent. of the males between 15 and 20, all but about 2 per cent. of those between 20 and 65, and all but about 6½ per cent. of those of 65 years and upwards are breadwinners. As regards the females, at no age did the proportion reach as high as 50 per cent.; the highest proportion of breadwinners of this sex (47½ per cent.) occurring in the case of those between 15 and 20, and the next (43 per cent.) in that of those between 20 and 25. After 25, when many of the women have married, and have consequently become dependents, the proportion falls off to little more than a fifth of the whole number living, but from 45 to 65, when there are many widows, it again rises, and increases still further in the period 65 and upwards, when many more women have lost their protectors.

709. In the following table, which shows the dependents at different ages, the figures are, as a matter of course, the complement of those in the previous table, the Dependents at each age.

two together making up the total population of European birth or extraction less those whose ages and occupations were not returned :—

DEPENDENTS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, and of those whose ages and occupations were not specified.)

Ages.	Male Dependents.		Female Dependents.		Total.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per 100 at each age.	Numbers.	Proportions per 100 at each age.	Numbers.	Proportions per 100 at each age.
Under 5 years	75,040	100·00	73,319	100.00	148,359	100·00
5 to 15 „	114,484	92·86	116,882	96·96	231,366	94·89
15 to 20 „	6,621	11·77	30,105	52·48	36,726	32·32
20 to 25 „	1,519	2·44	35,275	56·91	36,794	29·60
25 to 45 „	2,803	1·73	111,299	78·34	114,102	37·51
45 to 65 „	2,186	2·68	47,488	70·33	49,674	33·29
65 and upwards	1,410	6·54	10,104	64·63	11,514	30·95
Total of specified ages and occupations	204,063 [1]	35·04	424,472 [1]	78·84	628,535 [1]	56·08

[1] These numbers are slightly less than the corresponding ones in the table following paragraph 704, *ante*, as those unspecified as to age are also excluded.

710. As not one of the children under 5 years of age was engaged in remunerative occupation, all must obviously be included in this table, and none in the former one. These added to the dependent children between 5 and 15 make up a total of 379,725, or about a third of the population, which number represents those who, in consequence of their tender years, or of their being in the receipt of the education necessary to fit them for the cares and responsibilities of life, must naturally be dependent on others.

Breadwinners in town and country.

711. In the metropolitan district of Victoria 45 per cent. of the population were breadwinners, but in the extra-metropolitan districts the proportion of breadwinners was somewhat less, viz., 43 per cent. of the population.

Employers, employed, unemployed, &c.

712. The breadwinners may be divided—(1) into those who employ labour, (2) those who work on their own account but do not employ labour, (3) those who work for others in consideration of receiving salary or wages, (4) those who had been unemployed during the week preceding the day of the Census. The following is a statement of the number of males and females embraced in each of these divisions, also the proportion of each to the total number of breadwinners of the same sex :—

EMPLOYERS, INDEPENDENT WORKERS, WAGE-EARNERS, AND UNEMPLOYED, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Breadwinners.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employers of labour	38,709	3,064	41,773	10·19	2·68	8·46
On their own account (not employing labour) ...	61,195	29,174	90,369	16·12	25·54	18·29
Receiving salary or wages	259,914	78,674	338,588	68·44	68·87	68·54
Unemployed	19,930	3,317	23,247	5·25	2·91	4·71
Total Breadwinners	379,748	114,229	493,977	100·00	100·00	100·00

713. Comparing the different classes of breadwinners, also the dependents, with the population, the following results are obtained :—

Of every 1,000 males living 66 were employers of labour.
" " 105 worked on their own account, but did not employ labour.
" " 445 were salary or wage earners.
" " 34 were unemployed.
" " 350 were dependents.
Of every 1,000 females living 6 were employers of labour.
" " 54 worked on their own account, but did not employ labour.
" " 146 were salary or wage earners.
" " 6 were unemployed.
" " 788 were dependents.
Of every 1,000 of mixed sexes living 37 were employers of labour.
" " 81 worked on their own account, but did not employ labour.
" " 301 were salary or wage earners.
" " 21 were unemployed.
" " 561 were dependents.

714. Amongst employers of labour there were 8 females to every 100 males; amongt those working on their own account there were 48 females to every 100 males; amongst wage earners there were 30 females to every 100 males; and amongst the unemployed there were 17 females to every 100 males.

715. Amongst breadwinners as a whole there were 30 females to every 100 males, and amongst dependents as a whole there were 208 females to every 100 males.

716. To every 100 salary or wage earners there were 12 employers of labour, but it must be remembered that there is no absolute connexion between the former and the latter, inasmuch as many of the former employ labour in the shape of domestic servants, as also do many of those working on their own account, and perhaps a few of those returned as unemployed.

Occupations under eight heads, 1846–189

717. The first Census of this colony at which any attempt was made to classify the occupations was that of 1846, when they were placed under 7 heads. This classification has been continued at subsequent enumerations for purposes of comparison, an additional head being introduced at and since the Census of 1854 for the purpose of distinguishing gold miners. The results for eight Censuses are as follow:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE UNDER EIGHT HEADS,[1] 1846 TO 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Occupations.	1846.	1851.	1854.	1857.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
NUMBERS.								
Commerce, trade, and manufacture ...	3,347	8,435	52,912	69,258	84,941	114,263	139,914	265,599
Gold mining	...	...	34,013	62,428	61,955	39,754	29,424	19,026
Agricultural and pastoral pursuits [2] ...	7,502	11,641	14,377	38,625	54,268	65,056	123,096	123,758
Labourers (branch undefined)	1,917	6,026	8,904	6,759	8,098	15,181	22,454	37,952
Domestic servants	2,274	4,610	10,447	19,739	23,573	24,851	28,517	35,767
Learned professions, fine arts, literature, &c.	386	1,292	2,709	5,041	7,285	11,918	16,300	22,691
Maintained out of public revenue ...	107	146	6,968	7,061	8,143	14,232	13,326	18,077
Residue	17,346	45,195	104,031	174,663	265,633	427,008	476,407	607,593
Total	32,879	77,345	234,361	383,574	513,896	712,263	849,438	1,130,463

[1] See footnote (1) to table following paragraph 719, *post*.

[2] Including farmers' wives and grown-up daughters living on the farm or station. These are not included in the general tables for 1891 unless stated to be assisting.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE UNDER EIGHT HEADS [1]—*continued.*

Occupations.	1846.	1851.	1854.	1857.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.								
Commerce, trade, and manufacture ...	10·18	10·91	22·58	18·06	16·53	16·04	16·47	23·49
Gold mining	...	...	14·51	16·27	12·06	5·58	3·46	1·68
Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	22·82	15·05	6·13	10·07	10·56	9·14	14·49	10·95
Labourers (branch undefined)	5·83	7·79	3·80	1·76	1·58	2·13	2·64	3·36
Domestic servants	6·92	5·96	4·46	5·15	4·59	3·49	3·36	3·16
Learned professions, fine arts, literature, &c.	1·17	1·67	1·16	1·31	1.42	1·67	1·92	2·01
Maintained out of public revenue ...	·32	·19	2·97	1·84	1·56	2·00	1·57	1·60
Residue	52·76	58·43	44·39	45·54	51·70	59·95	56·09	53·75
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

[1] See footnote (1) to table following paragraph 719, *post.*

Occupations under twenty-three heads, 1857–1891.

718. Soon after the date of the Census of 1851 the gold discoveries took place, and it was felt that a mode of classifying the occupations which placed those of more than half the inhabitants of the colony under the head of "Residue" was insufficient to meet the requirements of the increased population. Therefore, a new system, of which the following is a condensation, was devised, and was used in 1857 and 1861. It was again superseded by a better system in 1871, but the returns obtained at the Census taken in that year and at the two subsequent Censuses have been fitted to it for purposes of comparison:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE UNDER TWENTY-THREE HEADS,[1] 1857 TO 1891.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines, but exclusive of those whose occupation was not returned.)

Occupations.	1857.		1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.
Ministering to government ...	3,946	·96	3,774	·70	4,150	·57	4,494	·53	6,877	·61
,, religion ...	286	·07	490	·09	899	·12	1,237	·14	2,261	·20
,, health	1,111	·27	1,682	·31	2,452	·34	1,595	·19	3,474	·31
,, law	718	·17	918	·17	1,138	·16	1,243	·14	2,065	·18
,, education ...	1,713	·42	2,777	·52	5,767	·79	6,795	·79	7,300	·64
,, art, science, and literature	1,213	·30	1,509	·28	1,860	·26	3,344	·39	6,751	·59
,, commerce ...	12,751	3·12	15,594	2·91	18,267	2·51	21,974	2·57	36,875	3·24
,, entertaining and clothing	9,355	2·29	12,747	2·37	26,876	3·69	42,023	4·91	54,473	4·79
Domestic servants	19,739	4·83	23,695	4·41	25,041	3·44	32,234	3·77	49,423	4·35
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	25,025	6·13	33,780	6·29	42,066	5·78	47,609	5·56	94,699	8·33
Miners and others engaged in mining	87,428	21·39	83,116	15·47	53,128	7·30	36,066	4·22	23,099	2·03
Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	10,172	2·49	11,583	2·16	9,479	1·31	11,822	1·38	14,702	1·30
,, agriculture [2] ...	26,838	6·57	41,218	7·67	54,288	7·46	108,919	12·73	117,023	10·29
,, land carriage ...	9,289	2·27	9,755	1·81	12,223	1·68	11,389	1·33	22,457	1·98
,, sea carriage ...	3,867	·95	2,490	·46	2,713	·37	3,363	·39	6,166	·54
Dealing in food and drink ...	8,971	2·20	12,380	2·30	14,088	1·93	15,277	1·79	22,786	2·00
Labourers	8,374	2·05	10,244	1·92	18,236	2·50	22,033	2·58	34,055	3·00
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	748	·18	1,056	·20	391	·05	3,703	·43	6,493	·57
Persons of independent means ...	1,175	·29	1,363	·25	1,859	·25	12,072	1·41	17,741	1·56
Wives, widows, children, relatives, &c.	133,220	32·60	193,451	36·01	277,918	38·18	272,779	31·88	365,346	32·13
Scholars	34,476	8·44	61,056	11·37	142,684	19·60	184,655	21·58	228,048	20·06
Public burden	3,115	·76	4,559	·85	10,304	1·42	9,808	1·15	11,386	1·00
No occupation	5,102	1·25	7,973	1·48	2,143	·29	1,214	·14	3,452	·30
Total	408,632	100·00	537,210	100·00	727,970	100·00	855,648	100·00	1,136,952	100·00

(1) See footnote (1) to next table.

[2] Including farmers' wives and grown-up daughters living on the farm or station. These are not included in the general tables for 1891 unless stated to be assisting.

719. Although the form in which the occupation returns obtained at the Census under review differed materially from that adopted at the previous Census, as has been already stated, it has been found possible to combine the various callings returned in 1891 in such groups as would compare with the classification of 1881, the latter being slightly altered so as to make the comparison complete. The following is the grouping referred to, the occupations at the two periods being arranged under 61 heads:— Occupations under sixty-one heads, 1881 and 1891.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1881 AND 1891, UNDER SIXTY-ONE HEADS[1] (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Occupations.	1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Government and Defence.						
Officers of general government	3,240	237	3,477	5,016	562	5,578
,, local government	511	7	518	773	12	785
Engaged in defence	499	...	499	514	...	514
Learned Professions, Literature, Art, and Science.						
Clergymen, ministers of religion, church officers ...	1,052	185	1,237	1,757	504	2,261
Lawyers and their immediate subordinates, law court officers	1,243	...	1,243	2,054	11	2,065
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,483	112	1,595	2,382	1,092	3,474
Authors, literary persons, &c.	452	9	461	1,213	79	1,292
Scientific persons	298	2	300	555	1	556
Teachers	2,620	4,175	6,795	2,703	4,597	7,300
Artists	591	143	734	1,122	380	1,502
Musicians, music teachers, &c.	480	809	1,289	802	1,583	2,385
Actors, &c.	452	108	560	828	188	1,016
Performing Personal Offices.						
Engaged in board and lodging	3,933	3,542	7,475	3,738	3,439	7,177
,, attendance	4,733	27,501	32,234	10,147	39,276	49,423
Traders and Carriers.						
Merchants, bankers, traders, and their subordinates	16,502	2,656	19,158	27,740	5,218	32,958
Carriers on railway (not railway construction) ...	2,849	249	3,098	6,794	854	7,648
,, roads	8,277	14	8,291	14,760	49	14,809
,, seas and rivers	3,339	24	3,363	6,123	43	6,166
Engaged in storage	1,248	9	1,257	444	7	451
Messengers and porters	1,488	71	1,559	3,276	190	3,466
Engaged in Agricultural and Pastoral Pursuits.						
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	69,714	11,456[2]	81,170	79,414	10,045	89,459
,, pastoral pursuits	7,481	1,043[2]	8,524	9,167	766	9,933
,, on land (not cultivating or grazing) ...	738	...	738	1,572	12	1,584
,, about animals	3,288	10	3,298	4,735	34	4,769
Artisans and Mechanics.						
Engaged in books	3,033	195	3,228	4,690	598	5,288
,, musical instruments	138	1	139	225	4	229
,, prints and pictures	197	3	200	369	18	387
,, carving and figures	146	16	162	361	22	383
,, equipment for sports and games ...	22	4	26	24	4	28
,, designs, medals, and dies	54	33	87	69	55	124
,, watches and philosophical instruments	567	3	570	858	11	869
,, surgical instruments	16	5	21	20	4	24

[1] This classification is entirely distinct from that adopted generally for 1891, whence it may be difficult in some cases to reconcile the figures with those embraced in the tables which refer exclusively to that year. The latter, in preference to the present table, should be consulted for all purposes where comparison with previous figures is not required. The same remark applies to the two previous and the four following tables.

[2] For the purpose of comparison with 1891, the farmers' and squatters' wives and grown-up daughters have been transferred to the head of 'Domestic Duties." unless stated to be assisting on the station or farm.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1881 AND 1891, UNDER SIXTY-ONE HEADS,[1] ETC.—*continued.*

Occupations.	1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Artisans and Mechanics—continued.						
Engaged in arms	71	...	71	66	21	87
„ machines and tools	991	3	994	2,700	8	2,708
„ carriages, harness, and implements ...	3,542	14	3,556	5,631	22	5,653
„ ships and boats	607	1	608	608	...	608
„ houses and buildings	15,252	7	15,259	31,193	28	31,221
„ furniture	1,644	104	1,748	2,635	273	2,908
„ chemicals	185	44	229	409	68	477
Workers and Dealers in Textile Fabrics and Dress.						
Engaged in textile fabrics	4,000	642	4,642	6,080	1,365	7,445
„ dress	9,327	20,272	29,599	12,361	27,108	39,469
„ fibrous materials	244	63	307	316	66	382
Workers and Dealers in Food and Drinks.						
Engaged in animal food	5,592	1,101	6,693	6,881	253	7,134
„ vegetable food	3,999	310	4,309	7,085	983	8,068
„ drinks and stimulants	3,931	344	4,275	6,950	634	7,584
Workers and Dealers in Animal and Vegetable Substances.						
Engaged in animal matters	1,877	73	1,950	2,464	109	2,573
„ vegetable matters	6,182	140	6,322	10,423	530	10,953
Workers and Dealers in Minerals.						
Engaged in mining	36,058	8	36,066	23,091	8	23,099
„ coal	443	1	444	1,103	3	1,106
„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass ...	3,486	13	3,499	15,020	51	15,071
„ water	124	...	124	449	5	454
„ gold, silver, and precious stones ...	634	14	648	963	34	997
„ metals other than gold and silver ...	7,710	14	7,724	12,501	50	12,551
Labourers (Branch undefined).						
Labourers (branch undefined)	22,029	4	22,033	34,026	29	34,055
Other indefinite occupations	3,564	139	3,703	6,275	218	6,493
Independent Means.						
Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,327	10,745	12,072	4,461	13,280	17,741
Performing Domestic Duties and being Educated.						
Wives and widows of no specified occupation ...	...	114,868	114,868	...	150,240	150,240
Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors not otherwise described	73,824	111,098	184,922	83,300	157,786	241,086
Scholars (so described)	92,133	92,522	184,655	114,831	113,217	228,048
Public Burden.						
Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	4,639	3,215	7,854	5,289	4,041	9,330
Criminal classes	1,554	400	1,954	1,574	482	2,056
Total of specified occupations ...	445,653	408,781	854,434	592,930	540,570	1,133,500
No occupation and occupation not stated	6,430	1,482	7,912	5,484	1,421	6,905
Grand Total	452,083	410,263	862,346	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

[1] See footnote on previous page.

720. The groups of occupations in 1881 and 1891 have been still further combined, so as to be embraced in the sixteen heads given in the following table:— Occupations under sixteen heads, 1881 and 1891.—Numbers.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES (1881 AND 1891) UNDER SIXTEEN HEADS.[1]—NUMBERS.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines.)

Occupations.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Government and defence	4,250	6,303	244	574	4,494	6,877
Learned professions, literature, art, and science ...	8,671	13,416	5,543	8,435	14,214	21,851
Performing personal offices	8,666	13,885	31,043	42,715	39,709	56,600
Traders and carriers	33,703	59,137	3,023	6,361	36,726	65,498
Agricultural pursuits	70,452	80,986	11,456	10,057	81,908	91,043
Pastoral pursuits	10,769	13,902	1,053	800	11,822	14,702
Artisans and mechanics	26,465	49,858	433	1,136	26,898	50,994
Workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress ...	13,571	18,757	20,977	28,539	34,548	47,296
„ „ food, drinks, and stimulants	13,522	20,916	1,755	1,870	15,277	22,786
„ „ animal and vegetable substances	8,059	12,887	213	639	8,272	13,526
„ „ minerals and metals (not miners)	12,397	30,036	42	143	12,439	30,179
Miners and others connected with mining ...	36,058	23,091	8	8	36,066	23,099
Labourers (branch undefined)	25,593	40,301	143	247	25,736	40,548
Independent means	1,327	4,461	10,745	13,280	12,072	17,741
Performing household duties or being educated ...	165,957	198,131	318,488	421,243	484,445	619,374
Dependent on charity or criminal	6,193	6,863	3,615	4,523	9,808	11,386
Total of specified occupations ...	445,653	592,930	408,781	540,570	854,434	1,133,500
Occupation not stated	6,430	5,484	1,482	1,421	7,912	6,905
Grand Total	452,083	598,414	410,263	541,991	862,346	1,140,405

721. Subjoined are the proportions per 1,000 of the population of the numbers appearing in each group of occupations:— Occupations under sixteen heads, 1881 and 1891.—Proportions.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES (1881 AND 1891) UNDER SIXTEEN HEADS.[1]—PROPORTIONS PER THOUSAND.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines.)

Occupations.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Government and defence	9·54	10·63	·60	1·06	5·26	6·07
Learned professions, literature, art, and science ...	19·46	22·63	13·56	15·60	16·64	19·28
Performing personal offices	19·45	23·42	75·94	79·02	46·48	49·93
Traders and carriers	75·63	99·74	7·39	11·77	42·98	57·78
Agricultural pursuits	158·09	136·59	28·02	18·60	95·86	80·32
Pastoral pursuits	24·16	23·45	2·58	1·48	13·84	12·97
Artisans and mechanics	59·38	84·09	1·06	2·10	31·48	44·99
Workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress ...	30·45	31·63	51·32	52·79	40·43	41·73
„ „ food, drinks, and stimulants	30·34	35·28	4·29	3·46	17·88	20·10
„ „ animal and vegetable substances	18·08	21·73	·52	1·18	9·68	11·93
„ „ minerals and metals (not miners)	27·82	50·66	·10	·26	14·56	26·62
Miners and others connected with mining ...	80·91	38·94	.02	·02	42·21	20·38
Labourers (branch undefined)	57·43	67·97	·35	·46	30·12	35·77
Independent means	2·98	7·52	26·29	24·57	14·12	15·65
Performing household duties or being educated ...	372·39	334·15	779·12	779·26	566·98	546·43
Dependent on charity or criminal	13·89	11·57	8·84	8·37	11·48	10·05
Total	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

[1] See footnote (1) to table following paragraph 719, *ante*.

Falling off in primary producers and dependents.

722. In proportion to the total population, a falling off will be observed in those engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, and in the dependent classes, embracing both those engaged in household duties or being educated, and those dependent on charity or in prison. Under all the other heads the proportion was higher in 1891 than in 1881.

Agricultural pursuits, 1881 and 1891.

723. Between 1881 and 1891 the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits increased in actual numbers; but in proportion to population they fell off by nearly 16 per 1,000. The land under crop* was 1,548,809 acres in the former and 2,031,955 acres in the latter year. The persons engaged in agriculture being 81,908 and 91,043, it follows that a larger result was produced in 1891 than in 1881, the proportion under crop per head being 22 acres, as against only 19 acres. As compared with the total population the average under crop was about the same in both years, viz., 1·8 acre per head.

Pastoral pursuits, 1881 and 1891.

724. The live stock in the colony, reduced to its equivalent in sheep, numbered 25,978,115 in 1881, and 34,886,343 in 1891. The persons engaged in pastoral pursuits being 11,822 and 14,702, it follows that there was 1 such person to every 2,197 sheep or their equivalent at the first period, and 1 to every 2,373 at the second period. To each individual of the population the proportions were 30 sheep in 1881, and 31 sheep in 1891.

Mining pursuits 1871 to 1891.

725. The miners of all descriptions, including Chinese as well as Europeans, decreased from 36,066 to 23,099 during the intercensal period. The gold miners proper numbered 52,425 in 1871, 35,189 in 1881, but only 21,206 in 1891. The gold raised at the three periods respectively was 1,355,477 oz., 858,850 oz., and 576,400 oz., the average per gold miner being thus 25oz. 17dwt. at the first period, 24oz. 8dwt. at the middle period, and 27oz. 4dwt. at the last period. The value of gold raised per man was greatest (£108 16s.) in 1891; next greatest (£103 8s.) in 1871; and least (£97 12s.) in 1881.

726. Comparing the gold miners with the males over 15 years of age, it is found that in 1871 1 such male in about 5 (4·68) was a gold miner; in 1881 the proportion was 1 in about 8 (8·1); but in 1891 it was only 1 in about 21 (20·85).

Non-breadwinners, 1881 and 1891.

727. As compared with the actual numbers in 1881, there was an increase in the non-breadwinning portion of the population, viz., the women performing household duties; the children, including those who were as well as those who were not being educated; the persons supported by charity or from the public revenue; and those detained in prison or otherwise belonging to the criminal classes; but, in proportion to the population, there was a falling off in 1891 in respect to all such persons, as is shown by the following statement:—

DEPENDENTS, 1881 AND 1891[1] (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Non-breadwinners.	Numbers.		Proportion per 1,000 living.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Wives and widows of no specified occupation ...	114,868	150,240	134·44	132·55
Sons, daughters, relatives (mostly young children)	184,922	241,086	216·43	212·69
Scholars (so described)	184,655	228,048	216·11	201·19
Supported by charity or from public revenue ...	7,854	9,330	9·19	8·23
Criminal classes	1,954	2,056	2·29	1·81
Total	494,253	630,760	578·46	556·47

[1] See footnote (1) to table following paragraph 719, *ante*.

* Not including land under permanent artificial grass and land in fallow.

728. Per 1,000 of the population, the non-breadwinners or dependents were fewer by 22 in 1891 than in 1881, of which decrease 15 was in scholars. As compared with the total number of children of from 5 to 15 years of age the proportion of scholars increased from 85 per cent. in 1881 to 94 per cent. in 1891.

Breadwinners 1871 to 1891.

729. The following is a statement of the number of male and female breadwinners as deduced from the occupations returned at the last three Censuses, also their proportions to the numbers of the same sex in the population at each of those periods :—

BREADWINNERS, 1871 TO 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).[1]

Year.	Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total Breadwinners.	
	Numbers.	Percentage of Male Population.	Numbers.	Percentage of Female Population.	Numbers.	Percentage of Total Population.
1871	245,709	61·68	56,243	17·11	301,952	41·53
1881	273,503	61·37	86,678	21·20	360,181	42·15
1891	387,936	65·43	114,804	21·24	502,740	44·35

[1] See footnote (') to table following paragraph 719, *ante*.

730. It appears that as time has advanced the population has become stronger in the sense that the proportion of the supporting classes has become larger, and consequently that of the dependent classes has become smaller. In 1871 and 1881 the proportions of male breadwinners were about equal; whilst at the former period only about a sixth, but at the latter more than a fifth, of the female population were engaged in breadwinning occupations. In 1891, whilst the proportion of female breadwinners was the same as that in 1881, the proportion of male breadwinners was much higher than at either of the former periods.

Incomes of the people, 1891, according to occupations.

731. The number of persons in the receipt of incomes in their broadest sense —including not only those derived from investments, payments for professional services, or profits of trade or agriculture, but the daily wages received by labourers and others—may be considered to be identical with that of the breadwinners, viz., 493,977. After carefully analyzing the occupation returns item by item, and assigning to the persons of each calling the incomes they would probably possess, I have arrived at a total of 53 millions sterling as the estimated aggregate income of all the persons in the colony. The results have been condensed in the following table, the incomes under and above £100 per annum being separately distinguished :—

ESTIMATED GROSS INCOMES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Orders.	Number of Annual Incomes.			Amount of Annual Incomes.		
	Under £100.	£100 and upwards.	Total.	Under £100.	£100 and upwards.	Total.
				£	£	£
1. Ministering to government, law, and order	1,694	5,246	6,940	135,520	790,190	925,710
2. ,, religion, charity, science, &c.	8,950	13,741	22,691	417,200	2,759,540	3,176,740
3. ,, board, lodging, and attendance	51,000	5,980	56,980	1,580,000	1,006,590	2,586,590
4. Dealing in money and real property ...	3,550	5,726	9,276	284,000	1,014,640	1,298,640
5. ,, art and mechanic productions	1,050	1,464	2,514	80,400	296,470	376,870
6. ,, textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	2,300	3,757	6,057	184,000	673,980	857,980
7. ,, food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	5,600	8,528	14,128	448,000	1,387,540	1,835,540
8. ,, animals and animal and vegetable substances	2,350	2,371	4,721	188,000	502,240	690,240
9. ,, minerals and metals ...	900	1,059	1,959	72,000	230,127	302,127
10. ,, fuel and light	700	964	1,664	56,000	193,600	249,600
11. General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	8,020	18,319	26,339	641,600	2,943,160	3,584,760

ESTIMATED GROSS INCOMES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891, ETC.—*continued.*

Orders.	Number of Annual Incomes.			Amount of Annual Incomes.		
	Under £100.	£100 and upwards.	Total.	Under £100.	£100 and upwards.	Total.
				£	£	£
12. Engaged in storage	200	190	390	16,600	41,900	58,500
13. Carriers by land and water	12,900	18,524	31,424	1,032,000	2,328,280	3,360,280
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	11,810	17,094	28,904	944,800	3,035,780	3,980,580
15. „ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	20,450	16,965	37,415	1,636,000	3,250,090	4,886,090
16. „ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	2,350	5,257	7,607	188,000	854,010	1,042,010
17. „ animal and vegetable substances	2,500	4,171	6,671	200,000	653,100	853,100
18. „ minerals and metals ...	6,100	8,294	14,394	488,000	1,427,350	1,915,350
19. „ fuel, light, and energy ...	500	522	1,022	40,000	62,200	102,200
20. „ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	11,201	21,961	33,162	882,010	3,075,320	3,957,330
21. „ undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers) ...	18,000	19,952	37,952	1,260,000	3,294,240	4,554,240
22. Engaged on land and animals	68,100	55,896	123,996	2,724,000	7,196,785	9,920,785
23. Of independent means	8,000	9,771	17,771	640,000	1,747,325	2,387,325
Total	248,225	245,752	493,977	14,138,130	38,764,457	52,902,587

732. By the figures in the table it would appear that the number of incomes which exceeded £100 was slightly less than that of those which were under that amount, but the aggregate amount embraced in the former incomes was two and three-quarter times as large as that in the latter.

733. The average amount of all the incomes was £107 1s. 11d., that of those over £100 per annum was £157 14s. 9d., and that of those under £100 per annum was £56 19s. 2d.

734. Dividing the total amount of incomes amongst the enumerated population, including those who did not as well as those who did possess incomes, but excluding Chinese and Aborigines and those whose occupations were not returned (1,123,777), the average per head is found to have been £47 1s. 6d.

Incomes of the people, 1891, according to sources whence derived.

735. Calculated according to a method proposed by Mr. Mulhall,* the sum of the incomes of the people in 1891 would be found to be less by about £4,700,000 than from the total shown in the last table. The details of such a computation are as follow :—

GROSS INCOMES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES), ESTIMATED FROM SOURCES WHENCE DERIVED.

Sources of Income.	Annual Incomes. (000's omitted.)
	£
Agricultural produce, 90 per cent. of	6,994,
Pastoral „ „	9,214,
Mining „ „	2,253,
Manufacturing „ 60 per cent. of	6,416,
Transport, say 10 per cent. on gross value of above four items	3,121,
House rent (estimated)	6,500,
Commerce, say 10 per cent. on value of imports and exports	3,772,
Shipping, say 30s. per ton of carrying power	137,
Banking, say 6½ per cent. on deposits and capital employed	3,900,
Extra-Victorian investments (say)	1,500,
Learned professions, army, civil service, police, domestic servants, &c., say 10 per cent. on sum of above items	4,381,
Total	48,188,

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 320.

736. If a mean be taken of the amounts arrived at by the two methods of calculating incomes, a result is obtained of £50,545,300, which sum may be held to represent a fair estimate for the aggregate of the incomes of the people of Victoria; this, divided by the total population, gives an average of £44 6s. 5d. per head. Average income per head.

737. Both estimates express the gross incomes of the people, and consequently some incomes are dependent on, and form a part of, others, and thus money is often included more than once. The total amount capitalized at 5 per cent. would give a result exceeding 1,000 millions sterling, which is more than twice, perhaps three times, too high an estimate for the private wealth of the community. The annual value of primary productions—including those derived from enterprises carried on in other colonies by Victorian residents—probably more nearly indicates the sum of the single incomes of the people. This amounts to about £32,000,000 sterling, which, divided amongst the breadwinning portion of the population, gives an average of £63 14s. 6d. per head, or, if divided amongst the whole population, gives an average of £28 per head. Net incomes, 1891.

738. It should be pointed out that the estimates made are intended to express the incomes as they existed in 1891, and probably also their amount at times when the colony is in a normal state of prosperity; but during the last two years the monetary stringency caused by the collapse of a number of financial institutions, combined with the temporary stoppage of banks and other causes, has had the effect of seriously reducing incomes. In view, however, of the boundless resources of Victoria, it is confidently expected that when the depression now prevailing throughout Australasia, in common with most other countries, passes away, the incomes of the people of this colony will not be less in proportion to the population than they are now shown to have been before the period of depression commenced. Incomes reduced since 1891.

739. According to the following figures, which, except those in the first line, have been taken and re-arranged from a table published by Mr. Mulhall,* the gross incomes of the people of Victoria, as estimated for 1891, compare favorably with those of other countries :— Incomes in various countries.

GROSS INCOMES OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Total Income in Millions Sterling.	Income per head in Pounds Sterling.	Country.	Total Income in Millions Sterling.	Income per head in Pounds Sterling.
Victoria (1891)	51	44·3	Holland	102	22·6
			Germany	1,076	22·2
Australia	144	40·2	Sweden	104	12·1
United States	2,358	39·0	Norway	41	20·5
United Kingdom	1,285	33·7	Switzerland	55	19·0
Denmark	66	32·5	Spain	293	16·5
Belgium	167	28·0	Austria	616	15·5
France	1,046	27·8	Italy	363	12·2
Canada	130	26·0	Portugal	55	12·1
Argentina	87	24·0	Russia	975	11·5

740. The arrangement of the countries being in accordance with the average income per head, Victoria occupies the highest place in the list; so if the estimates be correct, the average for this colony in 1891 was higher than that in any of the other

* *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1890–91, page 639.

countries named. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the average income of the people in that colony is £57,* but in consequence of the amount being so much larger than that in any other country, some hesitation will be felt in accepting the estimate as correct.

Occupations of male graduates Table XLVI.

741. The following is a statement of the occupations of the men returned in the Census schedules as University graduates:—

Occupations of University Graduates, 1891.—Males.

Medical men	276	Horticulturist	1
Schoolmasters, tutors	102	Geological surveyor	1
Clergymen	59	Insurance agent	1
Lawyers	54	News agent	1
Engineers (civil, mechanical, mining)	28	Printer	1
University professors, lecturers	16	Land agent	1
Government officers	16	Comedian	1
Judges	14	Photographer	1
Journalists	10	Bank manager	1
Inspectors of schools	9	Stock and station agent	1
University students	8	Clerk	1
Graziers	6	Calico printer	1
Independent means	5	Overseer (undefined)	1
Law clerks	5	Agricultural chemist	1
Law students	5	Surveyor	1
Dentists	4	Storekeeper	1
Landed proprietors	3	Member of Parliament (no other occupation stated)	1
Architects	3	Fisherman	1
Miners	3	Cyclist	1
Pharmaceutical chemists	3	Drover	1
Municipal officers	2	Inmate of charitable institution	1
Farmers	2	Occupation not stated	4
Carpenters	2		
Analytical chemist	1	Total	663
Sharebroker	1		
Station manager	1		

742. According to the figures over 40 per cent. of the male graduates were members of the medical profession, and combining University professors, inspectors of schools, and schoolmasters, nearly 20 per cent. were engaged in education. Some of the graduates appear not to have achieved such positions as might have been expected in view of their educational attainments, inasmuch as an M.D. Glasgow was an inmate of a charitable institution; a B.A. Cantab was returned as a drover; and another B.A. of the same University as a cyclist; a B.A. Oxon was returned as a calico printer; a B.Sc. Paris as a fisherman; an M.A. London as a printer; and another M.A. of that University as a news agent.

Occupations of female graduates. Table XLVII.

743. Of the 9 female graduates, 8 were engaged in teaching, and 1 was pursuing her studies in the medical school of the University.

* *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1890–91, page 639.

744. The occupations of all the Chinese males except 218, and of all the Chinese females, were specified in the Schedules. These have been extracted, and are as follow :— Occupations of Chinese.

OCCUPATIONS OF CHINESE, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Law clerks	2	...
Christian missionaries, &c.	14	...
Josshouse keepers, priests	12	...
In charge of lepers	1	...
Servants at convent	...	2
Doctors, druggists, nurses	43	5
Interpreters	13	...
Wood engraver	1	...
Billiard-marker	1	...
Jockey	1	...
Teachers	...	2
Hotel, boarding-house, opium smoking-house—keepers	34	...
Servants	402	17
Laundry-keepers, assistants	74	...
Hairdressers, barbers	23	...
House proprietors	2	...
Fancy goods dealers	17	1
Drapers, drapers' assistants	6	...
Boot-fitter	...	1
Butchers, fishmongers, game hawkers ...	97	...
Greengrocers, vegetable hawkers ...	93	...
Grocers, tea hawkers, opium sellers ..	135	...
Livestock, pig—dealers	11	...
Wool, bone—dealers	5	...
Timber, bark, produce—dealers ...	3	...
Rag, waste-paper, bottle—collectors ...	33	...
Jeweller	1	...
Firewood dealer	1	...
General dealers, shopkeepers, and assistants	619	2
Lottery-ticket seller	1	...
Railway official	1	...
Cabdrivers, carters	8	...
Ship servants, seamen	38	...
Errand boys	3	...
Ornament makers	8	...
Mechanical engineers	2	...
Furniture makers, varnishers, polishers	240	...
Weavers, spinners	1	1
Tailors, tailoresses, dressmakers, machinists	3	10
Shoemakers, cobblers	9	...
Slaughterman	1	...
Bakers, confectioners	6	...
Winemakers (not vine-growers) ...	3	...
Candlemaker	1	...
Saw-mill workers, splitters	11	...
Limeburners, brickmakers	6	...
Goldsmith	1	...
Blacksmiths, metal workers	13	...
Charcoal burners	3	...
Masons, bricklayers	5	...
Carpenters, joiners, turners	385	...
Road contractors, makers	11	...
Labourers	592	...
Farmers, market-gardeners; tobacco, vine—growers; farm servants ...	2,636	...
Grazing farm servants	28	...
Fishermen, game killers	20	...
Bark-strippers, tree ringers	69	...
Miners	2,185	...
Of independent means	3	...
Wives, sons, daughters, relatives, visitors	191	337
Students, scholars	210	226
Lunatics under detention	94	...
Others dependent on charity	112	1
Prisoners	10	...
Occupation not stated	218	...
	8,772	605

745. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 Chinese males living in Victoria fell off in numbers from 11,869 to 8,772; the occupations chiefly affected by this reduction being miners, who fell from 6,603 to 2,185. In the same interval Christian missionaries (Chinese) fell from 17 to 14; josshouse-keepers and priests from 43 to 12; doctors and druggists, from 48 to 43; interpreters, from 23 to 13; hotel and boardinghouse keepers from 36 to 34; cabdrivers and carters from 16 to 8; fishermen from 36 to 20; barbers from 30 to 23; tailors from 19 to 3; shoemakers from 31 to 9; butchers, poulterers, and fishmongers from 188 to 97; bakers and confectioners from 11 to 6; grocers, tea hawkers, and opium sellers from 192 to 135; rag, bone, and bottle collectors from 43 to 38; blacksmiths from 21 to 13; gamblers, and lottery-ticket sellers from 113 to 1; prisoners from 18 to 10. On the other hand, servants increased from 277 to 402; laundry-keepers and their assistants from nil to 74; merchants, shopkeepers, and their assistants from 646 to 656; ship servants and sailors from 9 to 38; farmers, market-gardeners, and farm and station servants from 2,233 to 2,664; carpenters and others working in wood or bark from 143 to 465; furniture makers from 58 to 240; greengrocers and vegetable hawkers from 55 to 93; labourers from 412 to 592; scholars from 84 to 210; sons, relatives, and visitors from 103 to 191; lunatics under detention from 85 to 94; others dependent on charity from 47 to 112. Occupations of Chinese males, 1881 and 1891.

746. The occupations of Chinese females were but few in number both in 1881 and 1891. Servants increased from 15 to 19; wives and other female relatives from Occupations of Chinese females, 1881 and 1891.

171 to 337; and scholars from 73 to 226. No Chinese female was returned at the former period as following any of the other occupations named in the table.

Chinese breadwinners and dependents.

747. Of the Chinese whose occupations were stated, all but 1,181, viz., 617 males and 564 females, were breadwinners; thus only about 1 in 8 was a dependent. It will be remembered that amongst the population of European birth or extraction more than half (56 per cent.) were dependents.

Occupations of Aborigines.

748. The occupations of all the Aborigines, except 43, viz., 33 males and 10 females, were ascertained at the Census. Those whose callings were not specified were probably still leading a wandering life. The following is a statement of the occupations returned:—

OCCUPATIONS OF ABORIGINES, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Deputy registrar	...	1
Police trackers	3	...
Jockeys	2	...
Servants	12	29
Bullockdriver	1	...
Postmaster	1	...
Seamstress	...	1
Saw-mill workers	2	...
Carpenters	2	...
Labourers	89	1
Farmers	5	...
Farm servants	14	...
Hop picker, drier	1	...
Station hands	17	...
Rabbit catchers, killers	9	2
Bushman	1	...
Pensioner	1	...
King	1	...
Wives, sons, daughters, relatives, lodgers	62	155
Scholars	69	41
Not stated (roving Aborigines)	33	10
	325	240

Aboriginal breadwinners and dependents.

749. Of the Aborigines whose occupations were specified, 327, viz., 131 males and 196 females, were dependents. The breadwinning Aborigines only numbered 195, viz., 161 males and 34 females. These included 1 pensioner and 1 king.

Unemployed, 1881 and 1891.

750. The total number of persons returned as out of employment during the week preceding the Sunday to which the Census returns relate was 23,247, viz., 19,930 males and 3,317 females. At the previous Census only 4,478 persons, viz., 4,231 males and 247 females, were so returned; but on that occasion, as there was no column in the schedule in which the fact of a person being out of work was to be noted, it is probable that the truth was much understated.

Occupations of the unemployed.

751. In the general tables of occupations the unemployed are included with the remainder of the population under the heads of industry followed by them when in employment. The unemployed have since been separated from the others according to their ordinary occupations, which were as follow:—

ORDINARY OCCUPATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

	Males.	Females.
Lawyers, law clerks	53	1
Clergy and others ministering to religion	48	...
Medical practitioners, druggists	68	11
Authors, editors, reporters	32	...
Scientific persons	8	...
Engineers, surveyors, architects	195	...
Teachers	62	154
Artists	108	16
Actors, actresses, and others ministering to amusement	80	58
Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers	72	23
Servants	418	1,321
Bankers, bank clerks, stockbrokers	55	...
Accountants, insurance agents, auctioneers	22	...
Land agents, rent collectors	8	...
Booksellers, book hawkers	27	...
Musical instrument dealer	1	...
Fancy goods dealers	2	4
Type dealers	2	...
Tool, cutlery—dealer	1	...
Oil, colour—dealers	2	1
Furniture dealers	7	...
Drapers, mercers	274	14
Outfitters, hosiers, clothes dealers	42	3
Sack, bag—dealers	3	...
Animal food—dealers, sellers	268	1
Vegetable food—dealers, sellers	34	4
Drinks, stimulants—dealers, sellers	203	2
Live animals—dealers in	101	...
Animal substances—dealers in	110	...
Vegetable substances—dealers in	39	2
Stone, earthenware, glass—dealers in	10	...
Precious metals—dealers in	9	...
Metals other than precious—dealers in	48	...
Fuel—dealers in	21	...
General dealers, commercial clerks, shopkeepers	1,059	86
Railway traffic—connected with	30	...
Road traffic—connected with	450	1
Sea and river traffic—connected with	559	...
Post and telegraph officers	18	4

ORDINARY OCCUPATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED, 1891, ETC.—*continued.*

	Males.	Females.
Messengers, porters	41	...
Binders, bookbinders	274	14
Musical instrument makers	6	...
Lithographers, picture restorers ...	27	2
Ornaments, toys—workers in... ...	50	1
Type makers, pattern designers ...	28	1
Watch, scientific instrument—makers...	28	...
Arms and explosives—workers in ...	4	...
Engine, implement—makers	410	...
Carriage, cart—builders; wheelwrights	219	...
Saddlers, harness—makers	80	...
Ship, boat—builders; sailmakers ...	92	...
Painters, paperhangers	723	...
Furniture makers	218	9
Manufacturing chemists	3	...
Weavers, dyers	32	15
Tailors, dressmakers, shoemakers, hatters	616	1,490
Mat, rope, bag—makers	15	1
Slaughtermen; cheese, butter—makers; bacon curers	24	...
Millers, bakers, jam preservers ...	319	4
Brewers, bottlers, aerated waters makers	101	3
Tanners, fellmongers, tallow melters ...	79	...
Sawyers, splitters, coopers, paper makers	255	5
Brickmakers, stone carvers, tombstone makers	202	...
Manufacturing jewellers	31	...
Blacksmiths, whitesmiths, brassfounders	617	...
Gasworks service, firewood choppers ...	29	...
Builders, masons, bricklayers, plasterers	3,079	...
Road contractors, navvies, stonebreakers, scavengers	446	...
Labourers (undefined)	3,843	4
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants ...	1,156	59
Graziers, grazing farm servants ...	332	2
Fishermen, game killers	35	...
Woodcarters, foresters	52	...
Well sinkers	4	...
Miners	1,911	1
Total	19,930	3,317

752. According to the figures, the largest number of unemployed males were found amongst general labourers, followers of the building trades, miners, farm servants, and those connected with commerce (chiefly clerks and shopmen), in the order named. At the same time painters, tailors, brass and iron workers, seamen, carters and carriers, navvies, servants, and implement makers were out of work in considerable numbers. Amongst females the largest numbers of unemployed were dressmakers and tailoresses, domestic servants, and teachers.

753. The unemployed males were in the proportion of 52½, and the unemployed females in that of 29, per 1,000 breadwinners of their respective sexes. This is shown in the following table, which also shows the proportions of unemployed breadwinners of either sex at various periods of age :—

PROPORTIONS OF UNEMPLOYED, MALES AND FEMALES, AT VARIOUS AGES (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Ages.	Male Breadwinners.			Female Breadwinners.		
	Total Number.	Number unemployed.	Proportion unemployed per 1,000 at each Age.	Total Number.	Number unemployed.	Proportion unemployed per 1,000 at each Age.
5 to 15 years ...	8,798	97	11·03	3,668	32	8·72
15 to 20 ,, ...	49,645	1,704	34·32	27,256	1,031	37·83
20 to 25 ,, ...	60,788	3,038	49·98	26,712	947	35·45
25 to 45 ,, ...	159,355	8,232	51·66	30,777	869	28·23
45 to 65 ,, ...	79,509	4,920	61·88	20,029	354	17·68
65 and upwards ...	20,158	1,866	92·57	5,529	57	10·31
Unspecified ...	1,495	73	...	258	27	...
Total ...	379,748	19,930	52·48	114,229	3,317	29·04

754. In proportion to those ready to pursue breadwinning occupations, the number of unemployed males was greater than that of unemployed females at all the ages named in the table, excepting 15 to 20. The males, as they advance in age, appear to find increasing difficulty in obtaining constant employment, the proportion out of work at each period of age being larger than that at the preceding period, until at the age of 65 and upwards all but about 7 per cent. were unemployed. Exactly the reverse was the case in regard to females at all ages after 15, in consideration of the lighter duties of whom, in the matter of nursing and domestic service, age apparently does not present so great a bar to their finding employment as it does in the case of men in view of the severer labours performed by them.

Occupations of inmates of charitable institutions.

755. Inmates of charitable institutions were, in the first instance, merely tabulated as such in the general tables of occupations; but, as the callings of such persons before entering the establishments had been carefully noted by the sub-enumerators, in accordance with their instructions, these have been extracted, and are as follow :—

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Occupations.	Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums.		Other Charitable Institutions.[1]	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Government and local government officers	2	...	2	...	...	...
Soldiers	2	...	9	...	1	...
Lawyers, law clerks	...	...	2	...	...	...
Police	10	...	3	...	...	...
Charitable institution attendants	2	1	...	...	...	...
Medical men, druggists, nurses	2	...	4	...	...	...
Journalists	2	...	1	...	...	...
Civil engineers, surveyors, architects	3	...	5	...	...	...
Teachers	1	6	7	7	2	2
Artists	2	...	...	...	...	...
Musicians, actors, and others connected with amusements	7	...	2	...	10	3
Hotel, boarding-house—keepers	1	1	8	3	...	...
Servants	44	130	57	186	6	85
Traders, merchants, shop-keepers	75	2	121	15	10	1
Railway, tram, cab, dray—service	27	...	8	...	3	...
Sailors, ship engineers, firemen, servants, boatmen	26	...	45	...	4	...
Messengers and porters	3	...	2	...	1	...
Printers, bookbinders	3	...	9	1	3	...
Carvers, ornament-makers	3	...	7	1	17	6
Watch, scientific instrument—makers	3	...	2	...	...	...
Mechanical engineers, toolmakers	8	...	15	...	1	...
Carriage, harness—makers	6	...	9	...	...	...
Ship, boat, sail—makers	...	...	5	...	...	...
Painters, glaziers, plumbers	23	...	17	...	3	...
Furniture makers, upholsterers	3	...	13	...	...	1
Weavers, spinners, dyers	4	...	4	1	1	1
Tailors, shoemakers, hatters, dressmakers, milliners	20	28	40	47	7	14
Rope, mat—makers	...	1	2	...	3	4
Millers, bakers	13	...	16	...	2	...
Brewers, cordial-makers	5	...	1	1	1	...
Tanners, fellmongers	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sawyers, splitters, coopers, box-makers	11	...	19	...	4	...
Stone carvers; brick, pottery—makers	7	...	10	...	...	...
Goldsmiths, silversmiths	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ironfounders, blacksmiths, whitesmiths	23	...	31	...	2	...
Gasmakers, charcoal burners	...	...	2	...	...	...
Masons, bricklayers, builders	18	...	34	...	4	...
Carpenters, turners	31	...	54	...	8	...
Navvies, excavators, stonebreakers	16	...	6	...	1	...
Labourers (undefined)	257	...	444	...	27	...
Mechanics, manufacturers, &c. (undefined)	4	...	2	...	...	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	125	3	82	...	17	...
Squatters, graziers, station servants	20	...	37	...	3	...
Fishermen	2	...	1	...	...	...
Woodcutters	7	...	3	...	1	...
Miners, quarrymen	126	...	134	1	2	...
Of independent means	2	3	4	...	...	...
Wives, daughters, &c.	...	225	...	178	...	59
Scholars	49	31	11	...	328	659
Occupations not stated	225	197	38	94	145	568
Total	1,223	628	1,333	535	617	1,403

[1] Including inmates of Orphanages, 259 males and 290 females; Blind Asylum, 59 males and 55 females; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 25 males and 26 females; Female Refuges, 22 males and 100 females; Reformatories, 68 males and 80 females; others, 184 males and 852 females.

NOTE.—The occupations of inmates of Lunatic Asylums are included with those of lunatics and idiots, under the head of Sickness and Infirmity, and therefore are not given in this table. See page 165, *ante*.

Occupations of prisoners.

756. The inmates of gaols and penal establishments were, in the first instance, set down in the occupation returns merely as prisoners without reference to the trades and callings they followed when not in custody. A statement of these, however, of which the following is an abstract, was furnished the sub-enumerators by the officers of the Penal Department:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Government officers	5	...
Lawyers, law clerks	4	...
Medical men	2	...
Journalist	1	...
Assayer	1	...
Civil engineers, surveyors, architects ...	8	...
Teachers	2	...
Artists	2	...
Musicians	2	...
Actors	3	...
Jockeys and others connected with amusements	9	...
Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers ...	5	1
Servants	53	221
Prostitutes	...	8
Bank officers	4	...
Traders, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	227	1
Bookmakers, bettors	3	...
Railway officials	4	...
Draymen, carters	3	...
Sailors and others connected with shipping	61	...
Printers, bookbinders	11	1
Ornament makers	4	...
Watch makers	6	...
Mechanical engineers, tool makers ...	14	...
Carriage, harness makers	10	...
Sailmakers	2	...
Painters, glaziers, plumbers	39	...
Furniture makers, upholsterers ...	10	...
Weavers, dyers	3	...
Tailors; boot, shoe, dress—makers; milliners	84	26
Rope makers	3	...
Bakers, confectioners	18	...
Beer, wine, spirits—bottlers	2	...
Tobacco manufacturer	1	...
Tanners	2	...
Sawyers and others working in wood ...	6	...
Stone carvers; brick, glass—makers ...	6	...
Goldsmiths, electroplaters	4	...
Blacksmiths, whitesmiths, ironfounders	41	...
Gas works service	1	...
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers ...	28	...
Carpenters, joiners, turners	36	...
Navvies, excavators	174	...
Chimney sweeps	3	...
Labourers (undefined)	460	1
Engine drivers (undefined)	7	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants ...	42	1
Squatters, farm servants, shearers ...	9	...
Fisherman	1	...
Woodcutter	1	...
Miners	26	...
Wives, daughters (domestic duties) ...	...	8
Scholars	3	...
Occupation not stated	18	34
Total	1,474	302

757. By the above statement it would appear that a large proportion of prisoners, according to their callings, must at one time have occupied good, and in some instances superior positions. As many as 634 of the men, or 43 per cent., were set down as labourers, navvies, or excavators, whilst most of the remainder had acquired trades or professions, or held situations which it might be supposed would have had the effect of placing them above want or the temptation to commit crimes. Not one of either sex was set down as belonging originally to the criminal classes, but 8 of the women were set down as prostitutes.

Public officers in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

758. It was stated in a previous paragraph* that it was not possible to ascertain from the Census returns the number of public officers in any of the colonies, but that such a return had been obtained from the different Government

* See paragraph 685, *ante*.

Departments in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, together with a statement of the gross amount of salaries paid in each department. The following is the return referred to:—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE, WITH THEIR SALARIES, IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND, 1891–2.

(Exclusive of persons only casually or partially employed.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
		£		£		£
EXECUTIVE.						
His Excellency the Governor	1	10,000	1	7,000	1	5,000
Ditto—Staff	...	...	9	2,048	5	1,060
Ministers of the Crown	10	15,500	9	14,500	7	7,300
Executive Council, Officers of	2	1,435	3	1,200	3	939
Total	13	26,935	22	24,748	16	14,299
LEGISLATURE.						
Legislative Council	17	5,524	15	5,930	10	3,610
„ Assembly	29	10,247	27	9,915	14	3,557
„ Council and Assembly	...	...	15	2,195	8	1,259
Parliamentary Library	6	1,962	4	1,265		
„ Gardens and Refreshment Rooms ...	6	846	...	...	1	250
„ Reporting Staff (including Shorthand Writer)	11	4,566	12	5,970	12	3,828
Total	69	23,145	73	25,275	45	12,504
ADMINISTRATIVE.						
Public Service Board—Members	3	4,500	5	500	3	2,600
„ Office Staff	14	2,127	6	1,570	4	826
Premier's Office	9	2,678	...	...	...	...
Chief Secretary's Office	21	6,118	39	9,320	17	4,660
Treasury (including Land Tax)	110	28,064	74	26,985	19	5,243
Audit Office	40	11,971	45	10,272	19	6,095
Agent-General	9	4,747	9	4,161	12 [1]	[1] 5,532
Paymaster of Imperial Pensions...	2	433	...	...	...	...
Customs, Distilleries, and Excise...	389	79,667	225	49,267	222	42,765
Total	597	140,305	403	102,075	296	67,721
LEGAL.						
Supreme Court Judges	6	18,500	7	19,100	5	10,500
Judges of County or District Courts, Courts of Mines and General Sessions, and of Insolvency ...	6	9,300	7	10,500	3	3,000
Crown Law Officers, Crown Solicitor, Master-in-Equity and Lunacy, Prothonotary, Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, Officers of the Supreme Court, Crown Prosecutors and Judges' Associates	92	32,182	150	43,700	95	15,734
Registrar-General (including Registrars of Titles, Patents, and Friendly Societies)	195	42,635	81	20,198	66	12,513
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Courts	133	36,161	254	72,779	80	27,544
Sheriffs	40	7,510	83	13,058	18	3,145
Total	472	146,288	582	179,335	267	72,436
POLICE AND PENAL.						
Police	1,547	238,075	1,751	248,115	957	110,264
Penal Establishments and Gaols	250	40,623	619	73,365	99	13,354
Total	1,797	278,698	2,370	321,480	1,056	123,618

[1] Including immigration.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE, ETC.—*continued.*

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
		£		£		£
DEFENCE.						
Civil Staff	33	6,582	16	2,855	11	1,633
Permanent Land Forces	413	47,773	827	71,935	152	14,397
Naval Forces	239	30,468	12	1,709	15	2,054
Total	685	84,823	855	76,499	178	18,084
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, HEALTH, ETC.						
Education Department—						
Officers, inspectors, &c.	151	40,117	173	53,046	28	8,405
Teachers	4,631	575,538	4,362	500,796	1,480	165,552
Public Library, Museums, &c.	61	10,987	38	8,109	7 [1]	[1] 1,423
Government Statist (exclusive of Friendly Societies)	15	3,488	14	3,735	... [2]	[2] ...
Friendly Societies (exclusive of Registrar) [2]	5	1,010	...	...	5	760
Observatory [3]	12	3,704	14	3,050	4	820
Botanist and Botanical Gardens (exclusive of gardeners, labourers, &c.)	9	2,851	5	1,450	4	634
Public Health (including Chief Medical Officer)	30	9,365	117	13,133	50	4,650
Lunatic Asylums	586	57,007	421	40,016	158	15,757
Inebriate Asylums	17	1,507	...	...	...	...
Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Charities	52	9,672	70	11,443	20	2,741
Aborigines	4	798	1	240	...	...
City of Sydney Improvement Board	...	...	2	580	...	...
Fire Brigade Board	...	...	3	1,100	...	...
Abattoirs Inspection	...	...	7	1,390	...	...
Church and School Lands Management	...	...	5	1,540	...	...
Total	5,573	716,044	5,232	639,628	1,756	200,742
COMMERCIAL.						
Government Railways	13,614	1,609,975	12,296	1,710,815	3,586	440,743
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage	... [4]	... [4]	73	17,305	52	3,135
Country Water Supply and Irrigation	58	12,620	91	15,440	18	3,446
Post and Telegraph (including P.O. Savings Banks and Stamp Duties)	3,046	340,861	2,241	277,605	988	110,845
Lands and Survey (including Rabbit Extermination)	280	64,096	818	162,465	209	42,730
Ports and Harbors (including Mercantile Marine and Marine Board officers)	128 [5]	21,726 [5]	275	48,335	302	45,562
Immigration	...	...	...	...	40	5,719
Powder Magazines, &c.	11	2,129	...	...	12	836
Total	17,137	2,051,407	15,794	2,231,965	5,207	653,016
INDUSTRIAL.						
Public Works	179	41,706	208	78,957	235	32,653
Government Printer	196	34,361	637	68,616	160	17,850
Stores	2	711	25	5,695	13	2,010
Inspection of Factories and Shops	9	1,926	...	...	...	...
Royal Mint	54	10,838	43	9,711	...	...
Total	440	89,542	913	162,979	408	52,513
AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING.						
Mines and Agriculture	177	29,385	393	52,155	113	25,587
Forests and Nurseries	29	5,194	58	12,172	2	300
Fisheries	1	420	35	4,262	...	...
Total	207	34,999	486	68,589	115	25,887
Grand Total	26,990	3,592,186	26,730	3,832,573	9,344	1,240,820

[1] Museums only.—[2] Included under the head of Registrar-General, &c.—[3] Not including "Meteorological Observers" in New South Wales.—[4] Melbourne water supply is under the Metropolitan Board of Works.—[5] Not including Port of Melbourne (now under Harbor Trust).

Proportion of public officers to population.

759. Whilst the public officers in Victoria outnumbered those in New South Wales by 260, the number employed in proportion to population was identical in the three colonies named, viz., 1 in 42.

Average salaries of public officers.

760. The aggregate amount of salaries paid was larger in New South Wales than in Victoria by £240,387, and the amount per person employed was the larger by £10 5s. 9d.; but the average salary per person employed was higher by 6s. in Victoria than in Queensland. The following are the figures for the three colonies:—

AVERAGE SALARY PER PERSON IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, 1891.

	£	s.	d.
1. New South Wales	143	7	7
2. Victoria	133	1	10
3. Queensland	132	15	10

Proportion of public officers' salaries to population.

761. The average amount per head of population paid to persons in the service of the State was higher by 4s. 8d. in New South Wales than either in Victoria or Queensland, in which two colonies the amounts were identical.

AVERAGE PAYMENT TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1891.

	£	s.	d.
1. New South Wales	3	7	8
2. Victoria	3	3	0
3. Queensland	3	3	0

Occupations of males in Australasian Colonies.

762. Returns of the occupations of the people have been published in all the Australasian colonies except South Australia, which in this respect had made no sign up to the time of going to press. Throughout the group the same method of compilation has been adopted, so that comparisons between the results obtained in the different colonies are easily made. The following are the occupations of males as returned in the six colonies which have published the information, arranged in 105 sub-orders:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Exclusive of Aborigines.					
			Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Ministering to—						
1	1	General government [2]	1,458	1,192	796	162	272	558
	2	Local government [2]	641	270	261	14	57	304
	3	Defence	513	1,237	912	123	104	271
	4	Law and order	4,161	4,564	1,610	301	617	1,894
2	1	Religion	1,729	1,374	466	74	240	974
	2	Charity	298	64	69	11	21	42
	3	Health	2,463	2,579	750	85	301	1,416
	4	Literature	647	694	222	24	46	414
	5	Science	172	230	89	6	21	59
	6	Engineering, surveying, and architecture ...	2,058	2,876	738	170	499	1,199
	7	Education	2,693	3,035	902	86	296	1,835
	8	Fine arts	1,195	751	216	15	87	440
	9	Music	806	629	143	11	42	242
	10	Amusements	1,160	1,594	375	52	112	434
		Engaged in—						
3	1	Boarding, lodging, and entertaining	3,513	7,777	2,596	194	458	1,974
	2	Attendance	11,569	9,882	3,367	936	971	3,563
4	1	Banking and finance	4,034	3,225	1,456	220	729	1,569
	2	Insurance and valuation	1,278	1,926	687	59	153	946

[1] The numbers relating to Victoria will be found to differ somewhat from those in previous tables, as in order to compare with those of the other colonies Chinese have been included, whilst Aborigines have been excluded.

[2] Including only those Government and municipal officers whose duties were mainly administrative or clerical, or who were returned simply as civil servants, Government clerks, municipal officers, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES)—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Exclusive of Aborigines.					
			Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Dealing in—						
4	3	Real property	2,813	2,069	441	93	265	891
	4	Patents and trade marks	12	47	5	...	...	8
5	1	Books and publications	1,119	877	194	31	115	476
	2	Musical instruments	42	68	29	...	1	38
	3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	28	24	7	...	...	8
	4	Ornaments and minor art products	162	227	31	3	15	92
	5	Equipment for sports and games	4	...	1	...	...	...
	6	Type, designs, medals, and dies	21	2	1	1	...	...
	7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	78	384	5	7	...	3
	8	Surgical instruments and appliances	4	2	...	...	...	...
	9	Arms and explosives	1	3	...	...	...	1
	10	Machinery, implements, and tools	101	186	36	30	5	60
	11	Carriages and vehicles	9	11	1	...	...	...
	12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	25	35	2	5	4	25
	13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	79	59	6	...	6	19
	14	House fittings	83	703	168	2	72	304
	15	Furniture	353	301	40	2	22	82
	16	Chemicals and by-products	9	73	6	...	...	31
6	1	Textile fabrics	4,454	4,343	1,083	70	430	2,351
	2	Dress	690	607	97	1	37	281
	3	Fibrous materials and articles made therefrom	19	15	1	...	...	2
7	1	Animal food	6,335	6,289	2,298	174	617	3,644
	2	Vegetable food	1,778	2,174	468	27	104	925
	3	Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	4,939	4,273	1,266	32	370	1,909
8	1	Animals	1,814	1,232	645	} 61	51	1,033
	2	Animal matters not otherwise classed	720	450	29		{ 15	137
	3	Animal waste products	7	...	2		{ 4	6
	4	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed	686	20	...	} 28	{ 25	3
	5	Fodder, seeds, and flowers	842	990	98		{ 29	103
	6	Paper and papermakers' materials	434	349	105	...	...	182
9	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	345	159	39	3	8	51
	2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	295	5	1	11	...	1
	3	Metals, other than gold and silver	1,256	1,339	361	1	147	786
10	1	Fuel and light	1,648	1,339	63	1	195	391
11	1	General and undefined dealers	23,312	16,585	5,861	980	1,755	7,669
	2	Speculators on chance events	140	234	39	...	7	...
12	1	Engaged in storage	383	313	397	33	4	1,034
		Connected with—						
13	1	Railway traffic	6,823	7,778	2,486	348	664	3,484
	2	Tramway and road traffic	13,895	7,672	5,293	523	456	4,062
	3	Sea and river traffic	5,104	10,498	3,763	1,689	1,561	5,927
	4	Postal service	1,452	1,875	548	102	127	540
	5	Telegraph and telephone service	1,546	1,598	560	121	134	746
	6	Messengers and porters	1,110	932	492	41	115	510
		Working in—						
14	1	Books and publications	4,228	4,045	1,217	121	442	2,132
	2	Musical instruments	165	145	66	1	15	62
	3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	316	277	125	...	28	140
	4	Ornaments and minor art products	823	317	81	3	32	155
	5	Equipment for sports and games	21	13	1	...	...	...
	6	Types, designs, medals, and dies	293	150	47	4	9	40
	7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	768	712	197	26	109	442
	8	Surgical instruments and appliances	16	16	6	...	...	4
	9	Arms and explosives	66	80	33	5	6	45
	10	Machinery, implements, and tools	4,845	3,716	64	132	13	1,712
	11	Carriages and vehicles	3,693	2,912	820	150	301	1,185
	12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	1,839	2,861	1,190	308	229	1,432
	13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	588	1,181	383	79	101	697
	15	Furniture	2,645	1,979	625	75	241	1,272
	16	Chemicals and by-products	203	92	20	7	2	61
15	1	Textile fabrics	569	143	67	2	31	898
	2	Dress	10,074	7,361	2,422	74	1,075	5,360
	3	Fibrous materials and fabrics made therefrom	298	205	57	7	21	2,440
16	1	Animal food	499	492	228	7	16	918
	2	Vegetable food	4,656	5,003	1,282	166	581	2,500
	3	Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	2,033	2,188	645	85	157	881

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES)—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Exclusive of Aborigines.					
			Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Working in—						
17	1	Animal matters	1,562	1,082	183	33	78	589
	2	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed (chiefly wood)	4,504	8,038	2,688	562	695	2,843
	3	Fodder and seed	197	36	6		7	63
	4	Paper	131	25	2	...	1	28
18	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,105	2,955	440	109	234	704
	2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	628	202	159	10	40	227
	3	Metals, other than gold and silver	10,617	8,926	3,454	389	1,107	4,556
19	1	Fuel, light, and electric or hydraulic energy	1,023	1,634	142	12	107	255
20	1	Houses and buildings	30,783	24,950	7,302	1,033	2,743	9,774
	2	Railways, roads, excavations, earthworks, &c.	10,185	13,333	3,393	659	2,295	2,815
	3	Disposal of dead matter or refuse	198	796	68	85	128	78
21	1	Imperfectly defined industries (chiefly labourers)	38,195	26,888	14,602	1,786	3,350	14,888
		Engaged in—						
22	1	Agricultural pursuits	79,090	67,576	33,891	4,351	14,584	56,671
	2	Pastoral pursuits or breeding animals	10,510	31,172	13,651	1,669	2,040	9,279
	3	Preserving, capturing, or destroying wild animals	1,608	1,666	786	520	486	1,895
	4	Forestry or acquisition of products of natural vegetation	1,832	1,653	1,102	296	543	2,988
	5	Water conservancy and supply	395	1,905	181	214	46	121
	6	Mines and quarries	24,638	30,936	11,622	1,268	3,987	16,906
		Persons of—						
23	1	Independent means	4,461	4,606	290	150	249	1,619
24	1	Persons employed (if at all) in household duties	83,300	96,135	1,571	3,556	14,165	49,425
	2	Students (not law, medicine, art, or music) and scholars	114,829	118,459	71,404	4,268	13,438	72,985
25	1	Persons dependent on charity	5,240	6,054	2,470	245	977	2,700
	2	Persons under legal detention	1,552	2,534	619	14	147	421
		Occupations not stated or illdefined	5,510	2,515	1,554	70	318	2,722
		Total	598,089	608,003	223,779	29,514	77,560[2]	332,877

[1] See first footnote on page 230.—[2] Including 73 half-caste Aborigines, whose occupations could not be eliminated.

Occupations of females in Australasian Colonies.

763. The occupations of females as returned in the same colonies, arranged as in the case of those of males in sub-orders, were as follow:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES 1891.—SUB-ORDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES).

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Exclusive of Aborigines.					
			Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Ministering to—						
1	1	General government [2]	66	8	10	1	...	2
	2	Local Government [2]	12	7	4	1	...	5
	3	Defence	...	...	1	...	...	...
	4	Law and order	91	84	16	3	6	13
2	1	Religion	431	164	44	...	27	161
	2	Charity	377	289	255	66	42	144
	3	Health	1,980	2,574	670	27	189	1,308
	4	Literature	41	36	8	...	3	13
	5	Science	1	...	...	...	...	3
	6	Engineering, surveying, and architecture	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Education	4,543	5,727	1,571	222	755	3,223
	8	Fine arts	424	235	58	2	30	183
	9	Music	1,583	1,088	250	15	115	654
	10	Amusements	185	190	40	6	36	30
		Engaged in—						
3	1	Boarding, lodging, and entertaining	3,102	10,132	3,264	65	477	1,048
	2	Attendance	39,346	31,076	11,159	1,427	5,274	18,343

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.—[2] See second footnote to table on page 230.

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES)—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Exclusive of Aborigines.					
			Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged in—						
4	1	Banking and finance	209	48	60	4	206	60
	2	Insurance and valuation	18	14	2	...	1	2
		Dealing in—						
	3	Real property	910	590	275	47	308	280
	4	Patents and trade marks	4	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	Books and publications	134	77	32	...	12	39
	2	Musical instruments	2	6	2	...	...	4
	3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	3	2	...	...	...	1
	4	Ornaments and minor art products	204	79	13	...	16	81
	5	Equipment for sports and games	4	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Type, designs, medals, and dies	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	...	7	...	...	...	2
	8	Surgical instruments and appliances	1	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Arms and explosives	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Machinery, implements, and tools	6	9	4	...	...	14
	11	Carriages and vehicles	1	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	...	...	1	3	...	1
	13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	3	...	...	...	1	...
	14	House fittings	11	1	2	...	...	3
	15	Furniture	44	23	11	...	6	11
	16	Chemicals and by-products	1	...	...	...	...	1
6	1	Textile fabrics	744	744	221	39	108	434
	2	Dress	140	113	27	...	12	76
	3	Fibrous materials and articles made therefrom	17	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	Animal food	234	110	63	4	45	138
	2	Vegetable food	647	474	175	6	37	264
	3	Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	520	482	100	1	104	155
8	1	Animals	5	3	5	...	...	...
	2	Animal matters not otherwise classed	4	1	...	...	...	2
	3	Animal waste products	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed	3	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Fodder, seeds, and flowers	96	55	4	...	...	3
	6	Paper and papermakers' materials	161	43	15	...	1	26
9	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	26	16	2	...	9	4
	2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	15	...	1	1	...	...
	3	Metals, other than gold and silver	24	10	1	...	4	4
10	1	Fuel and light	17	10	3	...	1	6
11	1	General and undefined dealers	3,509	1,911	888	164	270	1,110
	2	Speculators on chance events	...	9	1	...	...	...
12	1	Engaged in storage	7	1	...	...	...	1
		Connected with—						
13	1	Railway traffic	854	143	141	3	22	6
	2	Tramway and road traffic	49	24	32	...	4	10
	3	Sea and river traffic	43	57	16	8	11	60
	4	Postal service	420	253	46	28	113	41
	5	Telegraph and telephone service	173	22	17	13	59	23
	6	Messengers and porters	5	1	...	...	1	4
		Working in—						
14	1	Books and publications	507	314	82	17	22	182
	2	Musical instruments	...	...	1	...	...	...
	3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	14	13	3	...	...	2
	4	Ornaments and minor art products	91	114	22	...	2	25
	5	Equipment for sports and games	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Types, designs, medals, and dies	57	...	1	1	...	...
	7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	11	4	2	...	2	2
	8	Surgical instruments and appliances	3	1	1	...	...	2
	9	Arms and explosives	21	...	...	...	...	12
	10	Machinery, implements, and tools	2	...	1	9	...	4
	11	Carriages and vehicles	13	1	...	1	...	1
	12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	14	10	6	12	1	7
	13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	...	...	1	...	...	4
	14	House and shop fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Furniture	224	120	15	1	9	46
	16	Chemicals and by-products	50	44	3	...	...	6
15	1	Textile fabrics	362	74	68	...	28	467
	2	Dress	26,077	16,803	4,796	354	1,648	10,244

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES)—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Exclusive of Aborigines.					
			Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.[2]	New Zealand.
		Working in—						
15	3	Fibrous materials and fabrics made therefrom ...	59	15	5	...	...	28
16	1	Animal food	14	5	1	...	1	18
	2	Vegetable food	302	157	81	6	59	87
	3	Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	113	78	43	...	1	49
17	1	Animal matters	12	3	2	...	2	17
	2	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed (chiefly wood)	49	5	5	...	5	3
	3	Fodder and seeds	1	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Paper	227	4	...	...	...	20
18	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	18	4	2	1	1	11
	2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	21	1	2	...	...	10
	3	Metals, other than gold and silver	25	3	2	...	1	5
19	1	Fuel, light, and electric or hydraulic energy ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	Houses and buildings	22	1	3	...	...	12
	2	Railways, roads, excavations, earthworks, &c. ...	10	1	1	...	...	...
	3	Disposal of dead matter or refuse	3	2	...	...	...	...
21	1	Imperfectly defined industries (chiefly labourers)	349	24	20	3	40	61
		Engaged in—						
22	1	Agricultural pursuits	6,028	1,022	6,089	162	1,447	2,387
	2	Pastoral pursuits or breeding animals	4,814	1,092	653	146	407	270
	3	Preserving, capturing, or destroying wild animals	7	2	12	3	25	5
	4	Forestry or acquisition of products of natural vegetation	...	...	...	1	2	...
	5	Water conservancy and supply	1	1	...	...	...	1
	6	Mines and quarries	11	1	5	...	1	23
23	1	Persons of independent means	13,282	5,617	174	79	422	1,484
24	1	Persons employed (if at all) in household duties ...	308,281	311,824	65,314	12,261	42,938	172,992
	2	Students (not law, medicine, art, or music) and scholars	113,217	117,136	71,257	4,284	12,922	73,776
25	1	Persons dependent on charity	4,180	3,450	1,292	162	626	1,537
	2	Persons under legal detention	382	508	89	11	43	59
		Occupations not stated or ill-defined	1,425	549	375	23	147	1,926
		Total	541,751	515,951	169,939	19,693	69,107[2]	293,781

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.——[2] Including 66 half-caste Aborigines, whose occupations could not be eliminated.

Occupations in Australasian Colonies under 25 heads. Numbers.

764. For the purpose of making convenient comparisons between the industries carried on in the different colonies it is desirable to combine the sexes and to condense the Occupations into 25 Orders. This is done in the following table :—

OCCUPATIONS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES AND OF THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS WERE NOT RETURNED).—ORDERS.

MIXED SEXES.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Ministering to Government, law and order[2]	6,942	7,362	3,610	605	1,056	3,047
2	„ religion, charity, science, &c.	22,786	24,129	6,866	872	2,862	12,774
3	„ board, lodging, and attendance	57,530	58,867	20,386	2,622	7,180	24,928
4	Dealing in money and real property	9,278	7,919	2,926	423	1,662	3,756
5	„ art and mechanic productions	2,532	3,159	592	84	275	1,296
6	„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles ...	6,064	5,822	1,429	110	587	3,144
7	„ food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	14,453	13,802	4,370	244	1,277	7,035
8	„ animals, animal and vegetable substances ...	4,772	3,143	903	89	125	1,495
9	„ minerals and metals	1,961	1,529	405	16	168	846
10	„ fuel and light	1,665	1,349	66	1	196	397

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.

[2] Including those Government and municipal officers whose duties were mainly administrative or clerical, or who were returned indefinitely as civil servants, Government clerks, &c., also lawyers and others connected with law.

OCCUPATIONS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES AND OF THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS WERE NOT RETURNED).—ORDERS—*continued.*

MIXED SEXES.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS—*continued.*						
11	General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	26,961	18,739	6,789	1,144	2,032	8,779
12	Engaged in storage	390	314	397	33	4	1,035
13	Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages ...	31,474	30,853	13,394	2,876	3,267	15,413
14	Working in art and mechanic productions	21,516	19,117	5,013	952	1,564	9,672
15	„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles ...	37,439	24,601	7,415	437	2,803	19,437
16	„ food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	7,617	7,923	2,280	264	815	4,453
17	„ animal and vegetable substances	6,683	9,193	2,886	595	788	3,563
18	„ minerals and metals	14,414	12,091	4,059	509	1,383	5,513
19	„ fuel, light, and energy	1,025	1,634	142	12	107	255
20	„ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks ...	41,201	39,083	10,767	1,777	5,166	12,679
21	„ undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	38,544	26,912	14,622	1,789	3,390	14,949
22	Engaged on land and animals	128,934	137,026	67,992	8,630	23,568	90,546
23	Of independent means	17,743	10,223	464	229	671	3,103
24	Performing household duties or being educated ...	619,627	643,554	209,546	24,369	83,463	369,178
25	Dependent on charity or in prison	11,354	12,546	4,470	432	1,793	4,717
	Total of specified occupations	1,132,905	1,120,890	391,789	49,114	146,202[2]	622,010

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.——[2] Including 139 half-caste Aborigines, whose occupations could not be eliminated.

Occupations in Australasian Colonies under 25 heads. Proportions.

765. The proportion of the followers of each group of occupations to the total number of persons in each colony whose occupations were specified (excluding Aborigines) are given in the next table.

OCCUPATIONS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES AND OF THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS WERE NOT RETURNED)—ORDERS.

MIXED SEXES.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.[1]	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.						
1	Ministering to government, law, and order [2]	6·13	6·57	9·21	(*h*) 12·32	7·22	(*l*) 4·90
2	„ religion, charity, science	20·11	(*h*) 21·53	(*l*) 17·52	17·76	19·58	20·54
3	„ board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	(*h*) 53·39	49·11	(*l*) 40·07
4	Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	8·61	(*h*) 11·37	(*l*) 6·04
5	„ art and mechanic productions	2·24	(*h*) 2·82	(*l*) 1·51	1·71	1·88	2·09
6	„ textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials ...	(*h*) 5·35	5·19	3·65	(*l*) 2·24	4·02	5·05
7	„ food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	(*h*) 12·76	12·31	11·15	(*l*) 4·97	8·73	11·31
8	„ animals, animal and vegetable substances ...	(*h*) 4·21	2·80	2·31	1·81	(*l*) ·86	2·40
9	„ minerals and metals	(*h*) 1·73	1·36	1·03	(*l*) ·33	1·15	1·36
10	„ fuel and light	(*h*) 1·47	1·20	·17	(*l*) ·02	1·34	·64
11	General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	(*h*) 23·80	16·72	17·33	23·29	(*l*) 13·90	14·11
12	Engaged in storage	·34	·28	1·01	·67	(*l*) ·03	(*h*) 1·66
13	Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages ...	27·78	27·52	34·19	(*h*) 58·56	(*l*) 22·35	24·78
14	Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	(*h*) 19·38	(*l*) 10·70	15·55
15	„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials ...	(*h*) 33·05	21·95	18·93	(*l*) 8·90	19·17	31·25
16	„ food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	(*l*) 5·38	5·57	(*h*) 7·16
17	„ animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	(*h*) 12·12	(*l*) 5·39	5·73
18	„ minerals and metals	(*h*) 12·72	10·79	10·36	10·36	9·46	(*l*) 8·86
19	„ fuel, light, and energy	·91	(*h*) 1·46	·36	(*l*) ·25	·73	·41
20	„ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks ...	(*h*) 36·37	34·87	27·48	36·18	35·33	(*l*) 20·39
21	„ undefined mechanical operatives (chiefly labourers)	34·02	24·01	(*h*) 37·32	36·41	(*l*) 23·19	24·03
22	Engaged on land and animals	(*l*) 113·81	122·25	173·54	(*h*) 175·71	161·20	145·57
23	Of independent means	(*h*) 15·66	9·12	(*l*) 1·19	4·66	4·59	4·99
24	Performing household duties (if any) or being educated...	546·94	574·15	534·84	(*l*) 496·17	570·87	(*h*) 593·53
25	Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·19	11·41	8·80	(*h*) 12·26	(*l*) 7·58
	Total	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00

[1] See first footnote to table on page 230.——[2] See second footnote to table on page 230.

NOTE.—In this table the letter (*h*) is placed against the highest proportions, and the letter (*l*) against the lowest proportions.

766. The letter (*h*) indicates that the proportion against which it is placed is higher and the letter (*l*) that such proportion is lower than the corresponding proportion in any of the other colonies ; thus in Victoria the proportions of dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (Orders 6 and 15), dealers in food and drinks (Order 7), dealers in animal and vegetable substances (Order 8), dealers and workers in minerals and metals (Orders 9 and 18), dealers in fuel and light (Order 10), persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (Order 11), workers in buildings, railways, roads, &c. (Order 20), and persons of independent means (Order 23) were higher, whilst the proportion of persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (Order 22) was lower than in any other colony named.

767. In the same manner the highest and lowest proportions may be easily traced in each colony. The letters show that as compared with the proportions in the other colonies those in Victoria were highest in ten instances and lowest in one instance ; those in New South Wales were highest in three instances ; those in Queensland were highest in one instance and lowest in three instances ; those in Western Australia were highest in six and lowest in eight instances ; those in Tasmania were highest in two and lowest in seven instances ; and those in New Zealand were highest in three and lowest in six instances.

Breadwinners and dependents in Australasian Colonies.

768. The number of breadwinners and the number of dependents in each of the colonies named are given in the following table, the sexes being distinguished :—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES AND OF THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATION WAS NOT SPECIFIED).

Colony.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.
Victoria	387,658	204,921	114,266	426,060	501,924	630,981
New South Wales ...	382,306	223,182	82,484	432,918	464,790	656,100
Queensland	146,161	76,064	31,612	137,952	177,773	214,016
Western Australia ...	21,361	8,083	2,952	16,718	24,313	24,801
Tasmania	48,515	28,727	12,431	56,529	60,946	85,256
New Zealand ...	204,624	125,531	43,491	248,364	248,115	373,895

769. The proportion of males engaged in breadwinning occupations was highest in Western Australia, next in Queensland, and next in Victoria. The following are the figures :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE BREADWINNERS TO MALE POPULATION, 1891.

	Per cent.
1. Western Australia	72·55
2. Queensland	65·77
3. Victoria	65·42
4. New South Wales	63·14
5. Tasmania	62·81
6. New Zealand	61·98

770. According to the following figures, a larger proportion of females appear to have been breadwinners in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, Queensland in this respect standing second, Tasmania third, and New South Wales fourth :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF FEMALE BREADWINNERS TO FEMALE POPULATION, 1891.

	Per cent.
1. Victoria	21·15
2. Queensland	18·64
3. Tasmania	18·03
4. New South Wales	16·00
5. Western Australia	15·01
6. New Zealand	14·90

771. If the breadwinners of both sexes be combined the colonies will be found to stand in the same order as they do in the case of the male breadwinners, except that New South Wales and Tasmania change places. The figures are subjoined :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF BREADWINNERS OF MIXED SEXES TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1891.

	Per cent.
1. Western Australia	49·50
2. Queensland	45·37
3. Victoria	44·30
4. Tasmania	41·69
5. New South Wales	41·47
6. New Zealand	39·89

772. In New Zealand, it will be observed, the proportion of breadwinners to the population was smaller, and consequently the proportion of dependents was larger than in any of the other colonies. The following statement shows the relative proportions of the two classes in each colony :—

In New Zealand	100 breadwinners	sustained	151	dependents
„ New South Wales	„	„	141	„
„ Tasmania	„	„	140	„
„ Victoria	„	„	125	„
„ Queensland	„	„	120	„
„ Western Australia	„	„	102	„

Taxation per Breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

773. It is by means of the exertions of the breadwinners that the taxation is raised and the public revenue is provided. By the following figures, which show the proportion of taxation to each breadwinner in the various colonies, it is seen that taxation is lighter in Victoria than in any other colony of the group except New South Wales :—

PROPORTION OF TAXATION TO EACH BREADWINNER IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1891.

	Taxation per Breadwinner. £	s.	d.
1. Western Australia	10	17	3
2. New Zealand	8	15	8
3. Queensland...	8	9	0
4. Tasmania	8	4	9
5. Victoria	6	9	7
6. New South Wales	6	5	6

NOTE.—The taxation referred to is that raised in the year ended 30th June, 1891, in the case of Victoria, and in the calendar year 1891 in that of the other colonies. The amounts were as follow :—Victoria, £3,252,638 ; New South Wales, £2,916,344 ; Queensland, £1,502,304 ; Western Australia, £264,055 ; Tasmania, £502,139 ; New Zealand, £2,179,739.

* Not including South Australia, the occupation returns of which have not yet been received.

Revenue per Breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

774. Victoria occupies the lowest position but one in reference to the average amount of revenue contributed by each breadwinner, as she did in reference to the average amount of taxation so contributed. New South Wales, which occupied the lowest place in the case of taxation, occupies the highest place in that of revenue. Her high position in the following list, as well as her low position on the former one, is owing to the large amount she is able to raise by the sale and occupation of Crown lands,* whereby it becomes unnecessary to resort to heavy taxation :—

PROPORTION OF PUBLIC REVENUE TO EACH BREADWINNER IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,† 1891.

	Revenue per Breadwinner. £ s. d.
1. New South Wales	21 11 10
2. Western Australia	20 9 5
3. Queensland	19 3 2
4. New Zealand	16 14 3
5. Victoria	16 12 6
6. Tasmania	14 9 10

NOTE.—The revenue referred to is that raised in the year ended 30th June, 1891, in the case of Victoria, and in the calendar year 1891 in that of the other colonies. The amounts were as follow :—Victoria, £8,343,588 ; New South Wales, £10,036,186 ; Queensland, £3,405,987 ; Western Australia, £497,670 ; Tasmania, £883,198 ; New Zealand, £4,146,231.

Debt per Breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

775. According to the number of breadwinners in each colony the burden of the public indebtedness, as shown by the total amount of the debt and the annual charge thereupon, would appear to press less hardly upon the population of Victoria than upon that of any other Australasian colony except Western Australia.

PROPORTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, AND OF THE INTEREST‡ PAID THEREON IN THE CENSUS YEAR TO EACH BREADWINNER IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,† 1891.

	Public Debt per Breadwinner. £ s. d.	Annual Interest‡ on Debt per Breadwinner. £ s. d.
1. Queensland	165 14 0	6 9 2
2. New Zealand	156 0 7	6 8 9
3. Tasmania	114 14 2	4 6 7
4. New South Wales	104 18 8	4 2 0
5. Victoria	86 18 10	3 5 8
6. Western Australia	66 7 4	2 11 7

NOTE.—The public debt referred to is as it stood at the end of the Census year for all the colonies ; the interest, so far as Victoria is concerned, is that paid during the year ended 30th June, 1891 ; that for the other colonies is that paid during the calendar year 1891. The debts were as follow in the respective colonies :—Victoria, £43,638,897 ; New South Wales, £48,771,549 ; Queensland, £29,457,134 ; Western Australia, £1,613,594 ; Tasmania, £6,990,940 ; New Zealand, £38,713,068. The interest, with which some expenses are included, was as follows :—Victoria, £1,649,009 ; New South Wales, £1,905,016 ; Queensland, £1,148,047 ; Western Australia, £62,724 ; Tasmania, £263,853 ; New Zealand, £1,597,362.

Youthful and Adult Breadwinners in Australasian Colonies.

776. A statement of the number of youthful breadwinners, or those under 20, and of adult breadwinners, or those over 20 years of age, of either sex in the Australasian Colonies is given in the following table :—

BREADWINNERS UNDER AND OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,† 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose Age or Occupation was not specified.)

Colony.	Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total.	
	5 to 20.	Over 20.	5 to 20.	Over 20.	5 to 20.	Over 20.
Victoria	58,565	327,833	30,924	83,132	89,489	410,965
New South Wales	56,700	324,813	23,749	58,657	80,449	383,470
Queensland	19,359	126,322	9,250	22,544	28,609	148,866
Western Australia	2,906	17,997	904	1,651	3,810	19,648
Tasmania	8,639	39,624	3,741	8,831	12,380	48,455
New Zealand	36,671	170,050	15,117	30,223	51,788	200,273

* The revenue raised from Crown lands in New South Wales during 1891 was £2,266,636, or nearly four times the amount so raised in Victoria.
† Not including South Australia, the occupation returns of which have not yet been received.
‡ Including expenses connected with the payment of interest, except in the case of Queensland.

777. In proportion to the population at the same age, more persons between 5 and 20 appear to work for their livelihood in Western Australia than in any other colony, but this is true only as regards the males and the total of mixed sexes; the proportion of female workers at this period of life being the highest in Victoria, whilst it is lower in Western Australia than in any of the other colonies except New South Wales, which colony has, in proportion to the numbers living, fewer youthful workers of both sexes than any other. Youthful Breadwinners in Australasian Colonies.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF YOUTHFUL BREADWINNERS TO YOUTHFUL POPULATION.

Male Breadwinners, 5 to 20 years old, per 100 of Male population at same period of life.		Female Breadwinners, 5 to 20 years old, per 100 of Female population at same period of life.		Breadwinners of Mixed Sexes, 5 to 20 years old, per 100 of Total population at same period of life.	
1. Western Australia	39·22	1. Victoria	17·34	1. Western Australia	26·53
2. Tasmania	34·23	2. Queensland	15·54	2. Victoria	24·97
3. Victoria	32·53	3. Tasmania	15·26	3. Tasmania	24·88
4. New Zealand	31·39	4. New Zealand	13·08	4. Queensland	23·58
5. Queensland	31·34	5. Western Australia	13·01	5. New Zealand	22·28
6. New South Wales	30·20	6. New South Wales	12·77	6. New South Wales	21·52

778. At the adult period of life (20 and upwards), the proportion of breadwinners is greatest in Western Australia, both as regards the males and the total of mixed sexes; but as regards the female workers, the highest proportion is in Victoria and the lowest in Western Australia. Victoria stands lowest but one in regard to the proportion of male workers, and lowest but two in regard to workers of mixed sexes; New South Wales standing immediately above this colony in both cases. Adult Breadwinners in Australasian Colonies.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF ADULT BREADWINNERS TO ADULT POPULATION.

Male Breadwinners, 20 years old and upwards, per 100 of Male population at same period of life.		Female Breadwinners, 20 years old and upwards, per 100 of Female population at same period of life.		Breadwinners of Mixed Sexes, 20 years old and upwards, per 100 of Total population at same period of life.	
1. Western Australia	98·91	1. Victoria	28·93	1. Western Australia	72·19
2. Queensland	98·66	2. Queensland	28·42	2. Queensland	71·79
3. New Zealand	98·24	3. Tasmania	26·02	3. New South Wales	66·10
4. New South Wales	97·75	4. New South Wales	23·66	4. Victoria	65·93
5. Victoria	97·56	5. New Zealand	22·06	5. Tasmania	64·73
6. Tasmania	96·85	6. Western Australia	18·30	6. New Zealand	64·59

779. The industrial and primary producing classes, which are those which create wealth, are embraced in Orders 14 to 22. The proportion of these to the population was highest in Western Australia and lowest in New South Wales, Victoria in this respect standing above New Zealand and that colony. The following are the numbers and proportions:— Wealth producers in Australasian Colonies.

WEALTH-PRODUCING CLASSES IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1891.

Colony.	Wealth Producers.	
	Number.	Proportion to the Population.
		Per cent.
1. Western Australia	14,965	30·47
2. Queensland	115,176	29·40
3. Tasmania	39,584	27·07
4. Victoria	297,373	26·25
5. New Zealand	161,067	25·89
6. New South Wales	277,580	24·76

* Not including South Australia, the occupation returns of which have not yet been received.

Manufactures in Australasian Colonies.

780. The persons engaged in manufacturing industries are found in Orders 14 to 19. This class in Victoria bore a much higher proportion to the population than it did in any of the other colonies. Next to Victoria the highest position was occupied by New Zealand, and the next by New South Wales, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list. The number and proportion in each colony were as follow:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1891.

Colony.	Manufacturers.	
	Number.	Proportion to the Population.
		Per cent.
1. Victoria	88,694	7·83
2. New Zealand	42,893	6·90
3. New South Wales	74,559	6·65
4. Western Australia	2,769	5·64
5. Queensland	21,795	5·56
6. Tasmania	7,460	5·10

Of independent means in Australasian Colonies.

781. According to the returns, persons of independent means numbered 17,743 in Victoria but only 14,690 in the five other colonies put together. The following is the proportion to the population in each colony:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, 1891.

	Per 1,000 of Population.
1. Victoria	15·66
2. New South Wales	9·12
3. New Zealand	4·99
4. Western Australia	4·66
5. Tasmania	4·59
6. Queensland	1·19

Paupers in Australasian Colonies.

782. In proportion to the population persons dependent on charity were most numerous in Tasmania, Victoria standing below Queensland and New South Wales as well as that colony. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PERSONS DEPENDENT ON CHARITY, 1891.

	Per 1,000 of Population.
1. Tasmania	10·96
2. Queensland	9·60
3. New South Wales	8·48
4. Victoria	8·31
5. Western Australia	8·29
6. New Zealand	6·81

Prisoners in Australasian Colonies.

783. The proportion of persons under legal detention was highest in New South Wales, followed by Queensland and Victoria in the order named. The proportions for New Zealand and Western Australia are so small as to suggest the probability of their returns having been compiled somewhat differently from those of the other colonies. Possibly the persons detained in watch-houses may not have been

* Not including South Australia, the occupation returns of which have not yet been received.

included with those confined in regular prisons. The following are the proportions given for the different colonies, which must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN PRISON, 1891.

	Per 1,000 of Population.
1. New South Wales	2·71
2. Queensland	1·81
3. Victoria	1·71
4. Tasmania	1·30
5. New Zealand	·77
6. Western Australia	·51*

Land cropped to each agriculturist in Australasian Colonies.

784. Measuring the amount of work done by the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits by the proportion of land placed under crop,† a larger result is shown for New Zealand than any other colony of the group, that colony being, in this respect, closely followed by Victoria. The colony in which the result was by far the smallest was Queensland; and in New South Wales, which stood next, the land cropped in proportion to each person engaged in cultivation was only about half that so cropped in New Zealand and Victoria.

In New Zealand	24·14	acres were under crop to each person engaged in agricultural pursuits.			
,, Victoria ‡	23·87	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, Tasmania	18·38	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, Western Australia	15·44	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, New South Wales	12·43	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, Queensland	5·63	,,	,,	,,	,,

Live stock to each pastoralist in Australasian Colonies.

785. Comparing the live stock in each colony, reduced to its equivalent in sheep,§ with the persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, it is found that a much larger number of stock is attended to by each such person in Queensland than in any of the other colonies, a circumstance no doubt due to the fact that cattle, of which a large proportion of the Queensland live stock consists, require less personal attention than sheep, which form the bulk of the live stock in the other colonies. Victoria, in proportion to each individual connected with pastoral pursuits, is found to contain a smaller number of stock than any other colony except Tasmania.

In Queensland	there were	5,400	sheep, or their equivalent, to each person engaged in pastoral pursuits.		
,, New Zealand	,,	2,989	,,	,,	,, ,,
,, New South Wales	,,	2,465	,,	,,	,, ,,
,, Western Australia	,,	2,426	,,	,,	,, ,,
,, Victoria ‡	,,	2,277	,,	,,	,, ,,
,, Tasmania	,,	1,453	,,	,,	,, ,,

Employers, employed, and unemployed in Australasian Colonies.

786. The returns of the employers of labour, persons working on their own account without employing labour, salary and wage earners, and unemployed persons, are not complete for all the colonies. The attempt made in Queensland to collect the information was unsuccessful, so much so that such particulars as were obtained were considered to be not worth publishing. New Zealand collected the information, but in compiling it did not separate the unemployed from the wage-earners. South Australia, as already stated, has not yet published any returns relating to the

* There is no doubt that these figures considerably understate the truth. According to the gaol statistics of Western Australia, prisoners in 1891 were in the proportion of 5·15 per 1,000 of the population.

† For extent of land under crop in each colony, see paragraph 669, *ante*.

‡ For reason of differences in proportions for Victoria from those given in paragraphs 723 and 724, *ante*, see footnote (1) to table following paragraph 719, *ante*.

§ For number of live stock in each colony reduced to equivalent in sheep, see paragraph 627, *ante*.

occupations of the people. Such figures as have been published in five of the colonies are given in the following table:—

EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYED, AND UNEMPLOYED IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1891.—NUMBERS.

(Exclusive of those whose occupation was not returned, also of the Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria and the Aborigines in the other colonies.)

Position in respect to occupation.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.					
Employers of labour	38,709	54,388	2,762	5,209	24,842
On their own account (not employing labour) ...	61,195	50,202	3,514	8,241	30,288
Receiving salary or wages	259,914	258,198	14,137	33,798	149,494
Unemployed	19,930	19,518	948	1,267	
Total Male Breadwinners	379,748	382,306	21,361	48,515	204,624
FEMALES.					
Employers of labour	3,064	2,914	249	375	1,391
On their own account (not employing labour) ...	29,174	15,582	335	2,300	3,204
Receiving salary or wages	78,674	61,123	2,304	9,532	38,896
Unemployed	3,317	2,865	64	224	
Total Female Breadwinners	114,229	82,484	2,952	12,431	43,491
MIXED SEXES.					
Employers of labour	41,773	57,302	3,011	5,584	26,233
On their own account (not employing labour) ...	90,369	65,784	3,849	10,541	33,492
Receiving salary or wages	338,588	319,321	16,441	43,330	188,390
Unemployed	23,247	22,383	1,012	1,491	
Total Breadwinners	493,977	464,790	24,313	60,946	248,115

Employers in Victoria and New South Wales.

787. Chinese not being included in the returns for Victoria, although included in those for the other colonies, the figures are not strictly comparable; they show, however, that employers of labour were much more numerous in New South Wales than Victoria, but this was only the case amongst males, female employers being the more numerous in Victoria.

Employers in Australasian Colonies.

788. In proportion to the whole number of male breadwinners, employers of labour were most numerous in New South Wales, but in proportion to the female breadwinners and the breadwinners of mixed sexes they were most numerous in Western Australia. The proportions in Victoria were smaller than in any of the other colonies.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR AMONGST THE BREADWINNERS.

Employers of Labour per 100 of the—						
Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total Breadwinners.	
1. New South Wales ...	14·22	1. Western Australia ...	8·44	1. Western Australia ...	12·39
2. Western Australia ...	12·93	2. New South Wales ...	3·53	2. New South Wales ...	12·33
3. New Zealand	12·14	3. New Zealand	3·20	3. New Zealand	10·57
4. Tasmania	10·74	4. Tasmania	3·02	4. Tasmania	9·16
5. Victoria	10·19	5. Victoria	2·68	5. Victoria	8·46

Workers on own account in Australasian Colonies.

789. The largest proportion of workers on their own account, without having persons in their employment, was in Victoria as regards the females and the total of mixed sexes, but in Tasmania as regards the males.

* The attempt to collect these returns was unsuccessful in Queensland, and the information obtained in South Australia had not been made available up to the time of going to press.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF WORKERS ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, WITHOUT EMPLOYING OTHERS, AMONGST THE BREADWINNERS.

Workers on their own account, without employing Labour, per 100 of the—

Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total Breadwinners.	
1. Tasmania ...	16·99	1. Victoria ...	25·54	1. Victoria ...	18·29
2. Western Australia ...	16·45	2. New South Wales ...	18·89	2. Tasmania ...	17·30
3. Victoria ...	16·12	3. Tasmania ...	18·50	3. Western Australia ...	15·83
4. New Zealand ...	14·80	4. Western Australia ...	11·34	4. New South Wales ...	14·15
5. New South Wales ...	13·13	5. New Zealand ...	7·37	5. New Zealand ...	13·50

790. The proportion of salary or wage earners can only be given for four colonies, as in New Zealand this class has been mixed up with the unemployed. It was largest in Tasmania as regards the males and the total of mixed sexes, but in Western Australia as regards the females. Wage-earners in Australasian Colonies.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SALARY OR WAGE EARNERS AMONGST THE BREADWINNERS.

Salary or Wage Earners per 100 of the—

Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total Breadwinners.	
1. Tasmania ...	69·66	1. Western Australia ...	78·05	1. Tasmania ...	71·10
2. Victoria ...	68·44	2. Tasmania ...	76·68	2. New South Wales ...	68·70
3. New South Wales ...	67·54	3. New South Wales ...	74·10	3. Victoria ...	68·54
4. Western Australia ...	66·18	4. Victoria ...	68·88	4. Western Australia ...	67·62

791. The unemployed referred to in the table following paragraph 786 are those willing to work if able to find remunerative occupation, but do not include children or women not in the habit of pursuing occupations for which remuneration is paid, or persons of independent means who were not engaged in any trade or calling. These, in proportion to the total number of breadwinners, were slightly more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria, but this was only in regard to the females and the total of mixed sexes; the proportion of unemployed males to the whole number of breadwinners of the same sex being rather larger in Victoria than in New South Wales :— Unemployed in Australasian Colonies.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED AMONGST THE BREADWINNERS.

Unemployed Persons per 100 of the—

Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Total Breadwinners.	
1. Victoria ...	5·25	1. New South Wales ...	3·48	1. New South Wales ...	4·82
2. New South Wales ...	5·11	2. Victoria ...	2·90	2. Victoria ...	4·71
3. Western Australia ...	4·44	3. Western Australia ...	2·17	3. Western Australia ...	4·16
4. Tasmania ...	2·61	4. Tasmania ...	1·80	4. Tasmania ...	2·44

792. Of the total population, excluding those whose occupations were not returned, it appears that about 2 per cent. were unemployed in Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, and about 1 per cent. in South Australia and Tasmania. The following are the exact proportions in those colonies :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED* IN THE POPULATION.

	Per cent.
1. Tasmania	1·02
2. South Australia	1·07
3. New South Wales	2·00
4. Victoria	2·05
5. Western Australia	2·06

* The unemployed in South Australia numbered 3,440, viz., 3,011 males and 429 females. These cannot be compared with breadwinners, as the occupation returns of that colony have not yet been compiled, but have been here compared with the total population, exclusive of Aborigines (320,431). In Queensland and New Zealand the number of unemployed persons was not ascertained.

Summary of the Results of the Census of 1891.

(The references are to the paragraphs, not to the pages.)

Summary of Census results.

793. It is possible that some persons possessed of the desire to become acquainted with the more salient facts brought to light by the Census of 1891 might wish to avoid the labour of making their way through the mazes and intricacies of the foregoing lengthy report. For the benefit of these I think it well to give a summary of the principal results derived from the returns, together with references to the paragraphs in which the respective subjects are dealt with at length.

Population.

794. On the 5th April, 1891, the inhabitants of Victoria numbered 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females (54).

795. The increase of population between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 146,331 males and 131,728 females. The rate of increase of the whole population was 32·2 per cent., that of the male population 32·4 per cent., and that of the female population 32·1 per cent. (94 to 97).

796. In 1891 the town population numbered 620,240, or 55 per cent. of the whole; the country population numbered 517,635, or 45 per cent. of the whole (79).

797. In the intercensal period, 1881–91, the urban population increased by 185,773, or at the rate of 43 per cent., whilst the rural population increased by only 97,574, or at the rate of 23 per cent. (99).

798. Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, with its suburbs (Greater Melbourne) contained 490,896 persons in 1891, or 43 per cent. of the total population of the colony. The district under the Metropolitan Board of Works contained 476,849 persons, or 14,047 less than Greater Melbourne (81 to 83).

799. The increase of population in Greater Melbourne during the intercensal period was 207,949, or at the rate of 73½ per cent. (115 and 123).

800. The Census showed Melbourne to be the most populous city in the Southern Hemisphere. It contained 24,629 more inhabitants than Buenos Aires, 81,896 more than Rio de Janeiro, and 103,462 more than Sydney (86).

801. With their respective suburbs, Ballarat was found to contain 46,158 inhabitants in 1891; at the same time Bendigo contained 38,348; Geelong, 24,283; Castlemaine, 6,804; Warrnambool, 6,582; and Stawell, 5,183. No other town outside the metropolitan district contained as many as 5,000 persons (81).

802. The population of the Australian continent was 3,086,614 in 1891, and the population of that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand was 3,901,932. Between 1881 and 1891 the increase of the former was at the rate of 42·49 per cent., and that of the latter at the rate of 38·57 per cent. (64 and 117).

803. In Victoria the number of persons to the square mile was 12·98, the density of population being much greater than in any other Australasian colony. The number to the square mile was 6·40 in New Zealand, 5·56 in Tasmania, 3·66 in New South Wales, and less than 1 in the other three colonies (172).

804. Should the population between 1891 and 1901 increase at the same rate as it did between 1881 and 1891 the population of Victoria at the next decennial census would number 1,508,000, whilst at the same period the population of the Australian continent would number 4,398,000, and that of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand would number 5,407,000 (98 and 122).

805. In Victoria males were found to exceed females by 56,423 in 1891, the proportion being 90·57 of the latter to every 100 of the former (132).

806. On the continent of Australia females were in the proportion of 85·96 to every 100 males, and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand in the proportion of 86·42 to every 100 males (141).

807. Between 1881 and 1891 66,987 persons left Victoria and 218,278 left the continent of Australia without their departure having been officially recorded (59).

808. The Chinese in Victoria numbered 9,377, and in the whole of Australasia 42,521 (70).

809. In Victoria only 565 Aborigines were enumerated, although it is believed the actual number was 731. The number partly enumerated and partly estimated in the whole of Australasia (including 41,993 Maoris) was 101,596 (72 and 74).

Dwellings.

810. The number of habitations returned in 1891 was 241,560. Of these 224,021 were occupied, 15,846 were vacant, and 1,693 were unfinished (176 and 178).

811. The increase of habitations between 1881 and 1891 was 61,744, or 34 per cent. (177).

812. In Greater Melbourne the occupied houses in 1891 numbered 93,617, and the empty houses numbered 8,043 (181 and 182).

813. The total number of rooms was 1,232,524, or about 5 to a house. Taking the rooms as a basis of valuation for the houses irrespective of the land on which they stood, an average of £70 a room would give a total of $86\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling (191).

814. In Victoria as a whole there were on the average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inhabited houses to the square mile (193 and 195).

815. Throughout the colony there were about 5 persons to an inhabited house, and there was close on 1 person to a room (201 and 205).

816. On the continent of Australia there was an inhabited dwelling to every 5 square miles, and an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ persons to each such dwelling; on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, there was an inhabited dwelling to about 4 square miles, and an average of $5\frac{1}{3}$ persons to each such dwelling (210).

Birthplaces.

817. Of the total population 1,105,279, or 97 per cent., were British subjects; and 35,126, or 3 per cent., were foreign subjects (216, 219, and 232).

818. Sixty-three per cent. of the inhabitants of Victoria were natives of the colony, and 7 per cent. were natives of other colonies of the group; thus 70 per cent. of the whole were natives of Australasia (221).

819. In the Australasian Colonies as a whole the natives thereof numbered 2,643,083, or about 68 per cent. of the total population (240).

820. Victoria appears to present greater attractions to natives of other colonies of the group than those colonies present to Victorians, inasmuch as whilst 77,045 natives of extra-Victorian colonies were living in Victoria only 69,018 natives of Victoria were living in such colonies (245).

821. After natives of the Australasian Colonies, persons born in the United Kingdom formed the most numerous section of the population. These numbered 298,881, and amounted to rather over a fourth of the whole (227).

822. Of natives of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria upwards of half were born in England, over a fourth in Ireland, about a sixth in Scotland, and 2 per cent. in Wales (227).

823. Of foreigners, natives of Germany or German possessions were the most numerous, and numbered 10,775; then natives of China, who numbered 8,467; then natives of Sweden and Norway, who numbered 3,214; and then natives of the United States, who numbered 2,905 (232 to 234).

824. During the intercensal period, 1881–1891, natives of all important foreign countries increased in numbers, except those of France, who fell off by 27, and those of China, who fell off by 3,332. The greatest increase was in the case of Germans, the next in that of Swedes and Norwegians, and the next in that of Russians (234).

825. In the district subject to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works natives of British dominions numbered 462,240,* and natives of foreign countries numbered 14,609 (236).

826. Of the 9,377 Chinese, 927 were born elsewhere than in China. Of the 565 Aborigines, 54 were born elsewhere than in Victoria (237 and 238).

827. On the Australian continent British subjects were in the proportion of 95 per cent. and foreigners of 5 per cent. to the population. In the whole of Australasia, British subjects were in the proportion of 96 per cent. and foreigners of 4 per cent. to the population (239).

828. China is the only country of which the natives resident in Australasia decreased in numbers between the last two Censuses, the falling-off being 2,932 (241 and 242).

Religions.

829. Of 1,117,528 persons who stated their religious belief in 1891, 836,857, or 75 per cent., were Protestants, and 248,591, or 22 per cent., were Roman Catholics (254 to 258).

830. Protestants gained and Roman Catholics lost ground between 1881 and 1891, inasmuch as at the former period only 73 per cent. of the population were Protestants and as many as 24 per cent. were Roman Catholics (257).

831. Of the Protestants 417,182, or about half, were members of the Church of England; 167,027, or a fifth, were Presbyterians; and 158,040, or rather less than a fifth, were Methodists; Independents numbered 22,110; and Baptists 27,883 (259).

832. In 1861 and 1871 Independents were more numerous than Baptists, but the latter had outstripped the former by 500 in 1881, and by 5,800 in 1891 (259 to 261).

833. Of other Protestant bodies the most important are Lutherans, who numbered 15,529; members of the Salvation Army, who numbered 13,521; and "Disciples of Christ," who numbered 8,267 (253 and 268).

834. Jews numbered 6,459, and increased by about 50 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. This large increase is believed to have consisted chiefly of refugees from Russia (270).

835. In consequence of the smaller number of Chinese in Victoria, Buddhists, Confucians, &c., fell off from 11,159 in 1881 to 6,746 in 1891 (253 and 271).

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* In the body of the Report (paragraph 236) this number is set down in error as 462,260.

836. Persons of no denomination numbered 12,971, as against 4,979 in 1881, and persons of no religion numbered 3,454, as against 2,607. The sum of the two in 1891 were in the proportion to the population of 1 in 67 (273 to 275).

837. The persons who signified their objection to state their religion in 1891 numbered 13,608, or 1 in 84 (251).

838. Amongst Protestants in 1891 females were in the proportion of 93, and amongst Roman Catholics in the proportion of 97 to every 100 males (277).

839. Including half-castes, 1,537 Chinese out of 9,377, and 463 Aborigines out of 565, were stated to be Christians (278 and 279).

840. Five of the Chinese and 7 of the Aborigines were stated to be Sunday-school teachers, and 134 of the Chinese and 70 of the Aborigines to be Sunday-school scholars (282).

841. On the continent of Australia Protestants were in the proportion of 76 per cent. and Roman Catholics of 24 per cent. to their combined numbers. In Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, taken as a whole, such proportions were 78 and 22 per cent. (287).

842. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 Protestants in the whole of the Australasian Colonies increased at the rate of 41 per cent. and Roman Catholics at that of 32 per cent. (290).

843. Of the males 45 per cent., and of the females 49 per cent., in 1891 were under 21 years of age, the proportions at and over 21 being 55 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively (303). Ages.

844. The male population was found to halve itself at between 22 and 23 years of age, and the female population at about 21 years of age (304).

845. At the age of 65 or upwards returns of 39,378 persons were obtained. To provide five shillings per week for each of these, as has been proposed by certain advocates of old age pensions, it would be necessary to raise the sum of £512,000 annually (310).

846. Males numbering 2,025, or 1 in every 296, and females numbering 1,501, or 1 in every 361, had passed their eightieth birthday. Of these, 173 males and 129 females had passed their ninetieth, and 5 males and 5 females had passed their hundredth. The age of the oldest male was set down as 107, and that of the oldest female as 108 (311).

847. From 15 to 45 years of age is the reproductive age of women. The number between those ages in 1891 was 262,622, or 4,846 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a higher proportion than that obtaining in any of the other Australasian Colonies (315 and 330).

848. In the case of men, from 20 to 40 is termed the "soldiers' age." There were 206,260 at that age in 1891, or 1,810 per 10,000 of both sexes living in Victoria. The Australasian Colonies, as a whole, were found to contain enough males at the soldiers' age to admit of their raising a joint army of close upon 690,000 men (317 and 334).

849. In every 10,000 persons living, Victoria contained 6,190 at the middle or most effective period of life (15 to 65 years). This was 66 more than the proportion in Queensland, 278 more than that in New South Wales, 416 more than that in New Zealand, 460 more than that in South Australia, 558 more than that in Tasmania, but 113 less than that in Western Australia (319 and 336).

850. In proportion to population, Victoria had fewer children (under 15 years) than any other Australasian colony except Western Australia, but more old people (65 and upwards) than any other Australasian colony except Tasmania (337).

Education.

851. At the date of the Census the number of children in Victoria at the school age (6 and under 13) was 173,368. Of these all but 15,013, or something less than 9 per cent., were receiving education (353).

852. Of the children at the school age, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, 94 per cent. could read, 88 per cent. could also write, and only 6 per cent. could not read. Girls were rather more generally educated than boys (368).

853. Between the ages of 3 and 6, 15 per cent. of the children could read, 6½ per cent. could write, and 85 per cent. could not read (371).

854. Of the population of 5 years old and upwards, 95½ per cent. could read, 92 per cent. could write, and only 4½ per cent. could not read. The absence of rudimentary instruction was rather more common amongst females than amongst males (364 to 367).

855. At the age of 15 and upwards, 98 per cent. of the population could read, 96 per cent. could write, and only 2 per cent. could not read (375).

856. At the age of 21 and upwards, 97 per cent. could read, 95 per cent. could write, and 3 per cent. could not read (378).

857. Children were more generally educated in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. In this respect those in New Zealand stood second, and New South Wales third (396 and 397).

858. In regard to the education of adults, New Zealand stood above Victoria, which stood second, South Australia being third, and New South Wales fourth (398 and 399).

859. In Victoria children of Protestants were rather more generally educated than those of Roman Catholics, whilst children of Jews were more generally educated than either (386 to 388).

860. In the Census year about 99 per cent. of the persons who were married signed the marriage register in writing, this being a higher proportion than that prevailing in any other Australasian colony (382 and 400).

Conjugal condition.

861. Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, there were in Victoria on the Census day 144,457 bachelors and 140,154 spinsters of 15 years old and upwards. If to these be added the widowed and divorced of both sexes, the marriageable males would number 163,048 and the marriageable females 173,138 (418).

862. Of every 100 men of the age of 20 and upwards, 49 were available for marriage, being either bachelors, widowers, or divorced. Of every 100 girls and women of the age of 15 and upwards, 50 were available for marriage, being either spinsters, widows, or divorced (425 and 427).

863. In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania marriageable women were more numerous than marriageable men, but the reverse was the case in the other four colonies (482 and 483).

864. The marriages contracted in Victoria during 1891 were in the proportion of 55 per 1,000 marriageable men and of 52 per 1,000 marriageable women (422).

865. In proportion to the marriageable men living, marriages in Victoria were more numerous than in New Zealand, Queensland, or Western Australia, but less so than in the other three colonies (487).

866. In proportion to the marriageable women living, marriages in Victoria were less numerous than in any of the other Australasian Colonies (488).

867. If 40 and 30 respectively be assumed to be the ages at which men and women who have never married become old bachelors and old maids, there were in Victoria 24,089 of the former and 19,879 of the latter; but if these distinctions be not conferred until the ages of 50 and 40 are reached, there were only 14,865 old bachelors and 7,042 old maids (431).

868. The number of husbands returned was 171,050, and the number of wives 173,848. There must thus have been at least 2,798 married women whose husbands were absent from the colony (432).

869. Of the husbands and wives, only 154,544 of each abode in the same house on the Census night; thus the husbands whose wives were absent numbered 16,506, and the wives whose husbands were absent numbered 19,304, the excess of detached wives being 2,798 (435).

870. Of every 1,000 of the population 302 were in the marriage state. Of every 1,000 males 286 were husbands. Of every 1,000 females 321 were wives (437).

871. The average age of husbands was 43·61 years ; that of wives 38·91 years. Husbands were thus, on the average, 4 years and 256 days older than their wives (445 and 446).

872. It is estimated that in the case of 154,444 married couples returned at the Census, 49,422 husbands were about the same age as, and 92,666 husbands were older than their wives, whilst 12,356 wives were older than their husbands (447).

873. To every 1,000 married women under 45 years of age, exclusive of Aborigines, there were in 1891 302* births, which is a higher proportion than that obtaining in New South Wales or New Zealand, but a lower one than in any of the other colonies† (497).

874. The average number of children to a marriage in Victoria has declined year by year, the falling off in 18 years being from 5·19 to 3·97, or five children to every four marriages (453 and 454).

875. According to the proportion of births to mothers, it is estimated that 1 in 21† of the single women in Victoria between the ages of 15 and 45 was leading a sexually immoral life. This is a lower proportion than that prevailing in New South Wales or Queensland, but a higher one than that in any of the other colonies‡ (500).

876. Husbands were less numerous than wives in Victoria and New Zealand, but in the other five colonies husbands were more numerous than wives (490).

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* This proportion was obtained by comparing the births which occurred in the calendar year 1891 with the Census number of women at the reproductive period of life. If the births which took place in the 12 months of which the Census day was the middle be used instead, the proportion would be 314. (See paragraph 451.)

† In calculating this proportion, the births which occurred in the calendar year 1891 have been used. If those which took place in the 12 months of which the Census day was the middle be used instead, the proportion would be 1 in 23. (See paragraph 456.)

‡ This information was not given for Western Australia.

877. In every 10,000 husbands and 10,000 wives living in Victoria, 16 of the former and 198 of the latter were under 21 years of age (444).

878. The proportion of husbands under 21 years of age was smaller in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian Colonies except New Zealand ; and the proportion of wives under 21 years of age was smaller than in any of those colonies except New Zealand and South Australia (492 and 494).

879. The number of widowers returned was 18,596, that of widows, 32,916 ; the excess of the latter over the former being thus 14,320 (457 and 459).

880. In proportion to the total numbers of their respective sexes, widows were twice as numerous as widowers, for, whilst 1 female in 16 was a widow, only 1 male in 32 was a widower (461).

881. At the age of 20 and upwards the proportion of widows to all women was also twice as great as that of widowers to all men, the proportions respectively being 1 in 9 and 1 in 18 (462).

882. The persons returned as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females (469).

883. The proportion of divorced men to husbands (1 to every 1,554) was lower than that prevailing in New South Wales or Tasmania, but higher than that in Western Australia or Queensland (504).

884. The proportion of divorced women to wives (1 to every 2,021) was lower than that prevailing in New South Wales, but higher than that in Western Australia, Tasmania, or Queensland (504).

885. In Victoria the divorces which took place in 1890 were in the proportion of 23 to every 100,000 married couples. This is about the same proportion as in New Zealand, a lower one than that in New South Wales or Western Australia, but a higher one than that in the other three colonies (505).

886. During 1890 there was in Victoria 1 divorce to every 230 marriages, which is a lower proportion than that prevailing in New South Wales, New Zealand, or Western Australia, but a higher one than that in the other three colonies (506).

Sickness and infirmity.

887. When the Census was taken 14,592 persons were found to be in a disabled condition, viz., 12,924 by reason of sickness, and 1,668 by reason of accidents. The disabled were in the proportion of 128 per 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 78 (515 and 516).

888. In 1881 the proportion of disabled persons was higher than in 1891, viz., 169 per 10,000, or 1 in 59 (517).

889. The disabled males numbered 8,969, and the disabled females 5,623; the proportion of the former being 150 per 10,000 males living, or 1 in 67 ; that of the latter, 104 per 10,000 females living, or 1 in 96 (515 and 516).

890. Supposing the Census day to have been an average one in point of the amount of infirmity prevailing, it would follow that (exclusive of Sundays) there would be 4,567,296 days' work lost by the people of Victoria in one year, viz., 2,807,297 by males, and 1,759,999 by females. On the average each person would lose 4, each male 4·69, and each female 3·25 working days (518 and 520).

891. According to the returns, men between 20 and 30 years of age may expect to be laid up from illness for something less than 3, those between 30 and 40 for about $3\frac{3}{4}$, those between 40 and 50 for $5\frac{1}{4}$, those between 50 and 60 for $9\frac{1}{4}$, those between 60 and 70 for $17\frac{1}{4}$, and those of 70 and upwards for $42\frac{3}{4}$ working days during the year (524).

892. Of all the Australasian Colonies the returns would make it appear that Victoria had the largest proportion of persons laid up from sickness, and Queensland from accidents ; but there is reason to believe that, in some of the colonies, the amount of infirmity is understated (540 to 542).

893. Lepers were found to be present in all the Australasian Colonies except Tasmania. The existence of 36 (all males) was ascertained, viz., 3 in Victoria, 15 in New South Wales, 10 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia, and 4 in New Zealand. Eight of the lepers were of European race (538).

894. Paralyzed persons in Victoria numbered 1,097, or 9·62 per 10,000 persons living. Epileptic subjects numbered 420, or 3·68 per 10,000 (545, 546, and 554).

895. Deaf mutes numbered 364, or 3·19 per 10,000. According to the returns, this is a higher proportion than that prevailing in New Zealand or Western Australia, but a lower one than that in the other four colonies (545, 563, and 572).

896. Besides those returned as deaf and dumb, 354 males and 273 females were returned simply as deaf (570).

897. The blind numbered 995, or 8·72 per 10,000. This is a lower proportion than that obtaining in Western Australia or Tasmania, but a higher one than that in the other four colonies (545, 574, and 581).

898. Besides the blind, 184 persons in Victoria were stated to be suffering from eye affections (583).

899. Lunatics numbered 3,770, or 33·06 per 10,000. If the returns be correct the proportion to population was higher than that prevailing in any other of the Australasian Colonies* (586, 587, and 592).

900. Besides the lunatics, 355 idiots were returned, or 3·11 per 10,000 of the population. This proportion appears to be higher than that in any of the other colonies except Tasmania* (593, 594, and 599).

901. Lunatics combined with idiots numbered 4,125, or 36·17 per 10,000. Supposing the figures to be correct, the proportion was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies * (600 and 601).

902. Crippled, mutilated, and deformed persons numbered 2,139, or 18·76 per 10,000. Of these 98 had lost one arm, 2 both arms, 2 both arms and one leg, and 172 had lost a leg. The proportion of such persons to the population appears to have been lower than in any of the other colonies except New Zealand* (603, 604, and 609).

903. In addition to the mutilated persons referred to, 115 males and 17 females were stated to have lost fingers, and 12 males to have lost toes (607).

904. The numbers of live stock returned at the Census were as follow :— Cattle, 1,783,000, of which 395,000 were milch cows ; sheep, 12,700,000 ; horses, 436,000 ; pigs, 282,000 ; goats, 44,000 ; mules, 224 ; and asses, 139 (613). Live stock.

* The return was not made in Queensland.

905. All descriptions of stock were more numerous in 1891 than in 1881 except goats, which decreased by 24,000. Cattle increased by 497,000; sheep, by 2,333,000; horses, by 161,000; pigs, by 41,000; mules, by 146; and asses, by 4 (613).

906. Omitting the pigs, goats, mules, and asses, there were, in 1891, 20 head of cattle, 145 sheep, and 5 horses to the square mile. Reducing these to a common standard, on the assumption that ten sheep are equal to one head of cattle or horses, there was the equivalent of 397 sheep, or 40 head of cattle or horses to the square mile (614 and 616).

907. The sheep, cattle, and horses in the colony reduced to their equivalent in sheep numbered 35,000,000 as against 26,000,000 in 1881 (618).

908. To each person in the colony there was the equivalent of 31 sheep in 1891 as against 30 in 1881 (621).

909. In 1891 the excess of exports over imports of certain products of the pastoral industry was £4,468,000, but on the other hand the excess of imports over exports of certain other products of that industry was £1,343,000. The net exports of pastoral products were thus a little over £3,000,000 (623 to 625).

910. If the live stock in all the Australasian Colonies be reduced to its equivalent in sheep the numbers would be as follow:—New South Wales, 79,500,000; Queensland, 77,200,000; Victoria, 34,900,000; New Zealand, 28,500,000; South Australia, 14,800,000; Western Australia, 4,400,000; Tasmania, 3,600,000 (627).

911. To the square mile Victoria had the equivalent of 397 sheep; New Zealand, of 273; New South Wales, of 257; Tasmania, of 135; Queensland, of 116; South Australia (inclusive of the Northern Territory), of 16; and Western Australia, of 5 (628).

912. To each person living, Queensland had the equivalent of 186 sheep; Western Australia, of 79; New South Wales, of 70; New Zealand and South Australia, of 43; Victoria, of 31; and Tasmania, of 24 (630).

913. On the Australian Continent there was the equivalent of 211,000,000 sheep, or 72 to the square mile, or 68 to each person living. On that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, there was the equivalent of 243,000,000 sheep, or 79 to the square mile, or 62 to each person living (631).

914. In Victoria the poultry returned in 1891 was as follows:—Turkeys, 216,000; fowls, 3,477,000; geese, 89,000; ducks, 304,000; guinea fowls, 8,000; and pea fowls, 3,400. The number of keepers of poultry was 142,797 (636 and 637).

915. Notwithstanding the large numbers of poultry in the colony, as many as 6,576,000 eggs, valued at £22,658, and 5,444 head of poultry, valued at £2,236, were imported in 1891 (638 and 639).

Land.

916. The area of the colony of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres; of this 22,359,000 acres were alienated, or in process of alienation, and 21,716,000 acres were held under pastoral leases or licences. The total extent held under a tenure entitling it to be occupied was thus 44,075,000 acres, but the land returned as actually in occupation (excluding lots of 1 acre or under) was 10,600,000 acres less than that extent (643 to 648).

917. The number of occupiers was 61,512, and the area occupied was 33,435,000 acres, the average to each occupier being thus 544 acres (647).

918. The number of cultivators was 39,249, and the extent of land under tillage was 2,454,085 acres, or 62½ acres to each cultivator (649 and 650).

919. The figures show that about 60 per cent. of the area of the colony was in occupation, but only about 7 per cent. of the occupied land was under cultivation (651).

920. Of the occupiers, 45,288, or 74 per cent., and of the cultivators 26,411, or 67 per cent., were holding lots of or under 320 acres in extent (654).

921. More than nine-tenths of the cultivation, or all except 200,000 acres, was upon blocks between 100 and 5,000 acres in extent; the largest quantity—more than a fifth—being upon blocks ranging from 200 to 320 acres (658).

922. Of the land under tillage in 1891, 56⅓ per cent. was under wheat, nearly 11 per cent. was under oats, 2⅔ per cent. was under potatoes, and 20⅓ per cent. was under hay (664).

923. Whilst Victoria has alienated 39¾ per cent. of her territory, New Zealand has alienated 30¼ per cent of hers, Tasmania nearly 28 per cent. of hers, New South Wales 22⅔ per cent. of hers, Queensland less than 3 per cent. of hers, South Australia a little over 2 per cent. of hers, and Western Australia less than 1 per cent. of hers (667).

924. There was 1 acre under crop to every 6 acres alienated in South Australia, to every 11 acres alienated in Victoria, to every 14 acres alienated in New Zealand, to every 16 acres alienated in Tasmania, to every 52 acres alienated in New South Wales, to every 55 acres alienated in Queensland, and to every 80 acres alienated in Western Australia (670).

925. On the continent of Australia as a whole there was 1 acre under crop to every 18½ acres alienated; and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, there was 1 acre under crop to every 17½ acres alienated (671).

926. In 1891 the excess of exports over imports of certain vegetable products was £1,693,000; but, on the other hand, the excess of imports over exports of certain other such products was £1,581,000. The net exports of vegetable products was thus only £112,000 (672 to 674).

927. In the same year the imports of wine, spirits, beer, cider, and vinegar exceeded the exports of the same articles by £681,745 (675).

928. According to the occupations of the people of Victoria, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, there were 100 modifiers and producers to every 34 distributors or traders (695). Occupations.

929. In every 1,000 of the population 26 belonged to the professional class, 51 to the domestic class, 88 to the commercial class, 149 to the industrial class, 110 to the primary producing class, 16 to the indefinite class, and 560 to the dependent class (696).

930. The professional, domestic, and commercial classes together contained 185,083 persons. These do not create wealth, but either distribute it or render services for which realized wealth is paid. The industrial and primary producing classes—which are those which create wealth—together contained 291,123 persons, or 106,040 more than the first three classes, the proportion being 64 of the former to every 100 of the latter (697).

931. The breadwinners numbered 493,977, upon whom devolved the maintenance of 629,800 dependents. In other words 44 per cent. of the population were charged with the support of the remaining 56 per cent. (705).

932. Of the male population, nearly two-thirds were breadwinners, and rather more than a third were dependents. Of the female population, something over a fifth were breadwinners and something under four-fifths were dependents (707).

933. Between the ages of 5 and 15, 7 per cent. of the boys and 3 per cent. of the girls were engaged in breadwinning occupations. All but 12 per cent. of the males between 15 and 20, all but 2 per cent. of those between 20 and 65, and all but about 6 per cent. of those of 65 and upwards were breadwinners. As regards the females, at no age did the proportion of breadwinners reach as high as 50 per cent., the highest proportion being 47½ per cent. of those between 15 and 20, the next being 43 per cent. of those between 20 and 25. After 25, when many women have married, the proportion falls off to little more than a fifth of the number living ; but after 45, and from that to 65, when there are many widows, it again rises, and increases still further after 65, when there are many more widows (706 to 708).

934. The dependent children under 15 years of age numbered 379,725 or about a third of the population (710).

935. In the metropolitan district of Victoria 45 per cent., and in the extra-metropolitan districts 43 per cent. of the population were breadwinners (711).

936. Of every 1,000 males living, 66 were employers of labour, 105 worked on their own account, but did not employ labour, 445 were salary or wage earners, 34 were unemployed, and 350 were dependents (713).

937. Of every 1,000 females, 6 were employers of labour, 54 worked on their own account, but did not employ labour, 146 were salary or wage earners, 6 were unemployed, and 788 were dependents (713).

938. Amongst employers of labour, there were 8 females to every 100 males ; amongst those working on their own account, there were 48 females to every 100 males ; amongst wage-earners, there were 30 females to every 100 males ; and amongst the unemployed, there were 17 females to every 100 males (714).

939. Amongst breadwinners, as a whole, there were 30 females to every 100 males, and amongst dependents, as a whole, there were 208 females to every 100 males (715).

940. Between 1881 and 1891, the persons engaged in agriculture increased from 81,908 to 91,043. In proportion to their numbers, moreover, they produced a larger result in the latter than in the former year, the land under crop per person so engaged being 22 acres in 1891 as against only 18 acres in 1881 (723).

941. The persons engaged in pastoral pursuits numbered 11,822 in 1881, and 14,702 in 1891. The live stock in the colony reduced to its equivalent in sheep was in the proportion of 2,197 head to each such person at the first period, and 2,373 head to each such person at the second period (724).

942. Gold-miners fell from 35,189 in 1881 to 21,206 in 1891, but the value of gold raised per gold-miner at work increased from £97 12s. in the former to £108 16s. in the latter year (725).

943. Per 1,000 of the population, breadwinners were more numerous by 22, and, consequently, non-breadwinners or dependents were fewer by 22 in 1891 than in 1881. Of the decrease in non-breadwinners 15 was in scholars. As compared, however, with the total number of children from 5 to 15 years of age the proportion of scholars increased from 85 per cent. in 1881 to 94 per cent. in 1891 (728).

944. The gross annual income of the people of Victoria is estimated to amount in the aggregate to about 51 millions sterling, or an average of £102 to each breadwinner, or of £44 to each individual in the colony (731 to 739).

945. The number of persons out of employment during the week preceding the Census Sunday was 23,247, viz., 19,930 males and 3,317 females. The unemployed males were in the proportion of 52½, and the unemployed females in that of 29, per 1,000 breadwinners of their respective sexes (750 and 753).

946. The returns show that as the men advance in age the proportion of them who are unemployed becomes larger, but as the women advance in age the proportion of them who are unemployed becomes smaller (754).

947. The persons employed by the State in Victoria outnumbered those in New South Wales by 260, but the proportion of such persons to the population, viz., 1 in 42, was identical in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland (759).

948. The average salary of persons employed by the State in New South Wales was £143 7s. 7d.; in Victoria, £133 1s. 10d.; and in Queensland, £132 15s. 10d. The average per head was thus £10 5s. 9d. higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but 6s. higher in Victoria than in Queensland (760).

949. Per head of population, the average amount paid in 1891 to persons employed by the State was £3 7s. 8d. in New South Wales. This was 4s. 8d. higher than the average in Victoria and Queensland, in each of which it was £3 3s. per head (761).

950. Excluding Aborigines, breadwinners were in the proportion to population of nearly 50 per cent. in Western Australia, of 45 per cent. in Queensland, of 44 per cent. in Victoria, of 42 per cent. in Tasmania, of 41 per cent. in New South Wales, and of 40 per cent. in New Zealand (771).

951. One hundred breadwinners sustained on the average, 151 dependents in New Zealand, 141 in New South Wales, 140 in Tasmania, 125 in Victoria, 120 in Queensland, and 102 in Western Australia (772).

952. The average proportion of taxation per breadwinner raised in the Census year was £10 17s. 3d. in Western Australia; £8 15s. 8d. in New Zealand; £8 9s. in Queensland; £8 4s. 9d. in Tasmania; £6 9s. 7d. in Victoria; £6 5s. 6d. in New South Wales (773).

953. In proportion to each breadwinner, the public revenue raised in the Census year was £21 11s. 10d. in New South Wales ; £20 9s. 5d. in Western Australia ; £19 3s. 2d. in Queensland ; £16 14s. 3d. in New Zealand ; £16 12s. 6d. in Victoria ; £14 9s. 10d. in Tasmania (774).

954. In the Census year, the public indebtedness of the respective colonies and the interest thereupon in proportion to each breadwinner were as follow :—Queensland, £165 14s. and £6 9s. 2d.; New Zealand, £156 0s. 7d. and £6 8s. 9d.; Tasmania, £114 14s. 2d. and £4 6s. 7d.; New South Wales, £104 18s. 8d. and £4 2s.; Victoria, £86 18s. 10d. and £3 5s. 8d.; Western Australia, £66 17s. 4d. and £2 11s. 7d. (775).

955. Youthful breadwinners, or those under 20 years of age, were in the following proportions per 1,000 of the population at the same period of life in the respective colonies :—Western Australia, 265 ; Victoria, 250 ; Tasmania, 249 ; Queensland, 236 ; New Zealand, 223 ; New South Wales, 215 (777).

956. Adult breadwinners, or those aged 20 and upwards, were in the following proportions per 1,000 of the population at the same period of life in the respective colonies :—Western Australia, 722 ; Queensland, 718 ; New South Wales, 661 ; Victoria, 659 ; Tasmania, 647 ; New Zealand, 646 (778).

957. To the populations of the respective colonies, the wealth-producing classes were in the proportion of 30 per cent. in Western Australia, of 29 per cent. in Queensland, of 27 per cent. in Tasmania, of 26 per cent. in Victoria and New Zealand, and of 25 per cent. in New South Wales (779).

958. Of the populations of the respective colonies, 8 per cent. in Victoria, 7 per cent. in New Zealand, 6 per cent. in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Queensland, and 5 per cent. in Tasmania were engaged in manufactures (780).

959. Of the total population, 16 per cent. in Victoria, 9 per cent. in New South Wales, 5 per cent. in New Zealand, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but only 1 per cent. in Queensland were possessed of independent means (781).

960. About 11 per 1,000 of the population in Tasmania, 10 per 1,000 in Queensland, 8 per 1,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia, and 7 per 1,000 in New Zealand were dependent on charity (782).

961. Per 10,000 of the population of the respective colonies, 27 persons in New South Wales, 18 in Queensland, 17 in Victoria, 13 in Tasmania, 8 in New Zealand, and 5 in Western Australia were in prison (783).

962. To each person engaged in agricultural pursuits, the proportion of land under crop was about 24 acres in New Zealand and Victoria ; $18\frac{1}{3}$ acres in Tasmania ; $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Western Australia ; less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres in New South Wales ; and only $5\frac{2}{3}$ acres in Queensland (784).

963. To each person engaged in pastoral pursuits, there was the equivalent of 5,400 sheep in Queensland ; 2,989 in New Zealand ; 2,465 in New South Wales ; 2,426 in Western Australia ; 2,277 in Victoria ; 1,453 in Tasmania (785).

964. To every 1,000 breadwinners in the respective colonies, 124 in Western Australia, 123 in New South Wales, 106 in New Zealand, 92 in Tasmania, and 85 in Victoria were employers of labour ; 183 in Victoria, 173 in Tasmania, 158 in Western Australia, 142 in New South Wales, and 135 in New Zealand worked on their own

account without employing others ; 711 in Tasmania, 687 in New South Wales, 685 in Victoria, and 676 in Western Australia were salary or wage earners ; and 48 in New South Wales, 47 in Victoria, 42 in Western Australia, and 24 in Tasmania were unemployed (788 to 791).

965. Of the total population, about 2 per cent. were unemployed in Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, and about 1 per cent. in South Australia and Tasmania (792).

Statistics of Victoria, 1881 and 1891.

966. In pursuance of the plan I adopted when my report upon the Census of 1881 was drawing to a close, I subjoin a few figures relating to the last two Census years, with the view of showing to what extent the colony progressed or retrograded or whether in any respects it remained stationary during the decennium intervening between those periods. Statistics, 1881 and 1891.

967. Between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 the population increased 32 per cent., the rate of increase of the male being almost identical with that of the female population. The following are the numbers at the two periods :—

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405
Increase ...	146,331	131,728	278,059

968. In 1891 births were more numerous by 11,360 and deaths by 6,329 than in 1881. The following are the numbers :—

Births and Deaths.

	1881.	1891.
Births	27,145	38,505
Deaths	12,302	18,631
Excess of Births over Deaths ...	14,843	19,874

969. The excess of births over deaths was not so favorable in 1891 as in 1881, the proportions being respectively 107 per cent. and 121 per cent.; neither was the proportion of deaths to the population so favorable, it being 16·24 against only 14·16 per 1,000 persons living. The proportion of births to the population, however, was more favorable in 1891 than in 1881, it being as high as 33·57 as against 31·24 per 1,000 persons living.

970. In 1891, as compared with 1881, marriages were more numerous by 2,884, or by 49 per cent. ; moreover, the proportion of marriages to the population was higher by ·87 per 1,000 :—

Marriages.

	Number.	Number per 1,000 Persons living.
1881	5,896	6·79
1891	8,780	7·66
Increase	2,884	·87

971. Whilst more persons arrived in, and more departed from, the colony by sea in 1891 than in 1881, the proportion of departures to arrivals was somewhat smaller at the later than at the earlier period, the result being that the balance in favour of the colony was larger by 1,954 persons in the year of the Census under review than it was in that of the former one :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

	1881.		1891.
Arrivals by sea	59,066	...	62,448
Departures by sea	51,744	...	53,172
Excess of Arrivals over Departures ...	7,322	...	9,276

972. In 1891–2 the public revenue exceeded that in 1881–2 by rather over 2 millions, but the public expenditure exceeded that in 1881–2 by $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions ; the result being that, whilst the excess of revenue over expenditure in 1881–2 amounted to £444,208, the excess of expenditure over revenue in 1891–2 amounted to £753,345 :—

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.
1881–2	£5,589,972	...	£5,145,764
1891–2	7,729,572	...	8,482,917
Increase	£2,139,600	...	£3,337,153

973. Whilst the public debt at the end of 1881 was equal to about 4 times the revenue of the year, at the end of 1891 it was equal to $5\frac{2}{3}$ times the revenue of the year. The debt nearly doubled itself during the intercensal period :—

PUBLIC DEBT.

1881	£22,426,502
1891	43,638,897
Increase	£21,212,395

974. The value of imports in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 by nearly 5 millions (£4,993,087), but the value of exports was less than in 1881 by nearly a quarter of a million. The total value of external trade in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 by $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	1881.		1891.
Imports	£16,718,521	...	£21,711,608
Exports	16,252,103	...	16,006,743
Total Trade	£32,970,624	...	£37,718,351

975. In 1891 the net exports of wheat, flour, and biscuit exceeded those in 1881 by 2,633,753 bushels, or 67 per cent :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	1881. bushels.		1891. bushels.
Imports	157,334	...	379,769
Exports	4,050,308	...	6,906,496
Exports in excess of Imports ...	3,892,974	...	6,526,727

976. The excess of exports over imports of wool in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 by close on 30 million pounds weight, or by 68 per cent. :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

	1881. lbs.		1891. lbs.
Imports	59,345,348	...	90,776,713
Exports	103,449,080	...	164,805,907
Exports in excess of Imports ...	44,103,732	...	74,029,194

977. According to value, the exports of home produce amounted to 81 per cent. of the total exports in 1891, as against 77 per cent. in 1881 ; the value in 1891, however, was only about 4 per cent. above that in 1881, and was in the proportion of only £11 7s. 2d. per head of population, as against £14 7s. 3d. in 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE.

1881	£12,480,567
1891	13,026,426
Increase	£545,859

978. In 1891, as compared with 1881, the number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports increased by one-fifth, whilst the tonnage of such vessels nearly doubled :—

SHIPPING INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.

	Vessels.		Tons.
1881	4,248	...	2,411,902
1891	5,091	...	4,715,109
Increase	843	...	2,303,207

979. The Postal Department having made no return of the business done in 1891, the figures for 1890 are necessarily used for comparison with those in 1881. These show that, in 1890, 138 per cent. more letters, and nearly twice as many newspapers, were despatched and received as in 1881 ; also that during the intervening nine years 513 new post-offices had been opened :—

POSTAL RETURNS.

	Post-offices.		Letters.		Newspapers.
1881	1,158	...	26,308,347	...	11,440,732
1890	1,671	...	62,526,448	...	22,729,005
Increase in 9 years	513	...	36,218,101	...	11,288,273

980. During the intercensal period 1881–91, the number of telegraph stations established, and the number of miles of wire laid, had considerably more than doubled; moreover, the number of telegrams in 1891 exceeded those in 1881 by over $1\frac{3}{4}$ million, or nearly 140 per cent. :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

	Stations.		Miles of Wire.		Telegrams.
1881	302	...	6,626	...	1,281,749
1891	787	...	13,989	...	3,065,351
Increase ...	485	...	7,363	...	1,783,602

981. Whilst 1,517 miles of railway, or 122 per cent. more than the extent open in 1881, were opened between that year and 1891, the train miles travelled in the latter year exceeded those in the former by as much as 164 per cent., but the railway receipts in 1891 were only 98 per cent. more than in 1881, or not quite double :—

RAILWAYS.

	Miles open.	Train miles travelled.	Receipts.
1881	1,247	4,633,267	£1,665,209
1891	2,764	12,249,747	3,298,567
Increase ...	1,517	7,616,480	£1,633,358

982. The value of rateable property in municipalities increased 132 per cent. between the Censuses ; that in cities, towns, and boroughs increased 183 per cent., whilst that in shires increased 103 per cent. :—

CAPITAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Both.
1881	£32,308,794	£55,333,665	£87,642,459
1891	91,276,090	112,075,270	203,351,360
Increase ...	£58,967,296	£56,741,605	£115,708,901

983. The financial position of the banks of issue, as indicated by their paid-up capital, liabilities, and assets at the two periods, was as follows :—

BANKS OF ISSUE.

	Capital.[1]	Liabilities.[2]	Assets.[2]
1881	£9,143,122	£22,902,017	£27,173,809
1891	13,563,255	42,244,217	63,720,546
Increase ...	£4,420,133	£19,342,200	£36,546,737

[1] The capital is not all employed within the colony.—[2] The liabilities and assets are those within the colony.

984. During the intercensal period the number of savings banks in the colony increased 83 per cent., the number of depositors therein increased 180 per cent., and the amount of their balances increased 122 per cent. :—

SAVINGS BANKS.

	Savings Banks.	Depositors.	Balances.
1881	212	107,282	£2,569,438
1891	388	300,781	5,715,687
Increase ...	176	193,499	£3,146,249

985. Whilst the number of friendly societies or branches thereof increased 38 per cent. between 1881 and 1891, the number of members increased 86 per cent., and the accumulated funds doubled :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	Societies.	Members.	Funds.
1881	759	47,908	£464,520
1891	1,048	89,269	930,324
Increase ...	289	41,361	£465,804

986. Between 1881 and 1891, whilst manufacturing establishments increased 26 per cent., the hands employed therein increased 48 per cent., and the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant connected therewith increased 125 per cent. :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.

	Establishments.	Hands employed.	Value of Lands, Buildings, and Plant.
1881	2,468	38,141	£7,465,328
1891	3,104	56,369	16,773,448
Increase ...	636	18,228	£9,308,120

987. The value of articles manufactured, less the value of the raw materials used in their production, was nearly twice as great in 1891 as it was in 1881 :—

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCE.

1881	£5,461,257
1891	10,694,106
Increase	£5,232,849

988. In 1891, as compared with 1881, the land under tillage and the produce of wheat were both higher by a third ; the produce of oats was more than double ; the produce of potatoes was more by 58 per cent. ; and that of hay by 89 per cent. ; and more than four times the quantity of wine was made :—

AGRICULTURE.

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Cultivation—acres ...	1,997,943	2,652,768	654,825
Wheat—bushels ...	9,727,369	12,751,295	3,023,926
Oats „ ...	2,362,425	4,919,325	2,556,900
Potatoes—tons	129,262	204,155	74,893
Hay „	300,581	567,779	267,198
Wine—gallons	484,028	2,008,493	1,524,465

989. The value of agricultural produce raised in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 by nearly 2 millions sterling :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

1881	£5,893,874
1891	7,770,658
Increase	£1,876,784

990. In the ten years which intervened between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, the horses increased 58 per cent., the cattle 38 per cent., the sheep 23 per cent., and the pigs 17 per cent. :—

LIVE STOCK.

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Horses	275,516	436,469	160,953
Cattle	1,286,267	1,782,881	496,614
Sheep	10,360,285	12,692,843	2,332,558
Pigs	241,936	282,457	40,521

991. The value of pastoral produce raised in 1891 exceeded that raised in 1881 by 1½ millions sterling, or about 18 per cent. :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE.

1881	£8,684,218
1891	10,237,952
Increase	£1,553,734

992. The quantity of wool produced in 1891, exceeded that in 1881 by 66 per cent., but the value of wool produced in 1891, exceeded that in 1881 by only 46 per cent. :—

WOOL PRODUCED.

	Quantity.	Value.
1881	45,970,560 lbs.	£2,702,781
1891	76,503,635 „	3,957,901
Increase	30,533,075 lbs.	£1,255,120

993. The gold raised and its value were both less by about a third in 1891 than in 1881 :—

GOLD RAISED.

	Quantity.	Value.
1881	858,850 oz.	£3,435,400
1891	576,400 „	2,305,600
Decrease	282,450 oz.	£1,129,800

994. Owing to the falling off in the gold yield, the total value of the produce of mines and quarries in 1891 fell off as compared with that in 1881 by £1,000,000, or 29 per cent. :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE.

1881	£3,533,658
1891	2,503,272
Decrease	£1,030,386

995. There were 37 per cent. more churches and chapels, with accommodation for 46 per cent. more worshippers, in 1891 than in 1881. Whilst the registered clergy more than doubled during the interval, the services they performed were only 16 per cent. more numerous in the later than in the earlier year :—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

	Churches and Chapels.	Persons Accommodated.	Clergy.	Services.
1881	3,456	439,947	773	291,017
1891	4,733	644,321	1,583	336,830
Increase	1,277	204,374	810	45,813

996. There were 25 per cent. more schools in 1891 than in 1881, but only 9½ per cent. more scholars were being educated thereat :—

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

	Schools.	Scholars.
1881	2,402	265,485
1891	2,992	290,672
Increase	590	25,187

997. From a comparison of the criminal statistics of 1881 and 1891, it appears that crime has somewhat increased. In the former year arrests were in the proportion of 1 in 34, and in the latter year of 1 in 32 of the population, whilst in those two years respectively commitments for trial were in the proportion of 1 in 1,470 and 1 in 1,004 of the population, and convictions after commitment were in the proportion of 1 in 2,617 and 1 in 1,573 of the population.

CRIME.

	Arrests.	Commitments.	Convictions.
1881	25,346	591	332
1891	35,429	1,142	729
Increase	10,083	551	397

COST OF THE CENSUS.

998. The amount voted for collecting and compiling the Census of 1891 was as follows:— Cost of Census.

AMOUNT VOTED FOR CENSUS OF 1891.

1890–91	£24,000
1891–2	8,000
1892–3	500
Total	£32,500

999. The amount expended representing the whole cost of the Census, exclusive of printing, was £27,714 4s. 5d., or £4,785 15s. 7d. less than the amount voted. The details of the expenditure are as follow :—

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON CENSUS OF 1891.

(Exclusive of Cost of Printing).

	£	s.	d.
Collecting Census (See page 11 *ante*)	14,344	0	8
Clerical assistance	10,683	7	6
Paper	884	7	1
Cards and boxes for do.	353	6	0
Maps, including mounting, do.	257	17	1[1]
Diagrams	40	17	0
Chinese hand-bill...	2	2	0
Advertising	416	13	3
Travelling expenses	73	16	1
Furniture, counting and calculating machines, &c.	419	16	11
Stores, &c.	89	5	3
Fuel and light	48	15	11
Cleaning offices	99	19	8
Total	£27,714	4	5

[1] Exclusive of maps supplied by the Crown Lands Department without charge.

1000. The population returned being 1,140,405, it follows that the whole cost of the Census amounted to rather more than fivepence three farthings (5·8325d.) per person enumerated. Cost per head.

Conclusion.

Conclusion

1001. In concluding this Report, I feel it my duty to impress upon the Government the desirability of having a Census taken oftener than once in ten years. It will be remembered that the apparent population of Victoria, or that arrived at by adding the excess of registered births over registered deaths, and the excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures to the population enumerated at the previous Census, exceeded the true population by 67,437 in 1881, and by 66,987 in 1891 ; and, if the error was so great in the mere numbers of the people, it is evident that all calculations respecting the birthplaces, religions, ages, occupations, conjugal condition, education, or state of health of the members of the community, or indeed any computations based upon the supposed population, would be vitiated also. In two of the colonies of the group a Census is now taken every five years; in neither of them, it may be supposed, is the Treasurer anxious to spend the public money unnecessarily, and if the proceeding were not found to be advantageous it would be discontinued.

1002. Apart from the inaccuracies occurring in intercensal computations, resulting from the length of time which, in this colony, is allowed to intervene between one Census and another, it must be remembered that the experience gained by those engaged in the work is to a great extent lost in so long a period as ten years. Every one, after superintending the operations of a Census, feels how much more effectively he could do so if he had to begin again. But after the expiration of ten years, lapse of time and attention to the details of quite different duties have probably caused him to forget much of what he had learned, and, even if this should not be the case, the staff he had organized and trained with care to a full knowledge of the work is scattered, and he has to begin again the harassing task with a fresh set of men.

1003. I believe that the majority of the statesmen of Australasia are in favour of the population being enumerated more frequently than it is at present; and I submit that the cost, which after all is not ruinous, ought not to stand in the way of a Census being taken at least quinquennially. I have no hesitation in saying that the extra money expended would not be wasted, but would be found in the end to operate beneficially to the community.

1004. In drawing up this Report, my aim has been to give prominence to such facts as have been brought to light by means of the inquiries made at the Census, and especially to invite attention to points of interest contained in, or readily deducible from, the tables which might otherwise escape observation. I have, however, made but few generalizations, contenting myself with supplying to my readers materials wherefrom to draw conclusions and set up theories should they see fit to do so, preferring this course rather than to attempt a task which would be better performed by those having more leisure than I possess, and possibly more ability than falls to my share.

1005. I have endeavoured to make this work complete in itself, but I would still draw attention to the fact that the heavier tables of the Census have been embodied in nine distinct Parliamentary Papers, which should be consulted by those who require more detailed information than is here given.

1006. I notice, without disapproval, that my Report upon the Census of 1881 has been made extensive use of in the Statistical Department of more than one of Her Majesty's Possessions outside Victoria, and has evidently been the model on which the Reports on the Census of 1891 issued from those departments have been based. Sometimes my own words have been used, and, perhaps from inadvertence, the users have omitted to state whence they obtained them. Of this I do not complain; my Report was written for the benefit of the public, and I am glad to find that one section of the public, at any rate, has been able to turn it to useful account. I recognise, moreover, that upon the principle that imitation is the sincerest flattery those who appropriate my work pay an indirect compliment to myself.

1007. It affords me much pleasure to testify to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Joseph Hart, the late chief clerk in this office, who was my principal assistant in carrying out the operations of the Census, a position which he had also occupied ten years previously. In connexion with the Census of 1891 efficient aid was given by this officer at all stages of the work, and especially in superintending the large extra staff engaged to compile the Census returns which was placed under his immediate guidance. Praise is moreover due to Mr. W. A. Cadwallader, who assisted in the work of supervision, and ably seconded Mr. Hart's exertions. Other officers on both the permanent and temporary staffs also did good work, their labours being often prolonged beyond business hours. The zeal and assiduity displayed by all concerned largely contributed to the success of the important national undertaking which the Government and Parliament of this colony intrusted to my charge.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

NOTE.—The facts and figures in this Report have been checked by or under the supervision of Mr. J. J. Fenton, of this office. In pursuance of this duty much thoughtful care has been exercised, and I do not think it probable that any important error has escaped observation. Should, however, a mistake be discovered, I shall feel obliged for information as to its nature and position.

L.1739.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS & DIVISIONS WITHIN

TEN MILES RADIUS

FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Scale, 80 Chains to 1 inch.

0 10 20 30 40 80 120 160 200 240

Photo-lithographed at the Department of Lands and Survey Melbourne by T.F.McGauran 26.11.91

REFERENCE.

Boundary of Metropolitan Board of Works	thus	
Municipal Boundaries	,,	
Names	,,	NORTHCOTE
Parish do	,,	BOROONDARA
Boundaries of Divisions of Municipalities	,,	

Numbers on map refer to places similarly indicated in Tables on Pages 23 & 45.

DIAGRAMS.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

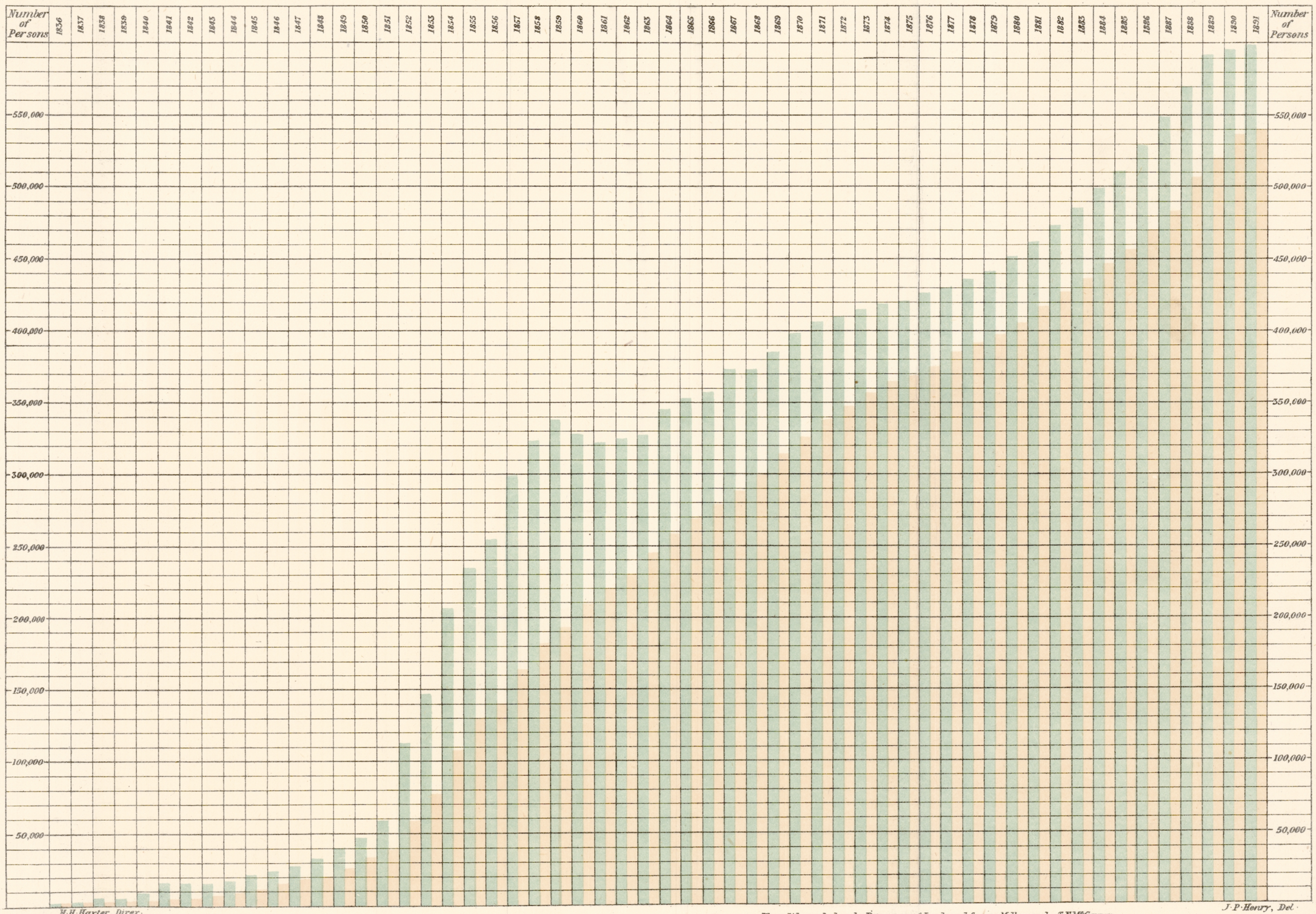
The blue bars indicate males, the pink bars females. The figures at the head of the diagram represent the years from the one following that in which Port Phillip (Victoria) was first settled to the year of the Census. The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10,000 persons. The following are the numbers on which the diagram is based:—

POPULATION ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1836–1891.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Males.	Females.
1836	186	38	1866	357,012	279,970
1837	984	280	1867	362,273	289,298
1838	3,080	431	1868	373,232	301,382
1839	4,104	1,718	1869	385,561	314,229
1840	7,254	3,037	1870	398,755	327,844
1841	14,391	6,025			
1842	15,691	8,108	1871	407,884	339,528
1843	15,892	8,211	1872	410,278	348,706
1844	17,626	9,108	1873	414,917	357,122
1845	20,624	10,656	1874	418,534	364,740
1846	23,531	14,803	1875	421,023	370,376
1847	26,004	16,932			
1848	30,697	20,693	1876	424,838	376,879
1849	39,556	26,664	1877	430,616	384,878
1850	45,495	30,667	1878	435,691	391,748
1851	58,235	39,254	1879	441,434	399,186
1852	110,825	57,496	1880	451,456	408,611
1853	146,456	75,980	1881	462,159	417,727
1854	205,629	106,678	1882	472,110	427,452
1855	234,450	129,874	1883	483,912	436,782
1856	255,827	141,733	1884	496,998	447,566
1857	297,547	165,588	1885	511,010	458,192
1858	323,576	180,943			
1859	335,708	194,554	1886	528,919	471,591
1860	328,251	209,596	1887	546,918	486,075
1861	321,724	220,076	1888	570,480	506,486
1862	324,107	230,251	1889	582,547	521,180
1863	327,249	244,310	1890	596,064	537,202
1864	343,296	258,047			
1865	350,871	270,224	1891[1]	606,035	551,643

[1] At the Census taken on the 5th April, 1891, 598,414 males and 541,991 females were enumerated. According to an estimate based upon the returns of births, deaths, arrivals, and departures, the former had increased by 7,621, and the latter by 9,652 by the end of the year.

Diagram
showing the Population of Victoria at the end of each year



H·H·Hayter, Direx·

Photo-lithographed at the Department of Lands and Survey Melbourne by T.F.McGauran
1.12.92.

J·P·Henry, Del·

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The blue bars indicate males, the pink bars females. The years of age are at the head of the diagram. The space between any two of the cross lines represents 2,000 persons. The irregular plain and dotted lines crossing the diagram in a diagonal direction indicate the number of males and females in 1881. The following are the numbers on which the diagram is based :—

Years of Age.	Males.		Females.		Years of Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.		1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
0 ...	16,610	11,848	16,205	11,578	55 ...	4,530	3,976	3,509	2,182
1 ...	14,908	11,338	14,514	11,043	56 ...	4,498	3,518	3,373	1,971
2 ...	15,137	11,769	14,462	11,415	57 ...	4,462	2,996	3,239	1,792
3 ...	14,473	11,538	14,427	11,210	58 ...	4,420	2,819	3,113	1,644
4 ...	14,101	11,353	13,900	11,113	59 ...	4,367	2,658	2,989	1,529
5 ...	13,857	11,285	13,337	10,970	60 ...	4,458	2,729	2,940	1,557
6 ...	13,630	10,979	13,320	10,875	61 ...	4,331	2,586	2,792	1,500
7 ...	13,256	10,709	12,711	10,832	62 ...	4,126	2,457	2,614	1,480
8 ...	12,387	10,786	12,404	10,764	63 ...	3,834	2,249	2,405	1,310
9 ...	12,330	11,084	12,222	11,020	64 ...	3,474	2,025	2,170	1,161
10 ...	12,085	11,553	12,005	11,405	65 ...	2,801	1,627	1,788	950
11 ...	11,926	10,718	11,710	10,582	66 ...	2,462	1,392	1,580	841
12 ...	11,801	11,126	11,540	11,121	67 ...	2,169	1,144	1,401	745
13 ...	11,638	10,773	11,411	10,678	68 ...	1,942	1,045	1,261	665
14 ...	11,592	10,160	11,237	10,137	69 ...	1,771	948	1,152	600
15 ...	11,398	10,224	11,116	10,090	70 ...	1,749	915	1,146	586
16 ...	11,352	10,105	11,436	10,257	71 ...	1,607	822	1,059	549
17 ...	11,341	9,718	11,626	10,281	72 ...	1,460	732	967	528
18 ...	11,366	9,763	11,811	10,377	73 ...	1,299	648	869	461
19 ...	11,827	9,635	11,897	10,186	74 ...	1,127	569	762	400
20 ...	12,088	8,848	12,209	9,720	75 ...	885	474	613	323
21 ...	12,349	8,609	12,455	9,148	76 ...	745	406	521	277
22 ...	12,819	8,184	12,630	8,694	77 ...	623	340	441	238
23 ...	13,000	7,723	12,296	8,174	78 ...	520	300	373	203
24 ...	13,181	7,229	12,086	7,588	79 ...	440	262	319	174
25 ...	13,107	6,429	11,956	6,543	80 ...	374	233	268	158
26 ...	13,068	5,889	11,579	5,859	81 ...	319	199	230	139
27 ...	12,786	5,315	11,121	5,113	82 ...	272	168	198	127
28 ...	12,352	5,040	10,584	4,852	83 ...	231	139	170	107
29 ...	11,791	4,809	9,992	4,625	84 ...	193	112	146	90
30 ...	10,920	4,732	9,200	4,604	85 ...	142	69	120	73
31 ...	10,257	4,584	8,572	4,444	86 ...	107	40	83	29
32 ...	9,575	4,482	7,950	4,318	87 ...	96	29	64	21
33 ...	8,894	4,424	7,350	4,301	88 ...	78	20	43	19
34 ...	8,230	4,411	6,784	4,287	89 ...	40	21	50	13
35 ...	7,400	4,490	6,102	4,342	90 ...	65	17	58	28
36 ...	6,810	4,567	5,629	4,329	91 ...	38	12	27	6
37 ...	6,290	4,690	5,227	4,314	92 ...	23	7	18	7
38 ...	5,852	4,792	4,908	4,300	93 ...	11	5	7	2
39 ...	5,491	4,895	4,663	4,286	94 ...	8	2	1	4
40 ...	5,217	4,991	4,556	4,292	95 ...	8	5	6	5
41 ...	4,964	5,092	4,397	4,278	96 ...	2	4	1	1
42 ...	4,765	5,191	4,266	4,266	97 ...	4	2	3	6
43 ...	4,612	5,288	4,157	4,231	98 ...	2	1	2	4
44 ...	4,500	5,386	4,067	4,178	99 ...	7	3	1	3
45 ...	4,470	5,514	4,005	4,108	100 ...	3	5	2	...
46 ...	4,425	5,610	3,953	4,016	101 ...	...	2	1	...
47 ...	4,405	5,706	3,940	3,907	102 ...	...	...	1	...
48 ...	4,408	5,766	3,935	3,778	103 ...	1	2	...	...
49 ...	4,427	5,758	3,935	3,630	105 ...	...	2	...	...
50 ...	4,528	5,720	3,932	3,519	107 ...	1	...	...	...
51 ...	4,557	5,573	3,916	3,332	108 ...	...	...	1	...
52 ...	4,580	5,357	3,911	3,122					
53 ...	4,585	5,071	3,827	2,803					
54 ...	4,571	4,718	3,713	2,520	Total ...	598,414	452,083	541,991	410,263

Census of Victoria 1891

Diagram showing the Ages of the People

Number of persons enumerated

Years of Age

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 Ages not stated

Number of persons enumerated

16,000
15,000
14,000
13,000
12,000
11,000
10,000
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000

Females 1881

Males 1881

Males 1881

Females 1881

H·H·Hayter. C.M.G Direx.

Photo-lithographed at the Deparment of Lands and Survey Melbourne by T.F.McGauran 1.12.92.

J·P·Henry, Del

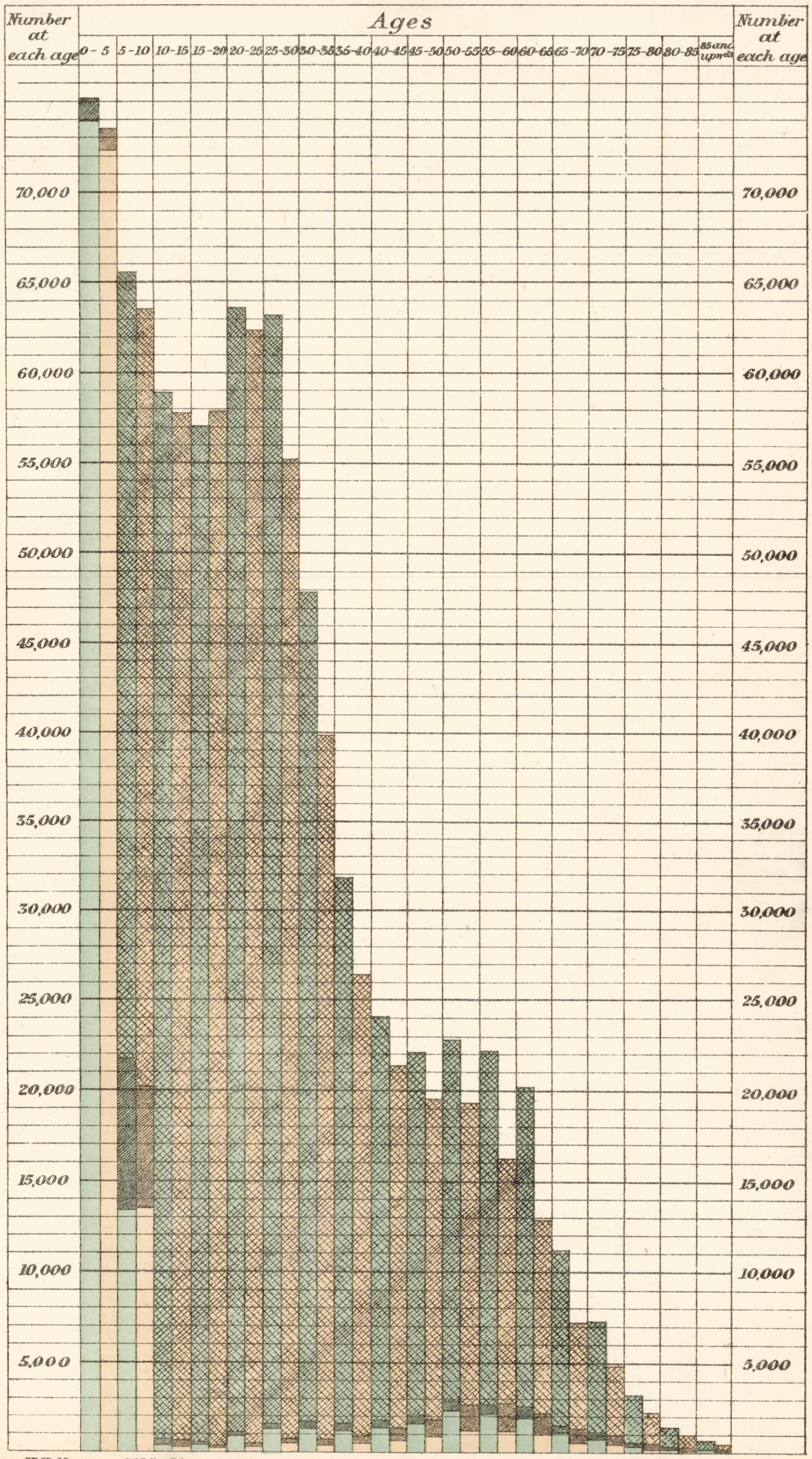
The blue bars indicate males, the pink bars females. The figures at the head of the diagram represent the ages in quinquennial periods. The space between any two of the cross lines represents 1,000 persons. Each bar, from top to bottom, represents the whole number of persons living at the period of age indicated by the figures at its head ; the portion of the bar shaded with cross lines represents those who could read and write, the portion shaded with diagonal lines those who could read only and not write, and the open portion those who could not read. The following are the numbers on which the diagram is based :—

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Ages.	Able to Read and Write.		Able to Read only.		Unable to Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	...	...	1,270	1,207	73,959	72,301
5 to 10 „	43,700	43,311	8,348	6,727	13,412	13,519
10 „ 15 „	58,217	57,151	345	294	360	337
15 „ 20 „	56,550	57,428	184	104	382	186
20 „ 25 „	62,462	61,941	251	173	912	288
25 „ 30 „	61,595	54,537	341	254	1,268	441
30 „ 35 „	46,167	39,144	389	334	1,320	378
35 „ 40 „	30,239	25,590	388	457	1,216	482
40 „ 45 „	22,287	20,059	404	670	1,367	714
45 „ 50 „	19,997	17,839	533	953	1,605	880
50 „ 55 „	19,930	16,707	591	1,447	2,300	1,241
55 „ 60 „	19,566	13,548	621	1,534	2,090	1,141
60 „ 65 „	17,637	10,697	675	1,241	1,911	983
65 „ 70 „	9,664	5,878	439	815	1,042	489
70 „ 75 „	6,107	3,813	374	572	761	418
75 „ 80 „	2,653	1,717	200	323	360	227
80 „ 85 „	1,117	736	90	148	182	128
85 years and upwards	474	309	39	82	123	98
Total	478,362	430,405	15,482	17,335	104,570	94,251

Census of Victoria 1891

Diagram showing the Education of the People at each quinquennial period of Age



H.H. Hayter, C.M.G. Direx.

J.P. Henry, Del.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The blue bars indicate males, the pink bars females. The figures at the head of the diagram represent the ages in quinquennial periods. The space between any two of the cross lines represents 1,000 persons. Each bar, from top to bottom, represents the whole number of persons living at the period of age indicated by the figures at its head; the portion of the bar shaded with cross lines represents the married, the portion shaded with diagonal lines the widowed, and the open portion the never married. The following are the numbers on which the diagram is based :—

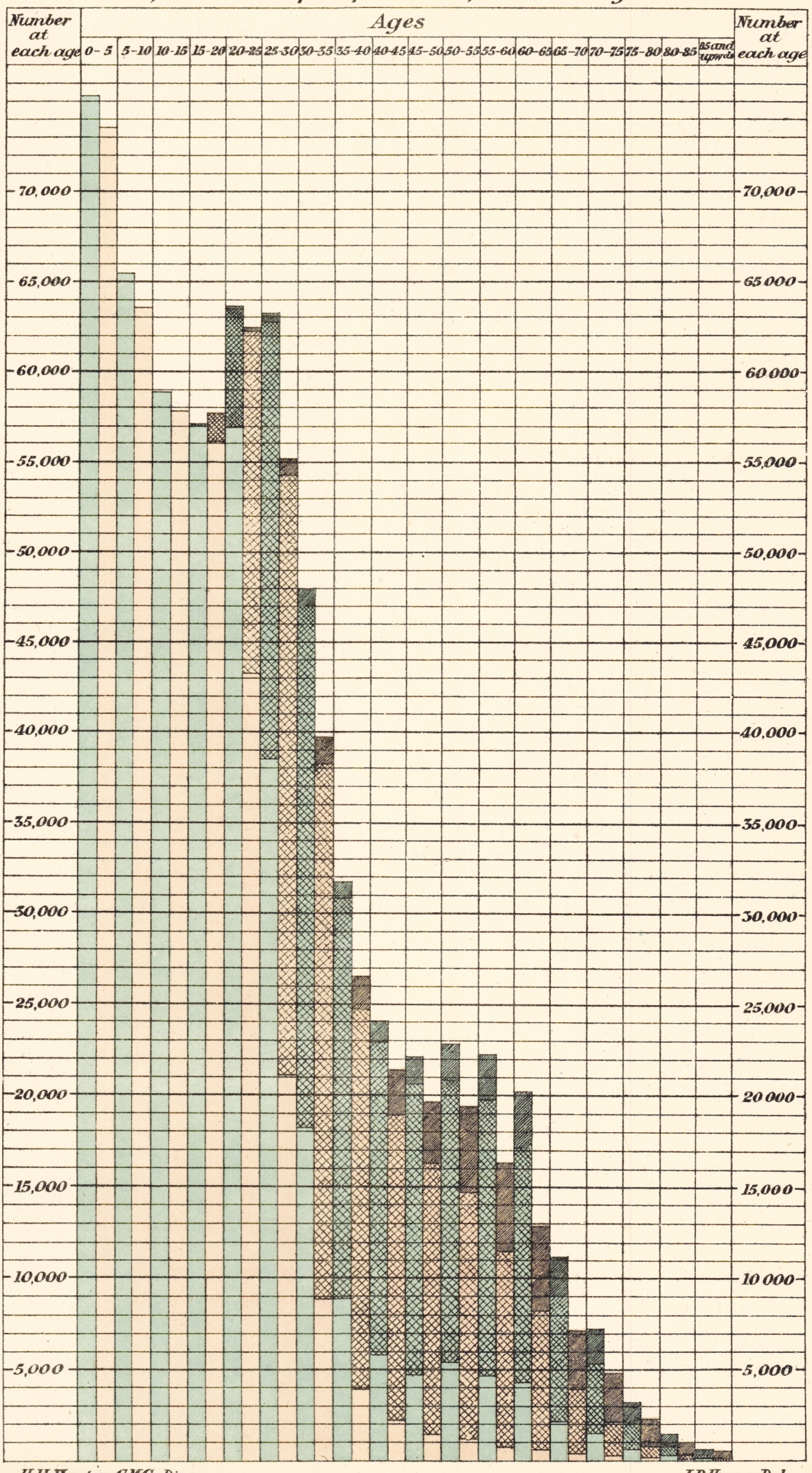
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Ages.	Married.		Widowed.		Never Married.[1]	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	75,229	73,508
5 to 10 „	...	...	...	...	65,460	63,557
10 „ 15 „	1	3	...	...	58,921	57,779
15 „ 20 „	98	1,630	6	19	57,012	56,069
20 „ 25 „	6,585	18,935	84	222	56,956	43,245
25 „ 30 „	24,234	33,210	496	891	38,474	21,131
30 „ 35 „	28,835	29,462	831	1,480	18,210	8,914
35 „ 40 „	22,010	20,775	929	1,796	8,904	3,958
40 „ 45 „	17,179	16,685	1,096	2,509	5,783	2,249
45 „ 50 „	15,915	14,828	1,485	3,389	4,735	1,455
50 „ 55 „	15,446	13,515	1,946	4,684	5,429	1,196
55 „ 60 „	15,139	10,767	2,482	4,774	4,656	682
60 „ 65 „	12,869	7,665	3,033	4,649	4,321	607
65 „ 70 „	6,844	3,597	2,164	3,223	2,137	362
70 „ 75 „	3,793	1,834	1,913	2,707	1,536	262
75 „ 80 „	1,411	626	1,169	1,482	633	159
80 „ 85 „	510	233	624	710	255	69
85 years and upwards	181	83	338	381	117	25
Total	171,050	173,848	18,596	32,916	408,768	335,227

[1] The divorced persons returned at the Census (110 males and 86 females) are included with the "Never Married." Their ages are given in Table LIV., *ante*.

Census of Victoria 1891

Diagram showing the Conjugal Condition of the People at each quinquennial period of Age



H.H. Hayter, C.M.G., Direx.

J.P. Henry, Del.

DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD OF TABULATING THE CENSUS BY MEANS OF CARDS.

(*By Mr. Joseph Hart, late Chief Clerk in the Office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.*)

Two classes of information were given on the Householders' Schedules, that relating to each household, which was tabulated on sheets direct from the schedules, and formed the two parts—"Inhabitants and Houses" and "Land and Live Stock." The remainder of the information related to each individual, and for compiling this a separate card was used for each person, and the particulars given on the schedule were transcribed on the cards.*

The first line of the card referred to the place in which the person lived that the card referred to, which was indicated by numbers; there was also provision for the number of the schedule in case reference had to be made. The second line indicated the conjugal condition by a stroke being made through the abbreviation which referred to the person. The age was stated on the next line, and the religion on the next. It will be noticed that the letters "S." "T." appear on the line set apart for religion; a stroke through the letter "S." indicated that the person was a Sunday-school scholar, and through the letter "T." that he or she was a Sunday-school teacher. The education was also expressed by a stroke through one of the abbreviations—"R.W." standing for read and write, "R.O." read only, "C.R." cannot read.

The occupation was stated in full, as given on the schedule; but as some occupations did not distinctly state whether the person was a maker or a dealer, the letters "M.D." had a stroke through them as required. The letter "E." on the last line but one was for employers of labour, "O." for those working on their own account without any assistance, "W." working for wages, and "U." unemployed, a stroke through either of these letters indicating to which class the person belonged.

A photo reduction of a sheet actually used in the tabulation of these particulars is given on page 17.

This sheet refers to the males in the portion of South Gippsland Census, or Electoral District within Alberton Shire, all being in the county of Buln Buln. The number 38 was assigned to this district. The subdivision numbers in the corner of the sheet refer to the more minute divisions used in the first tabulation, and indicated which bundles of cards were to be combined for this tabulation.

The district dealt with contained a male population of 3,503. The first operation was to sort into birthplaces. In doing this it was ascertained that there were eight Chinese; the cards referring to these were handed to the person engaged on tabulating the Chinese, leaving 3,495 cards to be dealt with, a note being made on the corner of the sheet of the number of card referring to Chinese which had been taken out.

The numbers born in each of the places named in the first part of the sheet were next set down. Some of the columns, it will be noticed, refer to more than one country; for instance, the eighth, referring to Fiji and New Guinea (other Australasian colonies), the fourteenth to Gibraltar and Malta (other European British Possessions), the thirty-fourth to other countries. To obtain detailed information relative to these, another card was made out for each person born in any of the countries so grouped. These cards were coloured green to easily distinguish them from the others, and the only particulars given in them were the name of the birthplace and the reference figures given on the top line of the card. Other green cards, which were exact copies of the original cards, were made out for natives of France, Italy, and Austria, the Governments of those countries having asked for information respecting their subjects. In this sheet there were in all 37 of the duplicate green cards, or about 1 per cent. of the whole. A clerk with a good knowledge of geography was chosen to deal with these, to whom the tabulators handed all the duplicate cards relating to birthplaces.

The next division on the sheet refers to religions. The cards were sorted into all religions named in the headings, and the same plan was adopted as in the birthplaces, to obtain particulars of the details of the minor sects. Only twelve duplicate cards were required in this district to tabulate this information.

Whilst the cards were in piles of each religion, those relating to Sunday-school teachers and scholars (which was indicated by a stroke through one of the letters "S." "T." on the line for religion) were sorted out, the number of teachers of each religious denomination was then set down, and as these were all over the age of 14 years, the cards relating to them could then be considered as done with so far as religion was concerned. The Sunday-school scholars were next set down under each denomination, and then sorted into ages, without regard to denomination, the result being set down on the top line of the Age division. The cards referring to these scholars between the ages of 5 and 14 last birthday were then sorted back into religions, and the remainder of the piles of each religion looked through for all between 5 and 14, which were added to the Sunday-school scholars of those ages. The cards were then sorted to ascertain the degree of education acquired by the children of each denomination. As they were counted and set down they were arranged in four piles, namely, read and write, read only, cannot read, and unspecified education. When the whole were completed, the read-and-write pile contained 474 cards,

* A copy of the card is given on page 15, *ante*.

the read-only pile 30, the cannot-read pile 46, and the unspecified 80. It is evident that these figures must agree with those in the column Total from 5 to 14, in the part of the sheet devoted to Age and Education. To complete the details relating to the education of the children referred to, the four piles were divided into single ages. The result being entered under the proper headings, the addition of the four lines gives the total at each age.

In sheets referring to males the figures in this line could be repeated in the line provided for those "Never Married," but in the sheet relating to females, it was necessary to look through those relating to girls of 13 and 14 years of age, in case any should be set down as married.

Whilst the cards were arranged in ages, each age was again divided into the following division, and the result set down. The first line refers to those living with their parents, about whose occupation nothing was stated on the schedule; the second to those set down as visitors without any other particulars; the third, "Other Dependents," included inmates of charitable institutions, not attending school, or following any trade, and children stated to be lodgers, without anything being set down as to their occupation. The four next lines refer to those receiving education, namely, those attending private schools, those attending State schools, those being taught at home, and those set down on the schedule as scholars, or attending school, without any information being given as to the school they were attending. The last line refers to those who were following some trade or employment to support themselves.

In the sheet of which a copy is given there are entries referring to 630 boys from 5 to 15. As the cards of each age were taken up, they were sorted into all the above divisions. When this was completed it was found that there were 592 cards referring to the dependent class which could be considered as done with, and 38 referring to bread-winners were set aside for future tabulation.

Going back to the other cards, which had been duly dealt with as far as birthplaces and religions were concerned, the next operation was to sort them into the various single ages and the groups of ages given on the heading of that portion of the sheet referring to ages.

The work connected with those under 5 years of age, after sorting with single ages, differed in no way from that already described, excepting that none were set down as able to read under 3, nor able to read and write under 5, and no cards set aside as referring to bread-winners.

The plan of finishing one age or group of ages when taken in hand was adopted all through, and when all the different headings of information had been filled, those referring to bread-winners were tied up in bundles, or placed in boxes, of the groups of ages given on the last line of the sheet, and were then handed in with the sheets (the cards referring to dependents being kept separate). After examination, the bundles or boxes of cards referring to bread-winners were placed in pigeon-holes or divisions, there being a separate division for each group of ages, and four sets of these groups, namely, Males in Metropolitan Districts, Females in Metropolitan Districts, Males in Country Districts, and Females in Country Districts.

Tabulating Occupations.

The cards in each compartment, previously referred to, were then given out for abstracting the information relating to occupations; to accomplish this, sets of sheets were provided (128 sheets in each set) printed with the lines far enough apart to admit of their being cut in slips. In these sheets every occupation returned in former Censuses was set down in alphabetical order, and the order, sub-order, and number of line in each sub-order being printed on the left hand, against each occupation. A few lines from one of these sheets is given below, which will give a good idea of the whole set :—

				T.	E.	O.	W.	U.
5	4	1	Picture-frame dealer					
7	2	6	Pie hawker					
13	3	1	Pier master, officer, clerk, watchman					
8	1	5	Pig dealer, salesman					
22	2	8	Pig breeder, keeper, minder					

There was a set of these sheets for each group of ages in the four divisions already referred to. The first column "T." was for the total, which was obtained by addition of the other entries, and could be checked by counting the cards entered on each line. The next column "E." referred to those who were employers of others, the column "O." to those working on their own account without employing others, the column "W." to those working for wages, and the column "U." to those who were unemployed for a week or more preceding the day on which the Census was taken.

In addition to these, twenty other sets of sheets, headed with the groups of ages as given in Table VII., Part IX., "Occupations of the People," were used. These sets consisted of—

1.	Metropolitan Districts	...	Males	... Total.
2.	„	...	„	... Employers.
3.	„	...	„	... Own account.
4.	„	...	„	... Working for wages.
5.	„	...	„	... Unemployed.
6.	„	...	Females	... Total.
7.	„	...	„	... Employers.
8.	„	...	„	... Own account.
9.	„	...	„	... Working for wages.
10.	„	...	„	... Unemployed.
11.	Country Districts	...	Males	... Total.
12.	„	...	„	... Employers.
13.	„	...	„	... Own account.
14.	„	...	„	... Working for wages.
15.	„	...	„	... Unemployed.
16.	„	...	Females	... Total.
17.	„	...	„	... Employers.
18.	„	...	„	... Own account.
19.	„	...	„	... Working for wages.
20.	„	...	„	... Unemployed.

The figures on the first sets of sheets, referring to each age, after having been checked with the Age sheets, were transcribed to the respective columns on these sheets.

From combinations of these sheets all the tables in Part IX. were prepared. When the information was all transcribed, each set of sheets was cut into slips with an ordinary card-cutting machine, all blank lines being cast aside. The slips when cut were first arranged into orders, the order being indicated by the figure in the left-hand column; each order was then sorted into sub-orders, according to the figure in the second column; these were again arranged for lines, according to the third figure; if any further information was needful for notes to any line, it only had to be copied from these sheets. The slips when arranged were pasted on to sheets. A photo reduction of a completed sheet is given on page 18. This refers to males only, and the information so obtained is embodied in Table VIII., Part IX., "Occupations of the People"; the portion that this sheet refers to is the last fifteen lines of page 77, and the nine first lines of page 78. It will be noticed that the letters "T.," "E.," "O.," "W.," "U.," occur twice on this sheet; the two slips on which they appear were the first lines on pages 123 and 79 of the alphabetical sets of sheets before referred to. It will be also noticed that had any detailed notes been required to this table they would easily have been made; for instance, the 5,113 males set down on page 78 as "butcher," "meat salesman," consist of—5,040 who returned themselves as butchers, 6 as shipping butchers, 4 set themselves down as fleshers, 10 as meat salesmen, 43 pork butchers, and 1 small-goods dealer.

Before concluding, it may be well to refer to the manner in which the custody of such a large number of cards was carried on. The cards when supplied were in boxes of 500. These boxes were made of straw board with tin corners; the cost being 3½d. a box. When the information was entered on the cards, if the whole box referred to one place, the name of the divisions was written on the end of the box, and the cards not tied; but if cards related to more than one division, or parts of two divisions, they were tied in bundles, and each bundle labelled, the end of the box being also labelled.

These boxes were placed in divisions on shelves, each division holding nine boxes, namely, three high and three wide, the labelled ends showing outwards, and the name of the Census district, and then numbers of the divisions, being placed on each compartment. A clerk had charge of the whole cards, and made an entry of all taken out or returned. About 3,000 of these boxes were used.

Counting machines were used in the early part of the compilation, but the use of them to some extent was given up, one of the greatest difficulties being the returning the cards to their proper boxes; this of course could be got over by having properly trained employés. The plan intended to be adopted was, that when the cards were sorted into the different headings required, a red card should be placed between each heading, and then taken to the machine for counting, the machinist making a note of the number showing in the machine as each red card passed; then by deducting the numbers so obtained from the one above, the figures for setting down in the sheet would be arrived at, of course making an allowance for the red dividing cards. It was found better, in most cases, for the clerks sorting the cards to make all the entries, but where the numbers were large the machines were used with advantage. After the other work was done, the whole of the cards were passed through the machines to obtain the numbers at each single age. This was done without much difficulty, but not as fast as at the trial of the counting machines before the Census was taken, when 676 cards were put through in two minutes, some delay being occasioned by the cards not being all of a perfectly uniform size.

With cards cut quite true, as many as 250 to 300 cards a minute could be easily counted.